The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLVI. FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1886—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COURRY,
News Depot And Periodical Store,
Stationery, All Daily Papers &c,
The MORNING NEWS, 2 Cts
183 E. MADISON ST.

REMOVAL.

The National Bank

OF ILLINOIS

Will open tomorrow in their old location, the strictly fire-proof building,

Nos. 109 to 115 Dearborn-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Illinois

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business Dec. 24, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,192,878.77
Overdrafts		10,333.11
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
United States bonds on hand at par		297,850.00
Other stocks and bonds at par		111,420.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$375,147.65	
Due from other National banks	157,074.55	
Due from State banks and bankers	37,560.18	569,782.38
Exchanges for clearing-house	$311,021.18	
Bills of other banks	32,400.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	1,162.21	
Specie	393,200.00	
Legal-tender notes	425,660.00	
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	160,000.00	1,323,443.39
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$6,557,957.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits		139,454.59
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		256.00
Deposits, individual	$3,655,369.80	
Deposits, banks	1,417,877.26	5,073,247.06
Total		$6,557,957.65

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—I, William A. Hammond, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1885.

CARL MOLL, Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest:
SILAS B. COBB,
A. A. MUNGER,
GEO. SCHNEIDER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Dec. 24, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$13,072,006.49
Overdrafts		2,739.12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		137,100.00
Other Stocks and Bonds		529,636.50
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$821,302.66	
Due from other National Banks	1,024,229.89	
Due from State Banks & Bankers	851,056.85—	2,696,589.40
Real Estate, Bank Building		500,000.00
Checks and other cash items	$3,824.64	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	734,232.56	
Bills of other banks	195,225.00	
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Pennies	5,653.27	
Specie	3,209,225.75	
Legal-tender Notes	850,000.00	
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent Redemption Fund	29,000.00—	5,029,411.22
Total		$22,017,482.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus Fund		500,000.00
Undivided Profits		376,854.53
Dividends unpaid		365.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$9,075,845.76	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	936,090.07	
Certified Checks	187,943.86	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	17,424.73	
Due to other National Banks	4,903,209.32	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,019,749.46—	18,140,263.20
Total		$22,017,482.73

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.:

I, HENRY R. SYMONDS, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HY. R. SYMONDS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1885.

HOLMES HOYE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAM'L W. ALLERTON,
F. D. GRAY,
E. F. LAWRENCE,
Directors.

Omaha Division—Saint Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company.

At a meeting of the first-mortgage bondholders of the Saint Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway Company, Omaha Division mortgage, held May 27, 1885, the undersigned were appointed a committee to advise with the Trustee, the United States Trust Company of New York, in enforcing the rights of the holders of the bonds secured by the above-mentioned mortgage. This committee has since been actively engaged in this behalf, and proceedings are now pending for the foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises. As steps of great importance to the bondholders will probably be taken in the next few weeks, the committee, at the instance of the Trustee, requests that all bondholders who have not already registered their names will do so, either by letter, stating the names, addresses, and number of bonds held, or personally, at the office of the committee in the law office of Stewart & Boardman, 49 Wall street, New York City.

Dated New York, Dec. 19, 1885.

JOHN H. BEACH,
JAMES E. PULSFORD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Committee.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,

Real Estate, Loan & Renting Agents,

ROOMS 9 & 10,
85 and 87 Dearborn-st.,
CHICAGO.

Stockholders' Meeting.

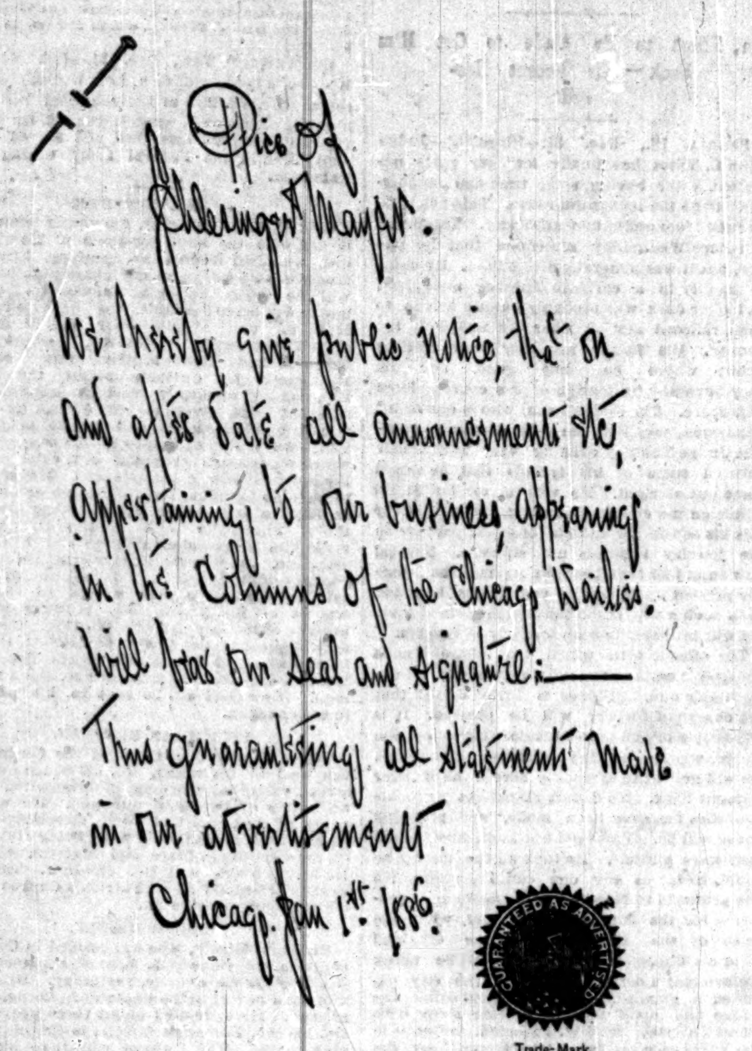
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at its office in Chicago the 5th day of January, 1886, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m., for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. C. OSBORN, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1885.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application.

BARNES & CO.,
80 Madison-st., Tribune Building.



Office of
Schlesinger & Mayer.

We hereby give public notice, that on and after date all announcements etc, appertaining to our business appearing in the Columns of the Chicago Dailies. will bear our Seal and Signature:— Thus guaranteeing all statements made in our advertisements

Chicago. Jan 1st. 1886.

GUARANTEED AS ADVERTISED

Trade-Mark.

NOTICE.

The firm of E. B. Preston & Co. is this day dissolved, R. G. Wallace retiring by mutual consent.

The undersigned will continue and succeed the late firm, assume all liabilities and pay all indebtedness.

E. B. PRESTON,
GEORGE E. PRESTON,
WM. D. ALLEN.

January 1, 1886.

NOTICE.

The old firm of Spiegel & Co., was dissolved by the death of Joseph Liebenstein; and the undersigned have this day formed a new copartnership under the firm name of Spiegel & Co., at the old stand No. 251 to 257 Wabash-av., where they will continue the general furniture business and kindred branches,

JOSEPH SPIEGEL,
ALBERT LIEBENSTEIN.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1886.

Mt. St. Joseph's Academy

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

This institution, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., is situated on one of the most picturesque and highest points of DUBUQUE. The course of study is thorough, nothing being omitted that is necessary to impart a

FINISHED EDUCATION.

Building heated by steam, lighted by gas, and thoroughly ventilated.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

Comprises a thorough course for graduation in Theory and Practice.

Every advantage is afforded to those who wish to pursue a special course in Painting, and general instructions in Drawing are given in class-rooms. For particulars address.

SISTER SUPERIOR.

REAL ESTATE!

Bought, Sold, and Rented on Commission.

MONEY to LOAN

On Real Estate at Lowest Rates.

BAIRD & BRADLEY. 90 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL.

Energetic Chicago man wants manager's or secretary's position with strong concern. Now employed. Ample indorsement. Bound to succeed. Address C 38, Tribune office.

For Rent.

In one of the leading Dry-Goods Establishments in MILWAUKEE, on the most frequented thoroughfare and best location, with an established trade, the following Departments:

Millinery, Ladies' Underwear, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets, Carpets and Upholstery Departments.

Correspondence solicited. Apply to R. MANNHEIMER, care of Mannheimer, Lepman & Co., 119, 121, and 123 Market-st., Chicago.

TO RENT,

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING,

A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.

WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

Part of our Retail Store, 94 State-st., opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s. Apply in the store. THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. Corner Flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts.

JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO.,
40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

To Rent—Offices in the HOME INSURANCE BUILDING,

Corner of La Salle and Adams-sts. The most complete office building in the world. Absolutely fire-proof. Inspection invited.

E. C. WALLER,
Home Insurance Building.

E. BUCKINGHAM, Pres.
S. H. McCREA, Vice-Pres.
R. J. SMITH, Sec'y.
S. A. ROTHERMEL, Asst. Sec'y.

TRADERS' Insurance Company

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1886.

Cash Capital . . .	$500,000.00
Surplus	728,345.42
	$1,228,345.42

ASSETS.

United States 4 per cent bonds, market value	$434,000.00
C. & N. W. Ry. gold bonds, market value	64,000.00
C., B. & Q. R. R. bonds, market value	49,500.00
C., St. L. & N. O. R. R. bonds, market value	22,200.00
Chicago City Railway bonds, market value	20,000.00
Chicago Board of Trade bonds, market value	20,800.00
Cook County bonds, market value	28,502.50
City of Chicago bonds, market value	13,165.00
Evanston Water Loan bonds, market value	17,280.00
Lincoln Park bonds, market value	5,350.00
National Bank of America stock, market value	9,100.00
Chicago City Railway stock, market value	168,000.00
Chicago West Div. Ry. stock, market value	44,720.00
C. & N. W. Ry. stock, com., market value	27,500.00
C. & N. W. Ry. stock, pref., market value	34,000.00
Chicago, Bur. & Q. R. R. stock, market value	20,550.00
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. stock, market value	19,125.00
Chicago & Alton R. R. stock, market value	14,000.00
Accrued interest	1,625.00
Loans on real estate secured by first mortgage	90,000.00
Real estate owned by company (unincumbered)	12,195.98
Cash on hand and in bank	53,626.88
Due from other companies for reinsurance and premiums	29,342.87
Premiums in due course of collection	29,762.19
Total Assets	$1,228,345.42

LIABILITIES.

Losses not due and unadjusted	$72,638.80
Reinsurance reserve	264,516.52
All other claims against company	31,287.32
Total Liabilities	$368,442.64
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$859,902.78
Net surplus over all liabilities, including capital stock	359,902.78
Total amount of losses paid since organization of company	2,964,527.37

OFFICE: 160 La Salle-st.

BETHESDA.

The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.

BOTTLED AND IN BULK.

Delivered in any part of the City.

Telephone 87. No. 132 Adams-st.

DETECTIVES ON THE STAND.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TRIAL OF HOLCOMB FOR PERJURY AT HILLSDALE, MICH.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—In the Holcomb case this morning Detective Gunn was again called to the stand and told about his connection with the Crouch case. It was at his suggestion that Henry Holcomb began to work on the case. He told of finding the papers according to directions given by Holcomb. On cross-examination he stated that he had letters from Gen. Withington, and through him was employed on the case, and went with him to see Capt. Crouch, and subsequently made arrangements to go to work on the case and was to get $10 a day and expenses. He called on Sheriff Winney, who objected to outside help. He told of going to Windsor and Detroit to find Allen.

Dennis Simmons, a detective of Chicago, testified to going to Detroit at the request of Mr. Frazier to see Allen. He saw Allen in the presence of Officer Murray and Detective Bishop of Detroit. He told Allen who he was and who the men were with him. He told Allen a jar of papers had been found, and asked him if the man in the cell knew anything of them. Allen replied that he did not. Simmons then told him that the man in the cell was Henry Holcomb. At this Allen became very angry, and abused Simmons. On cross-examination Simmons said he was sent down to Jackson to interview "Scotty," who was in jail at Jackson, and whom he knew as a thief in Chicago. "Scotty" told him about some papers taken from the Crouch homestead, and described some of them very minutely.

Mr. Montgomery here stated that Capt. Crouch was now willing to go on the stand and answer all questions the Court should say were proper for him to answer, but asked that his further examination might be postponed until some day next week, which was done.

A. J. Reeves of Grand Rapids testified that he was a detective in the Crouch case, and worked under the instructions of Gunn; that his instructions were to find the truth, no matter where it hit. He told of Henry Holcomb being stopped on the road by three men and making extracts from papers shown by those men.

Court adjourned to Monday, Jan. 4. The interest in the trial is intense, and the court-room is crowded with people at all the sessions, many of whom are women.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.

GREENVILLE, O., Dec. 31.—Just at breakfast time this morning Edward Mehan, sentenced to four years for arson, committed suicide in his cell by cutting his throat with a razor, severing the jugular vein. Mehan shot through a window at night at Farmer Drill and afterward burned his barn, causing a loss of $2,000, because he could not marry Drill's sister.

MOBS OF OFFICESEEKERS.

Over Fourteen Hundred Kentuckians Clamoring for a Chance at the Public Crib.

An Appalling Excess of Applicants in Other States—A Plan to Cut Down the List.

Michigan Democrats Trying to Break Don M. Dickinson's "Flocence"—The Spoils Generally.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A very large contingent of Henri Watterson's 100,000 men has been heard from, if the advices received by the Civil-Service Commissioners are reliable, as they undoubtedly are. The Kentuckians are on the warpath in just as rampant a manner as they were in 1876, when the gallant champion of the star-eyed goddess talked of leading them to Washington to seat Tilden, but instead of gore they want offices, and want them badly. There are on file over 1,400 applications for office from Kentucky alone, and the list is steadily increasing in size. The prospect before Chief-Examiner Lyman, who will start West in a few days, conducting his first examination at Louisville, Ky., and later another at Kansas City, Mo., is simply appalling. Somewhat doubtful advices from Louisville are to the effect that every hotel room in town has been engaged and that swarms of hungry officeseekers are tenting out waiting for Lyman's arrival. From the Missouri town it is also reported that the unwashed are coming out of the brush along the bottoms in great droves, having heard of Lyman's mission. Still more startling facts and figures, however, can be found in the report of Commissioner Eaton, made public today.

Civil-Service Commissioner Trenholm will conduct a competitive examination of applicants for appointment under the Government at New Orleans next week. It is stated, however, that the commission intend to rigidly apply the rule of dropping all applications that have been on file six months. They say they are compelled to do this in order to get through with the examinations; that unless some limit is fixed it will be impossible for the commission to examine all the applicants. Each person whose name is dropped is at once notified of the fact and can make application again if desirable.

THE HUNGRY SWARM.

Commissioner Eaton has just made the following report relative to dropping applicants from the civil-service records:

> It was anticipated, when the civil-service examinations were provided for, that the time would come when, for various States and offices, there should be so great and needless a number of applicants as to make necessary some limitation of the time they should be allowed to retain their places upon the record books kept of those seeking to be examined. As the commission is required, with certain small exceptions, to notify all applicants for examination in the order of the entry of their names upon these records, it is plain that so large numbers might in a short time have their names entered therein as to prevent for years, perhaps, any other persons being reached for examination.
>
> To enable the commission to prevent so unreasonable a monopoly, Rule 13 authorizes it to provide by regulation for dropping from the records the applicants whose names have been thereon six months or more without having been reached in due course for examination. A regulation of that kind, while preventing such a monopoly, would allow equal chances to all for being examined. If any of those dropped desire another chance of being reached for examination they can make a new application and be entered upon the foot of the record. It hardly need be stated that the object of the examinations is not primarily to examine all of those who may apply, however excessive their number, but to give all applicants equal opportunities for examination, and to examine so many of them as are required to secure a sufficient number from whom to make the selections of competent persons for filling the vacancies in the public service. The number examined is sure to be many times greater than the number appointed. It would obviously be a waste of the time of the examiners and a needless labor to go on with unlimited examinations regardless of the public needs, by which the chances of every one examined for an office would be more and more remote. It may take some time to cause the supply and demand in the matter of examinations and appointments to fitly adjust themselves to each other, but with a proper regulation for dropping applicants from the record it need not be doubted that in this matter, as in all others, such an adjustment will before long be reached. In most of the States thus far the number of applicants has not been beyond the number needed at the examinations, while in some of them and also at several of the post-offices and customs offices, and in the District of Columbia especially, the excess has become considerable. It was natural that solicitation for places and skill in securing them should be more developed in localities near Washington. The primary object of the provision in the Civil-Service act, that appointments thereunder shall be apportioned among the States and Territories in the ratio of population, was doubtless to prevent the natural consequences of these office-seeking habits near the Capital, but it is in the spirit none the less applicable to excessive office-seeking in other States.
>
> The 1st of November last the records of the commission showed the following facts:
>
> The District of Columbia is entitled to only four appointments out of 1,000; it had 285 applicants seeking examination, being more than any public interest requires to be examined in the next five years.
>
> Maryland, which is entitled to nineteen appointments out of 1,000, had 284 applicants on the record, more than twice the number from the six New England States, with New Jersey and Delaware added.
>
> Virginia, which is entitled to thirty out of 1,000, had 261 applicants, or more than twice as many as all those from Texas and all the other States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, with those from South Carolina added.
>
> Delaware, which is entitled to three appointments out of 1,000, had more applicants than Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, and Vermont combined.
>
> But there are other States, not so near Washington, from which the excess is considerable.
>
> Pennsylvania, which is entitled to the eighty-six appointments out of 1,000, has 258 applicants, or thirty-nine more than New York, which is entitled to 102 appointments out of 1,000.
>
> Ohio, which is entitled to sixty-four appointments out of 1,000, had 232 applicants on the records, being almost twice as many as there are from the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.
>
> Indiana, which is entitled to forty out of 1,000, had 132 applicants on the records, which exceeds all those from the six States last named.
>
> West Virginia and Kentucky are the next States from which the applicants most tend to an excess.
>
> Few persons, I think, can regard it as just to allow those who have needlessly crowded on to these records to monopolize all the opportunities of being called for examination for the long time which must elapse before they are all examined.
>
> Where all who may present themselves cannot be examined it seems plain that each should have a fair and equal chance, and if not reached they should give way to others absolutely, or, if they prefer, go to the foot of the record for a second opportunity.
>
> It is especially worthy of notice that the excess of female applicants is much greater than that of males. More than one-half of the applicants from the District of Columbia, and also of those from Maryland, are females. There are eighty-one female applicants from Virginia, seventy-five from Pennsylvania, and seventy-four from Ohio. But as many as six times as many males as females are requested by the departments for appointment, and the commission has no authority whatever on the subject. Such facts may well be considered by persons who are in the habit of advising an excessive number of women to attend the examination and of complaining because no places can be found for them.
>
> Rule 13 has long since given a general notice that applicants not reached within six months are likely to be dropped; but, to make the matter very clear in the future, I think there should be a definit regulation, as contemplated by the rule, and I herewith submit a draft of such a regulation.

The report was accepted and a regulation has been adopted for carrying its recommendations into effect.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE POWERS.

Some further light is let in today on the charges made by the Michigan Democrats against Judge Powers of Utah and the claim that they were made by the Mormons falls to the ground. The charges have been presented and in this shape the record has been placed before the Executive. The charges are not made public because it is claimed this would be discourtesy to the President. An outline of their nature is given, however, and it appears that certain citizens of Kalamazoo are responsible for them. A portion of them relate to business transactions. Those which are expected to have the most weight with the President, however, are the allegations that Mr. Cleveland was imposed upon by false representations and that Powers' indorsements were not what they professed to be. It is charged that the candidate for Territorial judicial honors telegraphed he had the indorsement of all the Judges of the State, which it is alleged was not true. Another complaint is that three Judges who did sign his papers afterward withdrew their indorsements, but that this fact was studiously kept from the President. This is only an outline of the charges the Michigan Congressmen have got together in their determined efforts to break Don M. Dickinson's influence at the White House. They are confident of success, and expect to see Powers' head come off in much the same way that Judge Vincent of New Mexico was disposed of a few months ago. But everybody does not share the confidence of the Kalamazoo people.

CAPT. M'GRATH'S PLACE.

A rumor is afloat among the Chicago people here tonight that Superintendent of Mails McGrath is to go, in order to make room for Bob Wilbanks, late Clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives. Wilbanks was a candidate for Capt. White's position as Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, but it is said was promised McGrath's place when it was found there was no immediate prospect of getting White removed. The post-office officials here profess to know nothing of such an arrangement, but say Postmaster Judd would not necessarily consult them about filling a local position of this character. Wilbanks is from Southern Illinois, and the rumor is discredited because it is said the Chicago Postmaster would hardly go there for a Superintendent of Mails.

CONTROLLER CANNON'S PLACE.

The statements that Controller Cannon has not resigned are correct, but it will be no surprise at no very distant day if he does so. Yesterday V. P. Snyder, who has been closely identified with Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan, was made Deputy-Controller vice Longworthy, who resigned by invitation. Controller Cannon is said to be looking around for a position outside of official life, and several banks are reported as anxious to employ him. If he should step down presently, whether Deputy-Controller Snyder is advanced another peg or not, Messrs. Manning and Jordan would have one of their own men already familiar with the duties of the place, and this is understood to be their policy in forcing Longworthy's resignation.

PRIZE-WINNERS.

The resignation of R. W. Gurley, who originated the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and has been its head until now, has been demanded by the Postmaster-General. He wants the place for a Democrat. Mr. Gurley has been a most efficient officer and was the first to suggest the adoption of the free-delivery system, which has grown under his management to its present wonderful success. Col. John A. Bates of Dubuque, Ia., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

[The salary is $2,500 per annum. Col. Bates is at present general manager of an insurance company, and was Chairman of the Iowa delegation to the Chicago Convention.]

Treasurer Jordan will assume charge of the New York Sub-Treasury Saturday morning and immediately begin to count the cash, aided be several employés in his office.

The Postmaster-General today appointed the following fourth-class postmasters in Illinois: Archie Vernagen, at Charleston, Lee County, vice W. M. Bassett; C. F. Whitmack, at Denmark, Perry County, vice Mrs. Mary Ress; Alexander E. Bruce, at Ridgeway, Gallatin County, vice E. Mills.

James W. Wallace of Tennessee and John G. Townshend of Maryland have been appointed Special Examiners in the Pension-Office.

George A. Howard of Dixon's Springs, Tenn., has been appointed Chief of the Stamp Division of the Post-Office Department.

SENATOR PLUMB'S VIEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Senator Plumb arrived in the city this morning, and was asked how the President's appointees would fare in the Senate. He said:

> I don't think that the Republican Senators have taken any stand upon the question, nor do I think that they intend to consider it with reference to any concerted action on their part, either for or against the confirmation of the President's appointees. The question of the rejection or confirmation of the appointees is not a party issue or an issue of any kind, and each appointment will be treated separately upon its own merits. Several thousand names will come up before the Senate and the only consideration will be the public good. No man who is likely to make an honest, efficient public official will be rejected, except, of course, in some special cases. For instance, where it appears that an ex-Union soldier has been removed to give place to an ex-Confederate, or where a Republican official has been removed on charges without having had an opportunity to defend himself, why then sentiment is created, and I have no doubt that the appointment will be inquired into, and the ousted Republican given a chance to enter a defense. The right of the President to put Democrats in office in the place of Republicans is not questioned so long as he observes the public good.

OUR RED NUISANCES.

GEN. CROOK AND HIS INDIAN CAMPAIGN—THE BAD APACHES OF ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Ari., Dec. 31.—Advices from Carralitos, Mexico, state that a courier from Gen. Crook passed there in search of Capt. Davis, who started several weeks ago for the Sierra Madres with his command, consisting of one company and 100 Apache scouts. Since then nothing has been heard of them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Gov. Zulick of Arizona has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior calling attention to an erroneous impression that the purpose for which troops have been recently ordered from San Francisco is merely to protect the Indians from threatened attacks by the lawless white element. Gov. Zulick says that his appeal to the Government for troops was for the protection of the lives and property of Arizonians from the attacks of murderous and thieving renegade Apaches. "No people on earth," he adds, "have exhibited a higher sense of law-abiding qualities than Arizonians have shown under their terrible affliction of the last eight months." He remarks that his proclamation last week warning all evil-disposed persons that the powers of the Federal and Territorial Governments would be invoked to preserve the rights of all persons within the borders of Arizona was directed against inflammatory publications in the Territorial newspapers, and says: "It has had its effect, for the entire press in the Territory is now arrayed upon the side of law and order." He assured the Secretary that he will see that San Carlos Reservation and the rights of peaceful Indians are protected, and in conclusion he asks the Secretary for an authoritative statement to dispel the erroneous impression as to the purpose of his appeal for troops. In reply Acting-Secretary Muldrow today telegraphed to the Governor that the Interior Department has received no dispatch from him suggesting a need for troops to protect the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, and no action has been taken by the Government to concentrate troops in that vicinity for the purpose indicated. Mr. Muldrow adds: "The purpose of the Government has been and is to protect all persons in Arizona in the full enjoyment of their rights and property, to punish lawbreakers, suppress outlaws, and maintain peace within that Territory."

Adjutant-General Drum said today that he thought it would be unnecessary to organize the proposed body of frontiersmen to hunt the Indians. He was of the opinion that Gen. Crook will have accomplished the task of subjecting the hostiles before the frontier troops can be organized. Gen. Crook has a large force of men, and has been supplied with everything he desired to carry on the campaign, and Gen. Drum thought he would soon be successful in either subjecting or exterminating the hostile Apaches.

HOWLED OUT.

The Old Year Befittingly Bellowed Out of Existence on the Board of Trade.

An Exhilarating Hour of Music, Marching, Hat-Smashing, and Other Seasonable Glories.

In Other Cities the Hilarity Is as Pronounced as Was the Case in Chicago.

The final "jamboree" it is the custom of the members of the Board of Trade to wind up the year's business with was of a milder and more genteel type this season than most of its predecessors. Last year hardly a man on the board escaped without having his Derby banged up or his "dicer" demolished, and every one got flour scattered all over him, many expensive suits being completely ruined. This time flour was tabooed, and the number of victimized hats was greatly diminished. The frolic, however, was not less of a success on this account, it being conceded that, as a general thing, there was more solid fun this year than usual.

Ed Bangs of J. T. Lester & Co. was high muck-a-muck, and what systematized entertainment there was had been arranged by him. Punctually at 2 o'clock Austin's First Regiment band, fortified to an even fifty, and stationed up in the public gallery of the large hall, broke out with a liberal dose of Wagnerism music. The private gallery was filled with about 600 wives and sisters of members, who seemed to enjoy the uproar hugely. On the floor of the hall there stood a densely packed throng of members, clerks, and settling boys. The elder element was but sparsely represented, and silk hats were at a discount. What high hats there were, though, ran imminent risk, for the crowd was in an expectant and somewhat excited mood and amused itself, in the absence of other work, with pounding whatever stovepipe and fashionable derby hats were within reach. W. S. Poole, an elderly gentleman with a shining bald head, had his beautiful tall hat made a ruin of. A youngster deftly snatched the hat off before the owner knew it, and the next instant it was dancing and whirling high in the air, being tossed and tossed till it settled down in a corner, a broked-down monument to respectability, with its career of usefulness forever ended. D. G. Fisher's ancient gray "dicer" was similarly treated, and so was Ed Thorne's fine silk tile. An extensive line of derbys met with a like fate, and the artistic curves these missiles described and the wonderful evolutions they performed while in midair showed that base-ball was a game in which the men on the Board of Trade are not illy versed.

These incidents were received with yells of delight by the onlookers and with philosophy by the victims. Everybody was good-natured, the music was greeted with applause, and every little joke or sally of spirit was seemingly appreciated.

E. P. Whitford gave the signal at 2:10 with the bell and the band struck up again. This time they played a funeral march—in honor of the dying year. Then everybody placed himself so as to see the procession. When it came it was greeted with a concentrated howl that would have done honor to a tribe of simon-pure Comanches, and the shrill notes of the brass instruments were for the moment drowned in the shriller notes from human throats. The band came first, headed by Ed Bangs and Frank Crittenden blowing as hard as their lungs would let them. Then came a huge wild elephant, evidently escaped from a neighboring jungle (represented by Charley Hunter and Charley Van Kirk), led by a sturdy cornak in Hindoo costume (Ben Stauffer). In their turn followed a lot of grotesquely clad ladies in Japanese, Chinese, fancy, and go-as-you-please costumes. Some of them performed acrobatic feats, and others undulated their sylph-like forms in unison with the strains of music. Those attired as ladies were: George M. Haines, E. D. Winslow, John Cantner, Charley Singer, Charley Carhart, Charley Brown, Ed Brown, W. V. Booth, M. P. Harrison, H. H. Dennis, R. A. Peters, Ed Lesch, Harry Avery, F. A. Severans, W. H. Lane, George Beebe, Emil Dietz, Charles Jernegan, John Teufel, Billy Linn, Scott Linn, A. H. Bliss, Billy Walker, Charley Schwartz, Henry Warner, D. F. Baxter, Frank Aldredge, Fred Hibbard, Fred Stanley, and George Houghton.

The procession had made the tour of the big hall but once when there was a savage onslaught on the ladies and wild animal show, and—in less time than it takes to tell it they had been torn limb from limb, that is, their raiment had been. There was a wild scuffle for about fifteen seconds, and at its conclusion the tattered fair ones retired in humiliation and thin shirt-sleeves. During the mêlée somebody had been poking Charley Carhart—familiarly known as Nee-Ban, who was in an elaborate Mikado costume—too powerfully between the ribs, and a brief fisticuff encounter was the consequence. But the band struck up "See-Saw," and its melodious strains restored peace and the ruffled feathers to their old-time gloss. There was some desultory dancing, and then, at first only just audible above the uproar, could be distinguished the strains of a glee sung by a dozen minstrels from Haverly's Theatre. Another followed it, and then the band played a medley of airs, and every one present helped to chorus "Marching Through Georgia." Next came the minstrels with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which was greeted with three cheers and a tiger, and then Billy Sweatnam sang: "In 1909." Then came the band once more, the marching all around, even through the pits, and chorus singing led by Ed Bangs, whereupon everybody subsided. It was 3:15. The whole affair had lasted but twenty-five minutes, but in these the boys contrived to crowd enough noise and excitement to last them twelve months.

The jamboree was an improvement upon the old sort of thing in more than one way, for Ed Bangs, who had started in to collect subscriptions to defray the expenses of it, had easily gotten $460 together. Nearly half of this sum was contributed, in the name of the board, to various charitable institutions, as follows: $50 to the Foundlings' Home, $50 to the Half-Orphan Asylum, $50 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, $25 to the Home for Incurables, and $25 to the Presbyterian Hospital. The rest of the money sufficed to pay for the fun.

ST. LOUIS RATHER QUIET.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—After attempting ineffectually for several years to choke off the mad gayeties and extravagant pranks of the members on the floor during the holiday season, the Merchants' Exchange directory today forestalled the "monkey-shines" by presenting for the edification of some 300 members and a crowded gallery of visitors, among whom women and children predominated, an extensive and elaborate program of a strictly theatrical character. Mr. Joe Carr, the exchange caller, officiated as master of ceremonies, assisted by Messrs. Tom Couch, George Bain, and James Newell as ushers, directors of amusements, and policemen. At 12 o'clock sharp the gong broke forth in a succession of loud clangs, announcing that the business of the day and year was over. A few minutes later Joe Carr and his aides appeared at the entrance of the exchange at the head of a brass band, followed by a curious procession of members attired in furs and skins intended to represent bears, monkeys, bulls, Indians, and other strange and extravagant characters. The band played "The Campbells Are Coming," and the crowd yelled and shouted. The procession marched around the hall several times and disappeared in the direction of the Secretary's office. A number of handsome, well-dressed young men filed upon the rostrum and arranged themselves in a double row. Ex-President Jake Ewald stepped to the front and announced the Yale Glee Club. A number of songs were given, and then there were boxing, dancing, and recitations by a number of variety performers.

BOSTON REVELRY.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Chamber of Commerce was this afternoon a wild scene of carnage. The members were called together to listen to an entertainment by the Barlow, Wilson & Rankin Minstrels. The large chamber was well filled when the band began to play. The music continued for about half an hour, when the audience grew restive. The first ammunition to be delivered upon the crowd was corn. This was followed by oats, and at last the volleying extended all along the line. It was too much for the minstrels, and they incontinently packed up and fled. A large number of unwarlike members also effected a retreat just as the firing became general. Then the flour began to fill the air. Bag after bag described graceful curves through the air and descended without regard to silk hats and new overcoats. As the routed warriors burst into the outer hall they resembled sheeted ghosts. Inside the battle was waged furiously until the supply of ammunition was exhausted, and then the crowd returned to survey the field of slaughter and count their dead. The chamber looked as though it had been out in a snow-storm. Boxes, papers, and the furniture were strewn about the flour-covered room. The railings about the entrance were thrown down, the desks were in confusion, and not a sample remained to bid the year good-by. The dignified but battered and flour-adorned members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce sadly surveyed the scene of the new organization's first battle.

THE FUN AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—In the Chamber of Commerce pit today many millions of bushels of wheat were bought, sold, "called," and "put" at prices ranging from 40 cents to $1.50 per bushel. It was during the pandemonium of a mock session, however, that these extraordinary trades were made. At 11 o'clock all business was suspended on the chamber floor, and for the next two hours the younger members of the chamber, together with some of the old veterans of the floor who have not yet forgotten how to appreciate a change from the every-day program of life, kept up a series of hilarious scenes and humorous events. The public had been given notice of what was to come, and the spacious gallery was packed with good-natured spectators until there was not standing-room left for the late comer. According to the time-honored custom the enforcement of the "no-smoking" rule was suspended in honor of the last day of the year, and the rotunda was made blue by the smoke from a hundred cob-pipes, cigars, and holiday cigarets. Promptly at 11 o'clock Prof. Thiele's orchestra was given the President's platform, and the strains of a march brought upon the scene a long column of fantastically-attired masqueraders, representing dudes, pugilists, esthetic aristocrats, and smutty chimney-sweeps. This procession was headed by Gov. William Young and S. T. Hooker, the veteran members of Milwaukee's Board of Trade, and after marching about the chamber drew up in the form of a circle, wherein was witnessed a "spirited prize-fight" between "Prof." Frank Rice and "Prof." Frank Wilson, forty rounds, pillow-case gloves, "Markus with Gooseberry" rules. Another match between Carl Joyes and Abe Black, soft gloves, was very interesting, being a little nearer the reality of a slugging match. Other festive features were prepared and successfully carried out making the closing-day carnival the most enjoyable of any witnessed on the chamber floor for many years. No attempt at throwing grain, flour, etc., was made; hat-smashing was not practised except among the masqueraders, who "went prepared," and were ready for anything that could add to the amusement of the spectators.

PANDEMONIUM AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—"Come all ye lovers of fun to ye grand racket New-Year's Eve," was the invitation posted on 'Change this week. The fun-lovers were there on time, and the young members had charge of the calls for the day. Knowing ones had put on their old clothes, and instead of polished beavers wore polo caps and straw hats. About one hundred of the boys were armed with stuffed clubs and bladders. The gallery was filled with women who, when the sham battle began, were delighted. About 400 members of the exchange were in for the "racket." All had either horns or drums, and the din was deafening. Those who were their good hats had them quickly demolished. Promptly at noon the Fifth Regiment band of forty pieces, headed by J. W. Schooley, a leading merchant, arrayed in gorgeous red and blue, and carrying a Mikado umbrella, entered the hall, and then followed a troupe of variety performers. All were in costume. The merchants with their horns and stuffed clubs fell in behind, and the procession marched around the hall while the spectators shouted themselves hoarse. The variety artists then gave their specialties, and the boys joined in the songs and dances. The performers occupied a stand erected in the grain-pit. The racket was kept up for a couple of hours, until the boys had to give up from sheer exhaustion. It was the liveliest time on 'Change in many years.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The wildest scene that ever occurred on 'Change in this city began at 11:30 a. m. today, the third anniversary of the Merchants' Exchange. The brokers conceived the plan of having a grand jollification to celebrate that event as well as the new year. Many of the members wore white tiles, others odd-looking collars and neckties, coats turned wrong side out, etc. George Urban Jr. appeared with a snowy white coat, and took occasion to rub up against every one, leaving huge plasters of flour upon the coats of all with whom he came in contact. Dozens carried huge bladders tied to long sticks, and tile-smashing was a favorit pastime. Mr. Sandrock, a prominent member, made a humorous address and wielded a big sabre—for the purpose of cutting his discourse short. The fun lasted for three hours and ended with a grand lunch. Congratulatory dispatches were exchanged with the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia, Peoria, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, and other cities.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A COSTLY BLAZE AT MACON, GA.—ROUGH ON A TENNESSEE TOWN—BILOXI, MISS., SCORCHED.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 31.—A fire broke out this morning in the cotton warehouse of J. S. Stewart & Son, containing about 1,800 bales of cotton, belonging principally to planters. All the cotton was consumed except about 300 bales, which were badly damaged. The loss is $50,000; insurance, $44,000. The fire was caused by sparks falling through the skylight into a basket of samples.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—At 12:30 this morning a telephone message was received from Lebanon, Tenn., saying a disastrous fire had broken out in the centre of the town, and asking immediate assistance. An engine was dispatched on a special train. Later intelligence is to the effect that the fire, after consuming five of the most prominent business houses, was subdued about 3 o'clock this morning. No estimates of loss can as yet be given, though it is quite large, and is almost entirely covered by insurance.

BILOXI, Miss., Dec. 31.—The Barataria Canning Company's works were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $35,000; insurance unknown.

IN CHICAGO.

The third floor of the brick building No. 101 Fifth avenue, owned by Judge Lambert Tree, was set on fire last evening by an over-heated stove. The apartments were occupied by H. G. Frank, a clothing dealer, whose loss is about $200. The damage to the building was $50.

The iron foundry of Clark & Raffen, on the corner of Ohio and Kingsbury streets, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $300; insured.

QUITE A SWELL AFFAIR.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A bal masque, said to be the finest event of its kind ever given in the Northwest, came off tonight at the West Hotel. The attendance was large, about 400 being present. The ball was tendered by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Linton to their friends. Among those participating were:

Gov. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Upham, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. L. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Langdon, Judge and Mrs. E. B. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. L. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Linton, Col. and Mrs. S. P. Snider, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Krech, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Loring, and others.

READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—The police are in readiness for trouble in the Polish quarter at any hour. Officers are on duty tonight and have on hand a supply of stretchers and other things needed in the event of a serious disturbance. Militia will be called out if necessary. It is thought the knowledge that the militia are under orders for action may prevent any outbreak.

SMITH WITHDRAWS.

He Resumes the Practice of Law and Writes a Letter to Mr. A. W. Green.

He Says He Would Not Accept a Remnant of the Mayoralty Term.

The Contest Committee Undecided What to Do—The Arguments on the New Election Law.

Judge Smith today resumes the practice of law in partnership with Fred W. Forch Jr., and has therefore withdrawn from the Mayoralty contest. The following note was sent to Mr. Green, attorney for the contestants, yesterday:

> CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—*A. W. Green, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: In relation to the election contest case of Carpenter and others vs. Harrison I desire to say that developments in its progress up to this time convince me that there is no reasonable probability of reaching any final termination of the litigation before the expiration of the term of office.
>
> I have resumed the practice of law, and to that I intend to devote my entire time and attention unembarrassed by any implied understanding that I should in any event consent to accept a mere remnant of a term of the Mayoralty. I say this much in justice to myself personally. Truly yours,
>
> SIDNEY SMITH.

Judge Smith did not feel inclined to add any explanation to this letter when asked to do so. Mr. Forch said in regard to it: "Smith has been off the bench nearly a month, and during the interval has carefully looked over the field and arranged to settle down in business. His nature and temperament require activity, and he could hardly afford to sit idly by speculating upon the result of the Mayoralty contest."

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

With reference to the continuation of the contest Mr. Forch said: "It rests wholly within the control of the Contest and Finance Committees, and they, no doubt, will take proper action in due season. There is no lack of material, but it will take a vast amount of time, labor, and money to arrange and present it in a legal way, and the tactics of the other side might prolong the contest indefinitly. One branch of the case—the recount—has virtually been concluded, and before an investigation of illegal voting is entered upon the committee should be assured that the inquiry will not fail for want of funds. Smith has been made a party defendant to the suit against his protest and has let it go by default, so that any action of his will not directly influence the contest."

Mr. Green expressed a similar view of the case and did not think that Judge Smith's action would legally affect the suit. He had no reply to make to the letter, but would submit it to the Contest Committee.

Mr. Jewett, the Chairman of that committee, repeated the same opinion. After the recount, he said, there still remained a majority of 324 votes to be overcome by proof of illegal voting. Where the proof lay he did not know, but it would require large amounts of money to go into the proof and he would not go into it unless there were sufficient funds to carry the suit to the end. Judge Smith's letter did not interfere with the contest if the funds were furnished. The contest could have been taken up without his concurrence and he had never specifically said he wanted it instituted and had taken no part in it. The future action of the Contest Committee depended on the Finance Committee.

THOSE UNSEALED ENVELOPES.

Mr. Green's report to Mr. Jewett concerning the result of his labors in gathering evidence to prove up the envelopes passed during the recount has not been very encouraging. The proof required has been very difficult to find, as it relates to things that in most cases nobody could have witnessed and where anybody did witness or even perform them were of so little importance that the people who did them do not remember much about them. For instance, in the case of the envelope of the Third Precinct of the First Ward, it was plain that it had been sealed with four wax seals, three of which were broken. What with the repeated handling of the envelopes, the shaking in the ballot-boxes, the pressure in the trunks, and the generally uneven shape of the envelopes which contained the ballots in bunches and not evenly distributed, it appears remarkable that more seals were not found broken. At all events, it would be impossible in many cases to show time, place, and manner in which the seals were broken. The judges of election in most cases do not remember if they sealed an envelope nine months ago. As a result about two-thirds of the envelopes cannot be proved up. The only way to show the identity of the ballots, if there is any, would be to open the envelopes and examine the ballots and require additional proof only where suspicious circumstances rendered the genuineness of the ballots doubtful. Mr. Green so explained to Mr. Jewett.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Bernard Mulhern was yesterday appointed second assistant deputy by Deputy Commissioner William Russell, to assist in districting the Town of Lake. The work of dividing the town into election precincts of at all equal numbers will be very difficult, as the town contains about 8,000 votes which are scattered over thirty-five square miles. One part of the town is very thickly settled, while other parts are rural districts with a house only here and there. It will be divided into about thirty precincts. The clerks for the city began districting the Ninth Ward yesterday. They are now working on four wards at the same time, the Fifth, Ninth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth.

Adolph Moses, who will argue for the unconstitutionality of the new Election law in the Supreme Court next Thursday, has finished his brief and handed it to his opponent, Mr. Pence. He insists upon the legal necessity for a uniform election law instead of an optional one like the new Election law; that it is not in the power of the General Assembly to delegate its legislative function to municipalities, and permit them to adopt separate election laws differing from the general laws of the State. The registration scheme of the law, he claims, is not regulation, but a hindrance and an embarrassment to the voter, because three weeks before the election there can be no further registration. Thus persons entitled to naturalization during that time and persons absent on business of the State or the United States and not registered three weeks before the election are disfranchised. In a similar manner sick persons or persons otherwise disabled, as well as minors coming of age within that period, persons who within that period finish their residence in the State and county required by law, are disfranchised. It is not practicable for the 100,000 voters of Chicago to be registered in two days. The "convict oath," which persons not admitted to registry must make, stating that they have never been convicted of any crime, is called "the most degrading feature of the law," and it is claimed that this is an unconstitutional oath and that it is not in the power of the Legislature to impose it upon citizens of a free State. The rest of the argument is the same as that made in the Criminal Court and in the brief of Mr. Hurd.

TIRED OF THE GANG.

LOST RIVER TOWNSHIP, MARTIN COUNTY, IND., DETERMINED TO GET RID OF THE ARCHER BAND OF DESPERADOES.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Archer gang of outlaws, who are charged with the murder of John Bunch, all of Martin County, are being captured. Yesterday Martin Archer, 40 years old, was arrested and jailed at Shoals. He is indicted for the same crime, and is the chief of the murderous gang. Today Officers McCormick and Stevens arrived here for George Holt, another of the gang, supposed to be in the county on a farm near this city, but Holt had skipped the county. Tomorrow a band of 300 citizens of Lost River Township, Martin County, will scour the woods in every direction to capture the remaining three of the Archer tribe of desperadoes. David Crane, this morning, made a detailed confession of all he knew about the Bunch murder, and his story was put down in writing at some length. Crane was subsequently removed to Washington for safe-keeping. Prosecutor McCormick says the most astounding evidence is rapidly accumulating against the Archer gang concerning their crimes. The farmers of Lost River Township are determined to rid their neighborhood of these desperadoes, and say either one or the other must go. The feeling is intense and many citizens have volunteered to aid in the work. Prosecutor McCormick believes, however, that the people will let the law take its course.

A FAST TRIP.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Morgan Line steamer Eureka—Capt. Fred Read—from New York, arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock this evening, having made the trip from wharf to wharf in the unprecedented time of five days and one hour.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

STOCKING ILLINOIS WATERS WITH GERMAN CARP—FEELING EXISTING AMONG MEMBERS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Car No. 3 of the United States Fish Commission, which arrived in this State yesterday morning with 30,000 German carp for distribution in the public waters of the State, and which is in charge of Prof. J. F. Ellis, stood on the Illinois Central track during the entire day. The stay in Springfield was made at the solicitation of the Hon. S. P. Bartlett, Secretary of the Illinois Fish Commission, who is directing the distribution for the purpose of affording the citizens of the Capital an opportunity to inspect the car. Illinois is the only State in the United States which has been favored by the United States Government with a car-load of carp for general distribution in the public waters. All the principal rivers will receive their quota. The party, which consists of five persons besides Mr. Bartlett, will leave tomorrow morning for Mendota, en route for Chicago, and after stocking the Illinois, Rock, Fox, and Kankakee Rivers will return south through the eastern counties. The Sangamon, Kaskaskia, Okaw, and Little Wabash have already received plants.

The local G. A. R. men are considerably stirred up over a bungling attempt to take the coming annual encampment away from Springfield. A certain wing of the Grand Army has come to understand that the Springfield delegates will not support their candidate for Department Commander next year, but will vote for Gen. Philip S. Post of Galesburg, who came within three votes of an election last year. Taking advantage of the present condition of the State-House, the halls of both Houses being in the hands of contractors, a story was trumped up that no suitable place could be secured here for the entertainment of the Grand Army and this was made a pretext for wanting to change the place of meeting. There is still a deeper meaning in the movement to elect Post and that is to take the control of the department out of the hands of the ring who have managed it so long. One of the strong arguments urged in favor of Gen. Post is that he is an Illinois soldier.

A railroad incorporation certificate was issued by the Secretary of State today to the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company. The object is to purchase, lease, or construct a road from Chicago to Hammond, Ind. Capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Henry Allison, Edward Allison, Henry Olson, Edward Olson, and Halvoe Olson, all of Chicago. The Marion Company, a Chicago corporation, was also licensed: capital stock, $50,000; object, to do a general commission business; incorporators, Isaac H. Summers, A. R. Bassett, and J. I. Breinzer.

It may be of interest to know about the new State-House. The entrance will be on the first or ground floor, and the east and north sides will be finished similarly with ten granit pillars, which are thirty-seven feet high and will support a pediment. The front is to be finished with bas-relief work. The dome proper is considered perfectly secure, but the Commissioners have commenced the erection of large iron pillars, which will run from the foundation up to the stylobate, and iron beams upon these will relieve the trucks of a great portion of the weight.

Contracts for nearly all the work have been let, or will be at the meeting next Tuesday, and the Commissioners expect to have between $60,000 and $70,000 of the appropriation left, which will be applied in finishing work which they expected to not do in case the appropriation was insufficient. The basement floor will be finished in a style not surpassed by the Executive floor. The corridor floors will be laid in marble, with wainscoting six feet high. The rooms will be frescoed; the door-casings will be of marble, and the floors of rooms which will not be carpeted will be tiled. Upon the large panel at the head of the first flight of stairs in the grand staircase will be placed a magnificent painting, representing the surrender of Fort Kaskaskia to the English and the making of the treaty with the Indians by which this State and the Northwest Territory were ceded to the English. The Senate Chamber is to be frescoed. In the House there will be an important change made. The glass and wood partitions on a line with the large pillars on both sides have been removed, and the corridors heretofore running along both sides of the House will be utilized as a lobby. Above these, on both sides, galleries will be constructed. The geological rooms on this floor will be fitted up for the occupancy of the State Library. The finishing work on the dome will commence at the hight of the corbels whereon the statues of living and dead men heretofore frequently mentioned will be placed.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Watson & Perkins Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; for building pavements and general contracting; incorporators, C. H. Watson, A. H. Perkins, and Daniel Donovan.

The Marion Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to deal in grain; incorporators, Isaac H. Summers, A. R. Bassett, and J. I. Brenizer.

The Western Publishing Company at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to publish and deal in books; incorporators, John R. Parker, William H. Pettie, and John W. Naylor.

Articles of incorporation were recorded in the Secretary of State's office today by the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, with its principal office to be in Chicago, and a capital stock of $1,000,000. It is stated that the object of the company is to purchase, lease, or construct, and to operate said railroad from some point in Chicago to or near Hammond, Ind. The incorporators and first board of directors are Henry Alison, Edward Alison, Halvor Olson, Henry Olson, and Edward Olson, all of Chicago.

The iron beams supporting the House and Senate corridor floor around the well-hole were found short, and insecure, and this is now being remedied.

SOME SLICK FORGERS.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE A BANK OUT IN WYOMING—CALVIN PRATT CAUGHT IN JAPAN.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Stock-Growers' National Bank received a telegram from the First National Bank of Houston, Tex., asking the confirmation of their letter dated Dec. 18, and requesting the number and amount of the draft covered by said letter. No such letter having been written, the bank here at once replied to that effect. Dec. 30 a similar telegram was received from the National Bank of Texas, at Galveston, asking if a draft drawn on the Fourth National Bank of New York for $5,000 in favor of George L. Sanders was good. No such draft was drawn. A letter was also received here from a bank in Montgomery, Ala., acknowledging the receipt of a letter dated Dec. 18, identifying George L. Sanders and requesting them to cash a draft of the Stock-Growers' National Bank for $6,000 on the Fourth National Bank of New York and inclosing the signature of Sanders. No such letter having been issued the Montgomery Bank was wired accordingly and telegrams sent to all correspondents East and South warning them of these attempts to negotiate forged drafts. Today a telegram was received from the Fourth National Bank of New York, saying that a forged draft purporting to have been drawn by the Stock-Growers' National Bank had been presented and payment refused. From the length of time elapsing between the date of the letter from Montgomery and the telegrams from the bank here pronouncing the letter a forgery, it is feared that the Montgomery bank paid the forged draft.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—A cablegram was received today from Detective Coffey, who was sent to Japan to arrest Calvin Pratt, the forger, wanted in this city, Portland, Denver, and other points. It was from Yokohama, and said that Pratt had been arrested and the proceeds of the forgery secured. The detective will know Tuesday when to leave with him.

ROBBED ON THE STREET.

PEOPLE "HELD UP" BY FOOTPADS LAST NIGHT—THE POLICE WERE NOT ON HAND.

When, at 11 o'clock p. m., Frank Nickerson of No. 88 Peoria street had reached Waldo place and Halsted street, on his way home, he was stopped by two men, who robbed him of his watch and chain. Soon after Albert Haight and Henry Reuel were arrested and charged with the robbery.

At 1 o'clock a. m. John Kerwin of No. 688 Jefferson street was assaulted and robbed at Union and Washington streets, but the thieves got nothing of value. Cornelius Shannon, white, and George Smith, colored, were arrested.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Detectives Finn and Begley yesterday morning arrested John Howe, a German, on suspicion of breaking open St. Elizabeth Church, Forty-first and State streets, Sunday, Dec. 20. The four stations of the cross stolen from the church were recovered in a furniture store on State and Thirty-fourth streets. Howe disposed of them at 40 cents apiece, and this fact led to his arrest. On being questioned Howe said he obtained the pictures from a person he did not know. He denied being implicated in the affair.

CITY CANKER SPOTS.

Unsuccessful Crusade of the Grand Jury Against Disreputable Doggeries.

The Body's Efforts Nullified by the Simulated Ignorance of Police Officials.

Capt. Ebersold Says No Reform Is Possible While Politics Hampers the Police.

The grand jury went into a special order of business yesterday by discontinuing the hearing of jail and complaint cases and taking up the investigation of certain abuses that are tolerated by the City Administration and Police Department. As three-fourths of the work brought before a grand jury in Chicago comes from low saloons and licensed "dives" on the South and West Sides, and as such complaints have been coming in with alarming frequency of late, the grand jury appointed a committee of their own body to ascertain if the dens were really licensed and were allowed to keep open after midnight.

A POLICEMAN'S RELAXATION.

The special committee went out one night last week and not only found the dens open long after midnight, but in one of the lowest description a policeman in full uniform was seen enjoying a drink, and indulging in coarse jokes with the bartender. The house in question is known to be disreputable. Six thieves' resorts that are well known to the police of Harrison Street Station were found open after 1 o'clock in the morning within a radius of one block on Fourth avenue and Clark street. In order to ascertain who is directly responsible for this state of affairs the special committee recommended that the Superintendent of Police, Capt. Buckley, Lieuts. Arch and Laughlan, Sergt. Backus, and Officers French and Walsh of the Harrison Street Station be summoned for the purpose of enlightening the jury.

CAPT. EBERSOLD'S EXCUSE.

Superintendent Ebersold was the first to testify and was examined by the Chairman of the special committee. "Do you know of any irregularities existing in the government of saloons in this city?" was asked of him.

"I do not."

"Do you answer under oath that you are not aware that disreputable saloons are allowed to keep open all night in different localities?"

"I do, for I can't be all around myself. I have assistants who look after these affairs in their various precincts. Occasionally an officer reports that a certain party is not a fit person to have a license, and upon recommendation the license may be revoked."

When reminded that several large saloons in the centre of the city were open night and day, Mr. Ebersold said: "O, of course, these places are allowed to keep open because they have restaurants connected with them—they are allowed to remain open at the request of newspaper men and respectable men who work at night."

"Even so, have you or anybody else in office a right to make such exceptions?"

"Strictly speaking I have not. I wish to say right here, though, that I am in sympathy with the grand jury on this point. There are dives that thrive about town in daylight that shouldn't be licensed at all. But suppose I revoke a license from a certain party—in less than an hour, probably, a side partner of this man or woman comes along and procures a license in the applicant's own name for the same premises. The real owner of the place remains as barkeeper, and I'd like to know what we are going to do about it."

At this point one of the grand jurors mentioned a number of disreputable bars that were kept open all night, mentioning among others Ed Havill's, Tom Gaynor's, Joe Conley's, Tom Curley's, and half a dozen others, the proprietors of which didn't even put up a curtain after midnight.

"This state of affairs hadn't been reported to me formally," said the Chief, "or depend upon it I'd have it stopped if I could."

"You say, 'if you could'; what do you mean?"

"Well, sir, that's an explanation that would require some time, but I'll say this much. Just as long as politics has anything to do with the police force these dives will manage to keep open right along."

"You mean, then, that these disreputable people are backed by an influence over which the police have no control?"

"Exactly so."

At this point an indignant juror in the corner of the room wanted to know who or what was the power at the back of the law-breakers, winding up with: "I suppose you don't know anything about what shops are allowed to run gambling-dens, for instance?"

Mr. Ebersold said in reply that when violations of the law were reported to him in the regular way, either by an officer or a citizen, he never failed to give the matter his attention. He said: "Doubtless there are many things that are not as they should be in this city, but I am not supposed to know of them until somebody brings them to my notice."

CAPT. BUCKLEY.

Capt. Buckley was the next officer sworn, and told the grand jury under oath that he didn't know positively whether there was a disreputable saloon in his district, much less was he aware that saloons were allowed to keep open after midnight.

"Do you mean to sit there and make a statement like that when there are individuals on this jury that know that it is false?"

"I am answering as to what I know positively, and I can't make any other answer."

"But officers under your command have sworn that certain places on their beats are 'robbers' roosts,' the proprietors of which ought to be in the penitentiary."

"That may all be true, but why didn't these same officers make a report to me, and I would have promptly straightened out the matter."

LIEUT. ARCH.

Lieut. Arch was about as non-communicative as Capt. Buckley. He didn't know if any saloons and "tough joints" were open after midnight, "because," said he, "I have been on day duty for the last month."

"Previous to that, are you not aware that disreputable dens were allowed to keep open?"

"Well, yes."

"What did you do about it?"

"Well, I made 'em close up when I could; but some of these fellows are pretty smart and either turn down the light or draw a curtain when they hear a policeman coming."

"Don't you know that uniformed officers frequently go into these places at night to drink liquor?"

"Of my own knowledge I do not."

When Lieut. Arch withdrew a motion was put and carried to discontinue the investigation, as the jurors found they could learn nothing from the officers, and are powerless to find an indictment unless they themselves become witnesses before their own body and afterwards follow up the case in the Criminal Court.

A JUROR'S SUGGESTION.

One of the jury said yesterday: "I have lost my sleep for several nights, and have spent my own money in thoroughly posting myself as to what was going on around town. I don't regret it, however, for although we may not be able to indict anybody we can state facts in our report for the benefit of succeeding grand juries. By the way, why don't some of these public-spirited members of law-and-order committees come to the front and help a grand jury like the present one in bringing in evidence. It wouldn't be a very hard matter to bring guilty parties to light, if affairs were gone about in the proper way. We have been wrangling and fighting over these matters for more than a week, and in consequence we were compelled to meet Christmas-Day, and will have to hold another session tomorrow, New-Year's-Day."

The grand jury will make a New Year's call at the bridewell and County Hospital today.

THE STATE STREET DIVES.

Now that the grand jury has turned its attention to the dives, low concert-saloons, and "dago" shops which are such a disgrace to the South Division, it is thought it will be well for the landlords and tenants on State street, from Van Buren south, to appear before that body and give their testimony as to what they have to suffer and at whose hands they suffer it. Over a year ago an order was issued by the Mayor and the then Chief of Police for the purification of State street, and it was to a certain extent executed, so that the thoroughfare became comparatively decent for a time. After a while, however, the street began to relapse into its old condition, though it was not quite as bad as before, because the southern progress of business had wiped out many of the places which had hitherto figured as disreputable resorts. The evil, however, is still a serious one and a source of great annoyance to the people doing business south of Van Buren street, especially those who, like Davis & Morse, employ a number of women. Disreputable concert saloons, disreputable lunch houses, and disreputable establishments of all kinds are sandwiched in between reputable business houses, and temptations of the worst kind are daily thrown in the way of the employés, male and female. About six months ago another petition, drawn up by Davis & Morse, was sent to the Mayor, asking for an abatement of the nuisances on State street, and was by him referred to Chief of Police Doyle, who appears to have taken no action in the premises. Failing to get an help from the city authorities, the property-owners in that quarter are now intending to take matters into their own hands; to get up a pool, raise money, and begin prosecutions against those who either rent or use property for improper purposes. Such men as Mr. Leiter, who is one of the large property-owners on that part of the street, and others who have almost equally large interests, intend joining in and beginning prosecutions. Now that the grand jury is discussing the subject, however, it might be well for them to go before that body, state their grievances, and see if they cannot get a batch of indictments which will do something towards suppressing the serious grievances under which they are suffering. The main thing is to have the concert saloons closed up, which can be done if the Chief of Police choose, and also to have the street kept reasonably free of bad characters, which is also a matter that can be easily accomplished.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

REVIEW OF THE IRON TRADE—BUYING NAILING MACHINES—AFFAIRS IN THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY—MINNEAPOLIS COOPER SHOPS.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 31.—The *Iron Trade Review* tomorrow will publish a large number of letters from manufacturers, principally of machinery, throughout the country, concerning trade in 1885 and the outlook for the coming year. In wood-working machinery business has been large in volume, but prices have been too low to be satisfactory. Machine tool-works have had a comparatively dull year, with unremunerative prices. Manufacturers of special patented tools note no diminution in either volume or prices during the year; some of them, on the contrary, reporting a decided increase. In freight and passenger elevators there has been an active demand throughout the entire year, some works running overtime. Bolt and nut machinery has had a ready sale. Mill machinery was in about the same demand as in 1884. Blast-furnace and mining machinery has suffered from dullness, but not as much as might be expected. Manufacturers of iron roofing enjoyed a good trade. Hardware works have been generally well employed. All branches of the iron and machinery trade note a decided increase in both orders and inquiries within the last sixty days, and the prediction is made, without exception, that 1886 will be a year of widespread prosperity.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 31.—A committee on machinery from the Wellston Steel-Nail Company, recently organized by Ironton nailers, rollers, and heaters, arrived in this city today, and have placed a contract for sixty-five machines with Wheeling makers. They go to Pittsburg tomorrow, where they will place a contract for engines, rolls, shears, etc. The new mill is to be located at Wellston, Jackson County, O., and has a paid-up capital of $150,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Controller of the Currency has received information of the suspension of the First National Bank of Lake City, Minn. The bank has been placed in charge of Bank-Examiner Taylor, and his report is awaited to disclose the condition of the institution.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—The mining situation along the Monongahela Valley is regarded by the operators as encouraging. Additions to the working forces are reported at all the mines in operation today. Master Workman Newman, who has charge of the strike, says he has given up all hopes of winning, and the great object now is to maintain uniformity in the ranks. With this end in view, a convention has been called for Saturday at West Elizabeth. The strikers have offered no further violence to any of the working miners.

Arrangements were made today for the consolidation of Carnegie's Homestead Steel Mill, the Lucy Furnaces, and the large iron and steel mills of Wilson, Walker & Co. The new concern will have a capital of $3,000,000.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Dec. 31.—The five Edgar Thompson blast furnaces were "banked up" this afternoon and closed down for an indefinit period, throwing out of employment 700 men. The company offered their employés an advance of 10 per cent, but the men refused to accept unless the hours of work were reduced from twelve to eight per day.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 31.—The monthly oil report will show 329 finished wells, 3,447 barrels of new production, and thirty-six dry holes, against 384 wells, 4,202 barrels of new production, and fifty-four dry holes in November, and 252 wells drilling and 249 rigs, against 256 drilling and 359 rigs in November.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 31.—There are now 730 nail machines in operation in the Western factories, an increase of five in the last week.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Dec. 31.—The First National Bank will go into liquidation. No depositors will lose. The suspension was caused by a run.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—Hansell & Webster, dealers in sugar and molasses, today made an assignment. Liabilities, $200,000; assets somewhat in excess.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The cooper-shops continue quiet. Thirty-four thousand barrels were turned out the last week, against 42,000 in the corresponding week last year. Manufacturers claim they are not buying any stock.

A MYSTERIOUS VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENT.

A mysterious document in the shape of a voluntary assignment was filed in the Recorder's office yesterday. The name of the assignor was William Baker, and the assignee George B. Baker. The paper was accompanied by a schedule which put the assets of the assignor at $8,000, consisting principally of real estate, all incumbered; household furniture, $400; and wearing apparel, $100. The liabilities, on the other hand, footed up $40,105, and were made up of loans advanced from local banks and one private individual. There were two claims in favor of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, amounting to $4,000; four in favor of the Bank of Montreal, aggregating $8,375; the Commercial National Bank, $5,730; the Metropolitan National Bank, $1,500; the National Bank of Illinois, $10,000; and Sophia B. Curtis, $5,000. Nobody seemed to know who Baker was. Finally he was located at No. 70 State street. Baker was and perhaps still is publisher of the *Journal of Commerce*, and until quite recently carried on something of a real-estate business. It looked strange that Baker should have borrowed so much money on such slender assets. The bank people refused to talk, but were much surprised at the announcement of Baker's failure. They were more than surprised though when they saw a copy of the schedule of assets. It has been only a few days since he borrowed the $10,000 from the National Bank of Illinois. The officers of this bank refuse to state what security if any Baker gave them, and they have just begun to feel a trifle uneasy about the matter. Baker lives at Washington Heights.

SMALL AFFAIRS.

Two confessions of judgment were entered against Louis F. Hahnlen yesterday, one for $1,045, in favor of Isaac Dickson, and the other, for $2,533, in favor of Mary Hahnlen. Hahnlen's confectionery store on West Madison street was closed by the Sheriff to satisfy the judgments.

Deputy Sheriff Leibrandt closed Nellie White's fancy goods store at No. 66 Madison street to satisfy a judgment in favor of Robert E. Shimmin for $523.

SOLVING TEXAS MURDER MYSTERIES.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 31.—Eustacio Martinez, a Mexican about 40 years old, was arrested last night on suspicion of being implicated in the mysterious murders which have recently startled the citizens of Austin. He lived in a secluded spot near the river, and a search of the premises resulted in the discovery of bloody garments and several articles of female apparel. The detectives think that the arrest of Martinez will clear away the mystery of the outrage and murder of the Ramey women. Evidence was also discovered connecting the prisoner with the recent murders of Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Phillips and the assault upon the latter's husband.

THE OIL MEN INTERESTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Argument on the demurrer in the case of Hiram B. Everest, Charles M. Everest, and others indicted for conspiring to break up the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company was heard this morning. The defendants claim that the indictment does not conform to the code; that there should be special counts, and that the indictment does not state the crime alleged. The acts stated, it is claimed, do not constitute the crime. The acts alleged to have been committed took place before the criminal code made conspiracy in commerce a crime. Decision was reserved.

TO JOIN THE CASHIERS.

Judge Yates of Peoria Has Finally Skipped to Canada to Avoid Prosecution.

His Relatives Say He Did Not Even Wait to Bid Them Good-By.

An Effort to Be Made to Get Him Back—His Recent Record.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Judge John C. Yates has finally left for parts unknown, after having some time ago ineffectively tried the laudanum route. This has been learned from undoubted authority. There was a rumor Wednesday afternoon that he had fled, but it was generally discredited. He came to the city in a carriage Tuesday afternoon, and after dark was probably quietly driven to some railroad station near by and left the county. His family say they know nothing about where he has gone, nor did they have any intimation of his contemplated departure. The Judge's son, who is one of his bondsmen, says that he has certainly gone. The Judge Tuesday evening very confidently assured some of his friends that he would come out all right. He was under but $1,200 bonds on the charge of embezzlement, and for this his son-in-law and his business partner in the jewelry business are sureties. Several new suits had been brought against the Judge the present week, and he was being hemmed in in such a way that a conviction seemed sure. He will probably bob up serenely in Canada.

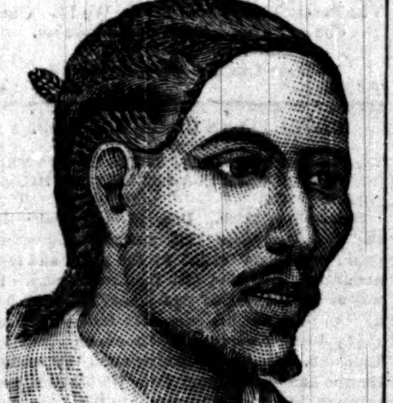
The offense with which the Judge stands charged is embezzlement, which is not an extraditable one, but there is little doubt that the charge of forgery will be pressed. It is impossible to find here a single friend of the Judge, where once they numbered thousands. He will get little sympathy here if he is ever brought back. No definit statement as to his liabilities has ever been made, and probably never will be. Yates did not know how much they were himself. He took all the money he could, so far as any one can ascertain. No one pretends to believe that he made any provision for the future with it, and what became of the immense sums he obtained from his dupes is a mystery. While many believe that a certain woman in the city obtained a good share of it, others think the Judge had male help in getting away with about $100,000. Seth W. Freeman, assignee in the Yates case, is fairly "paralyzed" by the condition in which he finds the Judge's book accounts. They are in a state of inextricable confusion. As an example of this the account of Mrs. Elliott may be cited. The books show that the Judge has been handling her affairs ever since 1878. During this time he has paid out in griblets some $35,000, and not once during this whole time has the account been balanced or any attempt made to show the condition of the estate. Creditors will probably not realize ten cents on the dollar.

[The recent exposure of Yates' defalcations is still fresh in the minds of many people in Peoria County. For years he was one of the most prominent men in the city. He was the guardian, the trustee, or the executor of so many estates that it had become quite a matter of course to appoint him. He had real estate in the city, was interested in several mercantile houses, and had an annual salary of $5,000. After the first exposure an investigation was made of his affairs, and it was found that he had appropriated money and fraudulently converted the funds of nearly every estate in his charge. Dozens of families in this region found estates left them had dwindled away in his hands. He also had charge of property belonging to non-resident heirs, and it was found that these had been recklessly mismanaged. As case after case was piled up against him the community became greatly excited, and his friends were justified in fearing for his personal safety. It was claimed that he could explain and remedy the tangled condition of his accounts, but day after day the time when he would do this was postponed. Finally a warrant was issued for his arrest. He promptly gave bonds, but the ice had been broken, and a number of warrants were then demanded by those who had suffered at his hands. So prominent was his position in the city that the local press refrained from any mention or comment on his escapade. Finally it was announced that the trouble and disgrace had resulted in his complete prostration. His illness was said to be very serious, and it was feared that he would not survive the trying ordeal through which he must pass. Public sympathy was aroused in his favor. His friends and relatives pictured the prominent man, the public favorit, and the gray-haired philanthropist as heart-broken and dying beneath the load of suspicion and accusation. A number of warrants were therefore withheld and it was the general verdict of the people that judgment should be withheld until after his accounts had been thoroughly examined.

The examination began promptly, but somehow soon began to lag and was delayed from day to day. In the meantime the Judge lay in a darkened room at his house. The blinds were drawn, visitors were respectfully informed that he was in too critical a condition to see any callers. Finally he began to improve. The beginning of the present week he made his appearance on the street. This had the effect of bringing out other charges against him. One of these developed yesterday, when Mrs. Maria Runstettler charged the Judge, who is the guardian of her three children, with having stolen, or unlawfully converted, a beneficiary certificate for $2,000, taken out by her deceased husband in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. She also accuses him of perverting other funds of the estate. She asked for a decree annulling his guardianship. Judge Yates was ordered to appear before the County Court Jan. 11.]

KING JOHN OF ABYSSINIA.

THE MONARCH WHO PREVENTED THE ANNIHILATION OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN THE SOUDAN.



King John of Abyssinia, who prevented an entire annihilation of the English forces recently operating in the Soudan by keeping his people at home, and thus influencing other tribes from joining the Mahdi, has at last decided to go to war. It is reported that he is preparing to reoccupy Massowah, now held by the Italians, and to do this he is preparing to make war on the usurpers. Abyssinia, which comprises the Provinces of Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa, has had a checkered career. About 350 A. D. Christianity became the national religion, but with the advance of Mahommedanism the people embraced that faith. The Portuguese, however, defeated the Moslem forces, and converted the royal family to Catholicism. The masses, however, refused to accept the faith, and severed all connections with Rome. In 1850 Sig. Kassa became Governor of the Province of Kuara, and, after repeated efforts, dethroned Ras Ali, the Amhara ruler, and Ubie, Prince of Tigre, and in 1855 was crowned "King of Kings" under the title of Theodore II. Being influenced by John Bell, an Englishman who had been in Abyssinia since 1842, Theodore was a tolerant ruler, but upon Bell's death in 1860 he became a cruel tyrant. He insulted the British Government, imprisoning its Consuls. As a result of this an armed force was sent against him, and April 14, 1868, the last stronghold fell. Theodore then committed suicide. After the withdrawal of the British army Gobazie of Ambara proclaimed himself King, but in 1871 was defeated by Prince Kassa of Tigre, who in 1872 was crowned Emperor of Abyssinia. There were several revolts, but in 1878 he had defeated all insurrectionists, and has continued to rule, with fair reputation for justice and ability. He has assumed the name of John II.

OBITUARY.

JOHN CROWELL, THE OHIO LAWYER, DIES SUDDENLY—THE DEATH OF EDWARD WALLACE.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Early this morning John Crowell, Mayor of Glenville—a residence suburb—one of the best-known patent attorneys in the United States, fell from his chair and died from heart-disease. He was a partner of Gen. M. D. Leggett. He leaves a wife and three children.

[John Crowell was born at Warren, Trumbull County, in 1845; graduated from Kenyon, and was a Captain of Artillery at the close of the War. His father was Gen. J. Crowell, a man famous in Ohio politics.]

BROWNWOOD, Tex., Dec. 31.—Col. Edward Wallace, a brother of Gen. Lew Wallace and a son of Gov. Wallace of Indiana, died here last night of pneumonia, aged 53 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, and served with distinction in the Federal army during the Rebellion.

OTTO C. WINTHER.

Otto Christian Winther, the young man connected with the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE who died Wednesday morning, after an illness of two weeks, of malignant diphtheritis, will be buried today at Oakwoods. The remains will leave Jordan's, the undertaker, at 1:40 p. m. Mr. Winther was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, where his parents and one brother now reside. He came to Chicago about ten years ago, and had worked in various positions for different firms, always making a large circle of friends by his pleasant and genial manners. There was a vein of humor in his composition which was always cropping out, even under the most adverse circumstances. He seemed to have no thought for other than the bright side of life, and had a great appreciation of the humorous and ludicrous, which made him a genial companion and a happy associate. He was thoroughly attached to the country of his adoption, and had no wish to return to his native land except to see the friends of his youth. Mr. Winther was a brother of the late Arnold Winther, the talented aquarelle and flower painter of Copenhagen, who died about two years ago. Mr. Winther was about 33 years of age, and a single man. His effects will be sent to his parents in Copenhagen.

POLICEMAN BRESNAN.

Officer Thomas J. Bresnan of the Central detail died at his home, No. 159 South Clinton street, yesterday morning, of bronchitis, after an illness of two days' duration. He was 33 years of age, and had been attached to the force a little more than a year, being stationed on the crossing at State and Madison streets. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will be held at St. Patrick's Church at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

RUDOLPH MIGELY.

Rudolph Migely, who has resided in Chicago continuously since 1834, died at his residence, No. 2430 Prairie avenue, yesterday. Deceased was born in 1811 in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. His wife died about three years ago, and his son, Frederick Migely, is the only surviving child. The funeral will take place at 12:30 p. m. Sunday next by carriages to Graceland.

PEDAGOGS IN COUNCIL.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE ILLINOIS STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—OTHER MEETINGS OF BIRCH-WIELDERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Teachers' Association closed their annual meeting today. The first business was the reading of a paper by W. S. Mack, Superintendent of the Moline schools. The address was a very excellent one and well delivered, his subject being, "Hand and Eye Training in the Public Schools." The after discussion was participated in by Henry L. Boltwood of Evanston and Prof. Barton of Peru. Prof. Boltwood made some very practical reflections upon the scope and character of educational work. Prof. Barton is a Professor in the Manual Training School at Peru, and his remarks were upon the workings and results of the school.

The Treasurer's report showed that $6.13 was in the treasury before the meeting of the present session, and that $402 had been paid in as fees by the members. The amount paid out was $288.75. The centennial fund amounts to $800.40. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in his Excellency Gov. Oglesby we recognize a warm friend of the public schools of Illinois, a Chief Magistrate mindful of the great interests of the cause of education. For his cordial welcome of this association to the Capital we offer our hearty thanks.

Resolved, That we desire to see a Chair of Pedagogy established in the University of Illinois at an early day, and that we request the trustees of the university to take measures to establish such department, and we pledge them our coöperation in securing any legislation which may be necessary to this end.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the association is hereby instructed to communicate this resolution to the President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State University.

Resolved, That the efforts of the directors of the Reading Circle elicit our hearty praise; that we rejoice in the results already reached, and that we pray that the good work may go forward till blind leaders of the blind cease from our midst.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Charles I. Parker, Chicago; Vice-Presidents (one from each district), First, Leslie Lewis; Second, Frank M. McKay; Third, Mrs. E. F. Young; Fourth, George E. Baker; Fifth, J. H. Froman; Sixth, C. C. Snyder; Seventh, Miss R. J. Caughey; Eighth, B. B. Lakin; Ninth, Mrs. L. W. Day; Tenth, George W. Oldfather; Eleventh, J. H. Southwell; Twelfth, G. M. Herrich; Thirteenth, M. C. Connelly; Fourteenth, Miss B. F. Gaudy; Fifteenth, M. Moore; Sixteenth, O. J. Barnum; Seventeenth, J. C. Barrett; Eighteenth, Emil Dapprich; Nineteenth, G. A. Beattie; Twentieth, S. M. Englis; Treasurer, P. R. Walker, Rockford; Secretary, Miss L. L. Hawes, Decatur. Executive Committee, A. G. Lane, Chicago; F. N. Tracy, Kankakee; W. Y. Smith, Venice. Committee on Reading Circle, F. R. Feitschans, Springfield; S. M. Englis.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 31.—The State Teachers' Association resolved in favor of free textbooks in schools, to be provided by the school fund, and against a State school-book printing-house.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At the last day's session of the State Teachers' Association Howard Sandison of the State Normal School read a paper on "The Organic Relation of Common School Studies"; J. H. Martin, Superintendent of the Madison Schools, one on "How Best to Develop Thought-Power in Pupils;" one by C. F. Coffin of New Albany on "Should the State Furnish Text-Books to Children?" taking the ground that it should; one by J. B. Rayan of the Richmond Normal School on "Is Instruction Best When Pleasantest"? During the afternoon J. B. Wickersham, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania, addressed the teachers on "Dicipline of Pupils." Cyrus Hodgin of Richmond was elected President for the ensuing year. The Committee on Resolutions reported, indorsing civil-service reform, recommending that education be made the test for examinations therein, and arguing that the principle be applied by the State authorities to the employment of teachers, together with that of tenure of office, with a view to improving the service of the schools. With respect to the Township Trustee law no change was recommended.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

THEY WANT A PARTY PAPER—PROCEEDINGS AT THE STATE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

The Prohibition State Committee met at the First Methodist Church yesterday. In the morning a general conference was held. It was recommended to the State Committee to hold the next State Convention at Springfield in June, 1886.

The Committee on Literature favored the establishment of a monthly magazine. A paper entitled, "What Shall be the Plan of Work During the Coming Campaign?" was read by Judge J. C. Pepper.

Dr. J. G. Evans of Onarga, Ill, read a paper on "The Relation of the Prohibition Party to Constitutional Submission and Local Option." As a party the Prohibitionists had nothing to do with local option; the latter not only gave communities the right to prohibit but also to license the liquor traffic. No one had a right to choose between two evils or to compromise with wrong. He knew of no more pernicious teachings upon the subject of choosing the least of two evils than that of the papers of Bishop S. M. Merrill. The choosing of the least of two evils is contrary to all sound moral law.

H. H. Haaff of Geneseo was in favor of high license. The recommendation, embodied in the Literature Committee's report, advocating the publication of a cheap monthly journal devoted to the interests of prohibition was discussed, and a total subscription list of 1,900 guaranteed by various delegates. Mr. J. B. Hobbs supplemented this by agreeing to take 1,000 additional copies when the first 4,000 of the stipulated 5,000 should have been subscribed for.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH

United States Counterfeiters Doing Very Successful Work in the Dominion.

Chicago Merchants and Goods Shipped in Prison-Made Barrels—Matters of Smuggling.

Montreal's Troubles with Small-Pox Not Yet Ended—Bishop Fabre Makes an Explanation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Chief Sherwood of the Dominion police is now engaged in looking after counterfeiters who have been operating pretty successfully in Canada during the last few months. A large number of Dominion and Bank of British North America notes have been put in circulation, the last-named bank being obliged to withdraw two issues of fives from circulation in consequence of the imitations. These counterfeits are manufactured in the United States and put in circulation in Canada through agents. Some letters from New York "operators" offering to supply bogus Dominion notes have been handed to Chief Sherwood. There are said to be at present in circulation some $5 bills of the Bank of British North America which are clever imitations. While bearing every resemblance to the genuine, they can be detected by the omission of the date of month of issue and also by the omission of the flour sh lines under the word "incorporated." The $2 Dominion counterfeit is larger in circulation than any other note. There are two different copies of these notes, which are exclusively manufactured in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, "shovers" never indulging in their manufacture. One issue is photographed, the other lithographed, and some of the most scientific, and, it is alleged, United States Treasury lithographers are employed in the manufacture of these "goods." The photographed bills are easily detected from their indistinct, smoky appearance. The lithographed specimens are detected by the figures not being perfectly blown in. Counterfeit silver half-dollars are also said to be largely in circulation in Ontario.

For a considerable time past the customs authorities have had before their notice information regarding the importation of American prison labor productions, which the statutes of Canada say is illegal. The chief cause of complaint lies in the importation of pork from Chicago by the big lumber concerns. This pork is packed in barrels, of which the greater number is manufactured in the Illinois State Prison at Joliet. Recently the Dominion authorities dispatched special agents to Chicago for the purpose of investigation and to warn the big concerns against packing their goods in prison-made productions. These agents were treated with courtesy and allowed to inspect the books, which showed that a certain percentage of barrels exported to Canadian dealers were the product of convicts. The firms seen by the agents were warned against the practice and were informed that all prison-made barrels shipped to their Canadian customers would be seized and destroyed. The importation of such barrels or boxes means a direct loss to Canadian coopers, who do not relish the idea of prison-made barrels being brought into Canada, which are in turn sold or put to second use by the importers.

The barricade between Ste. Cunigonde and the city, on St. James street, was again pulled down tonight and put up again. A row occurred, the officers being pelted with stones, and one officer of the isolation force getting his head cut with a bottle, but no serious results ensued. A deputation from Ste. Cunigonde waited upon the city authorities tonight and an agreement was arrived at by which the city was to withdraw its force from the barricades until Monday, and the Ste. Cunigonde officials, on their part, agreed to comply with the health regulations.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—For some time past a large amount of ready-made clothing, probably $20,000 worth, has been smuggled from Montreal into the United States. This trade has grown very large since the carnival. J. J. Millon, tailor, of this city, has been sending a lot of clothes to the States, representing that they were his own property, or had been already used, at the same time showing his railroad ticket. The authorities at last became suspicious, as the amount of clothing sent was very large, and Special Agent Young of Plattsburg, N. Y., was sent here to work up the case. He at once gave instructions to United States inspectors to notify him the first time Millon went to the States. Tuesday evening last Young was notified by wire, and when Millon arrived in Plattsburg he was arrested. The Pullman-car conductor was also retained as a witness. Millon was arraigned before United States Commissioner MacMaster and he then telegraphed to H. Benaridge of this city, who went bail for him in the sum of $1,000.

Millon claims that he sold the goods in Montreal and had no connection with the smuggling of them into the United States, and that the delivery was had in Montreal and the purchasers did with the goods as they pleased. He says the charge against him was first made by a discharged employé in the States.

Ste. Cunegunde is one of the western suburbs of Montreal. It has a separate government and is inhabited by the poorest and most ignorant of the working classes, who gain their living in the factories around Montreal. During the small-pox epidemic, though these people suffered terribly, they persistently refused to adopt any of the measures which science has provided for the eradication of the plague. This municipality is still infested with small-pox and is a standing danger to the city. The authorities of the latter have consequently decided to cut off all communication with the municipality, and today commenced to erect a barricade between the city and Ste. Cunegunde. An angry mob of the inhabitants of the latter assembled and frightened the workmen off. Work was resumed tonight, however, when a sufficient force assembled to protect the laborers. A man named Jean Baptiste Trudel, who tried to persuade the mob to wreck the barricade, was arrested by the police and was fined $20 in the Health Court. The fences will be twelve feet high and all traffic from Ste. Cunegunde will be forbidden. Persons from St. Henri, Lachine, and other uninfected places will be given tickets to show at the barriers. The Grand Trunk authorities have arranged to guard their tracks and persons resident in Ste. Cunegunde who get back from their work to their homes will not be able to return tomorrow morning.

A petition was presented in the Superior Court this afternoon asking that a guardian be appointed to and a judicial abandonment be made of the property of Bradley Barlow, and that a meeting of creditors be called in virtue of the judgment obtained by them in January, 1885, for $1,000,000.

Bishop Fabre has addressed the following circular to his clergy:

> Since the publication of my mandament of the 15th inst. I have been informed from different sources that a wrong interpretation had been given to my words. So that none of you may be deluded by these exaggerations I here declare I have no intention of discussing the political objects of agitators, against whom I warned the population. I do not at all enter into the political arena. I deplore those methods of tumultuous demands having a revolutionary aspect, scenes which were enacted in Montreal on the subject of vaccination, and what followed therefrom, and other scenes which Montreal and several places in the country witnessed, and in which effigy-hanging was practiced on a large scale. All these spectacles are of those which we must deplore. This is what I have done, without attempting to enter into the political significance which wire-pullers wished to give them.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., Dec. 31.—Maj. Kellogg today returned to Ringgold barracks from his reconnoitre up the river in the vicinity of the reported encampment of Mexicans. Sheriff Shelly arrested four Mexicans, among whom was Roderigo Waldondo, the reputed leader of the insurrectionists. He denied any intention of attacking the Mexican town of Mier. The prisoners were afterward released.

STEEL IN PLACE OF IRON.

The manner in which steel is superseding the use of iron in various directions is further illustrated by the use at present of hardened and tempered steel wire upon cards for cotton and wool. The average life of a suit of card clothing upon cotton is stated to be about six years and upon wool considerably less than that. The use of steel wire in place of iron has not been tested long enough to determine its comparative durability; but it is claimed to do better work and to require less frequent grinding. On this account, it is said, textile manufacturers are disposed to incur the increased cost, amounting to from 50 to 100 per cent above that of the common wire.

NEW YORK.

Work of Arranging the Affairs of the Sub-Treasury in Progress.

irmation of the Government's Rejection of the Warner and Work Compromise Proposal.

ic on a Ferryboat—Striking Elevated Road Engineers—Rumors of Street-Car Troubles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—United tes Assistant Treasurer Acton said today t, as he had received no notice of the appointment of his successor, he would hold over il legally relieved. About one-half of the employés of the office were detailed tonight to count the cash in the several departments, including the coupons, preparatory to turning over the management Saturday morning to Treasurer Jordan, who, it is expected, will take charge with a force of money-counters from the Treasury Department. During the afternoon the department was represented by Cashier Whitney, from the Treasurer's Office, Washington, who placed his seal, together with that of Assistant Treasurer Acton, upon all the vaults and safes of the office. Altogether there is to be counted nearly $188,000,000, and the operation will take much time. In the last fiscal year, including the balance of $141,284,033.88 carried over, the transactions included the receipt of $712,862,000 and the payment of $526,[illegible]5,471.84, leaving a balance of $187,156,528.26. During Mr. Acton's administration of the office the business transacted has included nearly $6,000,000,000, or an average of about $1,500,000,000 yearly. This includes nearly seven-tenths of the business of the entire country, and has been done without any deficiencies or defalcations. Only two attempts have been made during Mr. Acton's term to practice any frauds upon the Treasury. Both these schemes were abortive, and the Government has not lost a cent in the office during the whole period of Mr. Acton's service.

THE STRIKING ELEVATED ROAD ENGINEERS.

A committee of Branch No. 105 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is composed of the engineers on the locomotives of the elevated railroads, waited on General-Manager Hain today and demanded that eight hours constitute a day's work from and after Jan. 1. It is understood that Mr. Hain took the matter under advisement and gave the committee to understand that an early answer would be given. Mr. Hain refused to be seen, but through his servant denied that he had acceded to the demand of the engineers. It was ascertained that unless the eight-hour rule is granted by Monday next the engineers will strike. The hitch in the negotiations is said to be on the question of wages. The engineers now receive $3.50 a day of ten hours, and want the same wages for eight hours.

A movement has been started among the drivers of the Third avenue horse-cars to obtain a reduction of the hours of labor. They have been quietly organizing for some time past, and have consulted with various trade and labor organizations, so as to obtain their sympathy and aid in case of a strike. They have asked the President of the Third Avenue Company to give orders that the drivers should make one trip less per day without any reduction of wages. He has promised to consider the subject. The movement extends also among the drivers on nearly all the lines in the city. It is rumored that next week the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company will be asked to reduce the hours of labor of their drivers, and that then the same course would be taken with regard to the Second Avenue Railroad.

THE WARNER AND WORK PROPOSITION.

A Washington dispatch says: The truth of the report that Messrs. Work and Warner had offered to pay the amount involved on condition that the Government should withdraw the criminal prosecution against them in the matter of an alleged fraudulent receipt of money from the Marine National Bank was fully verified at the Department of Justice today. The Attorney-General said this afternoon that Dec. 19 he received a proposition from Messrs. Warner and Work, through their counsel, seeking to obtain a settlement from the Government for the claims of the Marine National Bank upon their property. He said they offered to pay all the money that was alleged to be due from them, as shown by the books of the bank, provided they could be released from criminal prosecution. This proposition was accompanied by a letter from District-Attorney Dorsheimer. He submitted it, with nothing more than the barest statement of the proposition contained. The proposition was referred by the Attorney-General to the Secretary of the Treasury. Dec. 24 Mr. Garland and the Secretary of the Treasury had a conference, at which they decided to reject the proposition upon the ground that the Government could not under any circumstances agree to release from a criminal prosecution in order to be satisfied in its civil claims. The Attorney-General said that the paper submitted to him was a private one, and no copy of it was retained. There have been no special instructions given to the District Attorney upon this subject.

PANIC ON A STEAMBOAT.

At 7 o'clock this morning, as the steamer Pequot, Capt. Young, of the Providence & Stonington Line, was slowly coming down the East River, heavily laden, the ferryboat Alaska of the Roosevelt & Williamsburg Ferry, in a heavy fog, started out from her pier for Williamsburg. The Pequot whistled twice, warning the Alaska of danger. The pilot of the ferryboat, believing himself able to cross the steamer's bow, made the attempt. He miscalculated, however, and the Pequot struck the Alaska in the rear ladies' cabin, crushing it in to the hull, causing a great panic among the many ladies therein. The damage to the steamer was slight. Capt. Young states that, had his vessel been under full headway, the Alaska would have gone to the bottom. No one was injured.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The Grant fund, as the years closes, stands $113,215.

Attorney-General O'Brien is to be requested to defend the Emigrant Commissioners on the part of the State in the suits which have been brought against them by the steamship companies for $11,000,000 paid as head money.

Mr. Rollin M. Squire, the Commissioner of Public Works, has concluded to stick to his office. He gave Mayor Grace notice today that all resignations claimed to be in existence prior to this date, signed or unsigned, and which may reach the Mayor's hands, are revoked and withdrawn.

The *Herald* says: "The maximum estimate of the value of the estate left by William H. Vanderbilt did not exceed $200,000,000. A statement, however, has been published that 'a careful count of the securities in the Vanderbilt safe in the vaults of the Lincoln National Bank shows an aggregate of $305,000,000.'"

Capt. Bennett of the Thirty-sixth District, with six men, made a raid yesterday on a den of counterfeiters at One Hundred and Fifty-third street and Morris avenue, commonly called "Frog Hollow." Four Italians were taken prisoners, after a slight resistance. Two of them were well armed. Molds, bogus coins, and metal for the spurious coinage were also seized.

One of the latest official acts of Sheriff Davidson, whose term of office expired today, was to cause the publication of a notice offering for sale the real estate of the Western Union Telegraph Company at No. 62 New Church street and at No. 195 Broadway, to satisfy the State's claim for unpaid taxes. The sale is set down for Feb. 12, at noon, in the vestibule of the City-Hall.

For thirty-six years Robert J. Leaycraft has been engaged by successive County Clerks here as a searcher of records, dockets, etc. During this time he has perfected a complete set of indexes to all the records affecting real estate in the county. Without them conveyancing will be seriously delayed. He recently offered to sell the indexes to the county, having refused to let them be used as formerly unless he received some special compensation. He asked $50,000 for the books, and was offered $25,000. Leaycraft today took the books away, and purposes to prevent their being made use of hereafter by the county. The courts will have to decide the ownership of the indexes.

A POLICE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Police-Officer Lewis, who shot and killed a negro boy named Allen Norman Wednesday morning, was today arrested on the charge of murder and locked up. The inquest showed that the killing was entirely unprovoked, and that the officer beat and kicked the boy after he shot him. There was no charge against the lad, except that he ran away when he saw the officer.

THE COUNCIL.

ROLLER-SKATING RINK LICENSES—RAILWAY TRACKS ON HARRISON STREET—OPENING DOWN-TOWN STREETS TO THE LAKE.

Last evening's meeting of the City Council was enlivened by the presence of Congressman Lawler, who make his appearance with a broad smile on his face and a fat box of cigars in his hand. The cigars went round, and so did the smile, especially when Mr. Lawler showed his ignorance of the new-fangled improvements in the Council Chamber by attempting to light his cigar at one of the incandescent globes. A brief discussion on roller-skating-rinks gave the Congressman a chance to tell how they manage these places in other great cities, and, incidentally, to let his brother Aldermen see how much he had improved as a public speaker.

A complaint of some citizens relative to alleged disorderly conduct at roller-skating-rinks, recommending that an ordinance be prepared placing these rinks under proper police regulation, with a view to abating the alleged disorderly conduct, which had been referred to the Committee on Police, was returned with the recommendation that it be placed on file. Ald. Lawler objected to concur in the report, on the ground that such places were under the supervision of the police in other cities and should be in this. The report was ordered deferred and published. The Committee on Licenses recommended the passage of an ordinance classing roller-skating rinks as "entertainments of the first class," each rink to therefore pay a license of $300 a year. Ald. Clarke thought that rinks could not be classed as proposed except they charged an admission fee of 50 cents or over; he believed they now paid a $200 license because they charged an admission fee of 25 cents. This was a new point for the committee, and on motion of the Chairman thereof, Ald. Schaack, the report was recommitted for further consideration.

An order directing the Superintendent of Police to station a policeman at each public school during recess and noon hour to keep the youngsters in order, which has been referred to the Committee on Police, was returned with the recommendation that it be placed on file. Ald. Eisfeldt objected, but Ald. Lyke pointedly reminded him of the tough youth he had once been himself and Mr. Eisfeldt subsided. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Railroads recommended the passage of the ordinance introduced Dec. 21 granting permission to the Chicago Passenger Railway Company to construct a horse-car railroad on Harrison street from State to Desplaines, the requisit number of property-owners on the street having given their consent. Ald. Wetherell thought the company should be compelled to pay half the cost of constructing a new viaduct on the street. Ald. Hull, Lawler, and Cullerton spoke in favor of conceding all reasonable privileges to the new company, arguing that the company could not afford to pay the proposed levy and should be encouraged in competing with the West Division Railway Company in order to improve transit facilities for the West Side. Ald. Wetherell's informal amendment was lost by a vote of 20 to 5, and the ordinance was passed by a vote of 25 to 1, only Ald. Wetherell voting in the negative.

The Commissioner of Health was authorized to retain his present force of sanitary and other assistants, and the Controller was authorized to pay all the extra force out of the unexpended balance of the special appropriation of $100,000 for health purposes in 1885. Ald. Cullerton stated that there was still $65,000 in hand of this appropriation, and that the extra force of teams, scavengers, etc., was still necessary.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, an ordinance was passed for the opening of Randolph, Washington, Madison, Van Buren, and Harrison streets, and Lake Park place from their Eastern termini to Lake Michigan.

The Council confirmed the Mayor's nomination of George J. Brine as Inspector of the Public Library Board, vice Henry W. Rogers, resigned.

In reply to an order of Council requesting estimates for an iron double-track steam bridge on Madison street the Commissioner of Public Works reported that it was "impracticable to establish a bridge of that character," for the reason that the passage-way of the river was only forty-six feet wide. A bridge of the sort named might be built with a pivot pier on either side of the river, but this would involve the purchase of expensive property on both sides, this property being now covered with massive buildings. He could not at present form even an approximate estimate of the cost of such work, but submitted a map showing the working of such a construction.

Ordinances were passed for curbing, paving, and grading the following streets:

Name.	*From.*	*To.*
Robey	W. Chicago av.	W. Division st.
Robey	W. Indiana	W. Chicago av.
Western av	Ogden av	Blue Island av.
Clinton st	W. Harrison	Maxwell st.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIAGE OF MR. W. E. HINCHLIFFE OF CHICAGO AND MISS HARRIET EMERSON AT ROCKFORD—NOTABLE NUPTIALS AT ST. PAUL.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Over 700 invitations were issued to the nuptials of William E. Hinchliffe, Chicago, and Miss Harriet E. Emerson, which occurred at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Probably 400 persons witnessed the uniting, the Rev. Dr. Woodbury tying the knot. It was one of the most elaborate and elegant weddings that have ever occurred in Rockford. The bride appeared in a costume which she bought in Paris, where she has been for several months. The parlor was converted into a beautiful bower. The father of the bride is Ralph Emerson, one of our wealthiest citizens, and head of the Emerson, Talcott & Co. Manufacturing Company. The groom belongs to a well-known Chicago family and is senior member of the firm of William E. Hinchliffe & Co., brick manufacturers, at No. 159 La Salle street. A large number of Chicago guests were present, and the bridal party left for that city on the afternoon train. They make their home at No. 975 Monroe street.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Rev. Robert Christie joined in marriage Miss Katharine Stickney, daughter of A. B. Stickney, President of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, and Dr. A. F. Schiffman. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father. Only the near relatives of the contracting parties were present. The bride wore white silk and natural flowers. This evening they left for a bridal tour to Chicago and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—George H. Jamison, one of the proprietors of the Chicago *Daily Business*, was married tonight to Miss Carrie Noah, daughter of J. J. Noah, the Washington correspondent of several western newspapers.

TWO BAD BOYS.

A POSTMASTER'S SON AND A FRIEND STEAL A REGISTERED-LETTER POUCH AT MENDOTA.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—One of the greatest sensations that our city has experienced for a long time was caused this afternoon by the arrest of Charles Andress, son of Postmaster Dorcy Andress, and clerk in the office, and William Dobbie, son of Ald. Dobbie, for stealing an Illinois Central mail-pouch of registered letters from the baggage office last Monday night. Not a soul, except the post-office officials and one or two of the railroad men, knew a word of the robbery till the arrests were made about 2 p. m. When confronted with the robbery Andress steadfastly denied any knowledge of it whatever and Post-Office Inspector Adsit, it is stated, released him twice, believing him innocent of the crime. The suspects were kept apart and finally Dobbie acknowledged the crime, and said Andress solicited his confidence and aid in the robbery and gave up $130 of the amount he had received for his assistance. Andress, seeing that further prevarication and denial were useless, also confessed and said they stole the pouch, cut it open, took all the registered letters from it, and then hid it under a coal-cart, where it was subsequently found by the Inspector. The culprits are both under 20 and of as respectable families as any in Mendota. Mrs. Andress is so overcome by the shock that she is said to be in a critical condition. Mr. Andress, who is much devoted to religious labor, is also said to be quite prostrated, while Mr. Dobbie mourns and weeps over the troubles of his motherless and only son. The boys were taken to Chicago on the 3:45 p. m. train, and over 300 citizens gathered on the platform at the depot to see them leave. Many of their friends and a number of ladies were in tears. It is stated that young Andress confessed to having burglarized the post-office last spring, when $85 was taken from the drawer.

Upon their arrival here they were taken before Commissioner Hoyne, and he fixed their bail at $2,500, and they were sent to jail.

UNTOLD UNTIL NOW.

A Story Regarding the Fatal Interview Between Mr. Vanderbilt and President Garrett.

The Latter Charges the Railroad Autocrat with a Gross Breach of Faith.

Anger of the Man of Millions Brings on the Attack from Which He Died.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The story of the real subject being discussed by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt and Mr. Robert Garrett, when the former was stricken with apoplexy, is now told for the first time. The real story opens with the purchase of West Shore in the interest of the New York Central. A contract existed between the West Shore and the Baltimore & Ohio, granting to the latter the use of the telegraph wires over the former's lines. As soon as the West Shore passed under the control of the New York Central Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, saw an opportunity of which he lost no time in availing himself. Western Union was a rival of the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Western Union had a similar contract with the New York Central as that of the Baltimore & Ohio with the West Shore. Interviews followed with Dr. Green, Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Depew. The very morning of the day of Mr. Vanderbilt's death he did something besides holding a business conference with his sons, visiting a sculptor's studio, looking over his horses, and eating his luncheon. All these latter movements were exhaustively described in the stories of the death, but not a mention is to be found of that other something which he did, and that something was nothing less than the holding of an interview with Dr. Norvin Green. Mr. Depew substantially admits that such an interview was held, "either that day or the day before." Dr. Green, upon the question being put point-blank, openly and candidly admits that such an interview was held.

Under these circumstances it is, perhaps not to be greatly wondered at that, in Mr. Depew's words, Mr. Garrett was "very anxious to have a talk with Mr. Vanderbilt." It had been practically intimated to him that the new management of the West Shore contemplated disregarding the Baltimore & Ohio contract with that road, and there are reasons for believing that Mr. Garrett put the question flatly to Mr. Depew without receiving a satisfactory reply. Thus it came about that Mr. Depew transferred his interview for 1 o'clock with Mr. Vanderbilt to Mr. Garrett, and that Mr. Garrett presented himself at the Vanderbilt mansion in the afternoon of that fatal 8th of December bent on discussion and remonstrance.

Mr. Vanderbilt was ever of a very tractable disposition. Once he made up his mind he had generally made it up for good. Here was the President of a railroad with a broken contract staring him in the face and burning under a sense of injustice and injury, face to face with an irascible old man, of portly habit, firm or obstinate as to disposition. The interview lasted an hour and a half. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is averred, rejected all Mr. Garrett's proposals looking to a settlement satisfactory to the Baltimore & Ohio. As Mr. Garrett naturally became more earnest and indignant, Mr. Vanderbilt grew more and more excited and angry. At last the culmination was reached. These few broken, inarticulate words were blurted out, the massive form lurched forward from the chair, and William H. Vanderbilt fell prostrate, senseless, and dying, stricken down by apoplexy.

Dr. Norvin Green says he did hold an interview with Mr. Depew the morning of Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and that Mr. Depew called one of his assistants and directed him to issue a notice to the Baltimore & Ohio to the effect that the present owners of the West Shore did not recognize the contract by which the Baltimore & Ohio operated the West Shore's wires. The notice was probably issued at once.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FISH—McNEISH—WATCH SERVICES—HELPING THE NEW YEAR IN—OTHER MATTERS.

The parlors of the Leland were handsomely decorated last evening for the wedding of Miss Hannah McNeish, daughter of Mr. John McNeish of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Mr. Henry E. Fish, with Sprague, Warner & Co. The ceremony was performed by Prof. F. W. Fish, father of the groom, after which a wedding supper was laid for twenty guests, among the number being Mrs. and Mrs. H. C. Knowlton of Joliet, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Collier, Mrs. Stocking, Miss A. M. Fisk, Fred D. Ward, and Joseph Kennard.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisk will reside at No. 629 West Adams street.

Watch services of the customary character were held last night at many of the churches, among them union services of the Emanuel, Christ, First, and Second Presbyterian and Plymouth congregations at the Emanuel Church. There were services also at the Second Baptist, Centenary Methodist, Trinity Methodist, Third Presbyterian, Park Avenue Methodist, Eighth Presbyterian, and Chicago Avenue Churches.

At 10 minutes to 12 o'clock last night a solitary steam whistle, very hoarse, awoke the echoes and most of the citizens within a half a mile of it with an unearthly roar. This was taken up by several hundred other steam whistles, which had apparently been simply waiting for a cue, and the chorus was swelled by crowds of merrymakers on the streets, who yelled themselves into perfect speechlessness as the old year went out and the new came in. Then there was a popping of fire-crackers, the banging of revolvers, the booming of a six-pounder somewhere down near the Lake-Front, and, added to all this, was the din from hundreds of fish-horns which the "boys" had brought down-town with them for this special purpose. The racket continued till nearly 1 o'clock, by which hour 1886 was far enough "in" to be trusted to get the rest of the way without assistance.

Edward Slattery, who is said to have killed John Meyers in Pittsburg last June and who was arrested here by Detective Hanley, was taken back last night by Detective Kelly of that city. The Pittsburg officer promptly recognized Slattery as the man he wanted and the prisoner made no denial.

A young man named John Land, a switchman on the Chicago & Alton Road, was run over by an engine on the Panhandle Road at Brighton Park yesterday afternoon. He is not expected to live. Land is unmarried, and lives at Bridgeport.

DARTMOUTH IS WILLING.

THE COLLEGE WILL ACCEPT MONEY MADE IN A NEFARIOUS WAY, EVEN IF SHE MUST BREAK A WILL TO GET IT.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE published several weeks ago a sketch of the remarkable dual life of Edward S. Sanborn, who, while leading the life of a miser in Boston and coining money by keeping houses of ill-fame in company with one Ann Hilton, was canonized in Kingston, N. Y., as a saintly philanthropist because he gave money to the churches and erected there in his native village a beautiful and costly seminary. His first will bequeathed a large sum to Dartmouth College, but fearing that his name would not be perpetuated by this institution he made a second will endowing the Kingston Seminary and cutting off Dartmouth College. Now Dartmouth seeks to break the will, showing its willingness to use the money gained in a vile business. Today the case came up at Exeter, N. H., when two witnesses testified to Sanborn's sanity and ability to transact business at the time he made his second will. The case will be up for several days.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AND WINE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—Tomorrow will be observed as a holiday in both this city and St. Paul. A number of women will keep open house, but not as many as last year, there being less than 100 in each place. The offering of wine or punch is expected to be the exception, the prevailing sentiment favoring temperance.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

NOTWITHSTANDING RUMORS OF VARIOUS SORTS, SHERMAN WILL BE HIS OWN SUCCESSOR.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The political situation apparently becomes more confused as the candidates multiply and the time for the legislative and Senatorial caucuses approaches. There is great maneuvering about the hotels tonight, where members swarm, and much gossip is abroad as to the final outcome. Gov. Foster is still here, the centre of an admiring group of Republican members, but he stoutly protests that his visit has no special significance and that he is a firm friend of Sherman, who should not and will not have any opposition in his party for reëlection. In this connection the story about the election of Representative John P. Haley of Cleveland has been revived. Mr. Haley is a representative of the labor element of the State, and it is said that other Republican members of the General Assembly, who are also identified with the labor interests, will vote with the Democrats to secure the election of a Cleveland man in place of Senator Sherman. A morning paper published a story to this effect, stating that Representatives Christian L. Poorman of Belmont County and John J. Strananan of Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, would refuse to vote for Mr. Sherman if nominated by the caucus, and that both of these men had agreed to support Mr. Haley, provided the latter would vote for himself. Mr. Haley this evening said that "when Haley votes for himself the millennium will have come." Among the Sherman managers there is not a bit of uneasiness as to the final outcome, and they say that in every case of brag and bluster tending to show that Sherman will not have the support of every Republican member a Bourbon Democrat is concealed. A large majority of Republican members of the House put in an appearance today and the canvass for Speaker and the subordinate positions has partially overshadowed the battle for the Senatorial contest. Messrs. John C. Entrekin of Ross and Thomas A. Cowgill of Champaign, the two leading candidates for the Speakership, are quartered at the Neil House, and are giving personal attention to their canvass. The contest is considered to be exceedingly close between them, and there is a possibility that each may have strength enough to defeat the other by throwing that strength to a dark horse. In this event it is the feeling of a majority of members expressing themselves on the subject that the Speaker should be selected from among those who have previously served in the House. Things may assume a more definit shape by tomorrow, but the closeness of the contest will probably keep all in the dark until the caucus convenes.

In regard to the probable outcome of affairs in the Senate, plans are maturing that will, if carried out, promptly place the fraudulent Cincinnati members outside the bar of the Senate within thirty days of the convening of that body.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Gov. Hill will be inaugurated tomorrow with much pomp and ceremony. Military and civic organizations from all parts of the State will participate.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Governor-elect, will take the oath of office tomorrow at noon in the hall of the House of Delegates in the presence of both Houses. There will be no address. At night there will be a reception and ball, which promises to be the greatest event of the kind in the history of the State.

FAITH IN M. PASTEUR.

THE NEWARK CHILDREN ABOUT READY TO RETURN HOME—FIGHTING RABIES IN THIS COUNTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—When the Newark children received their inoculation today M. Pasteur gave them as a New-Year's present an order on a Parisian photographer for a half-dozen photographs of each child. They at once ran to the studio and sat for their pictures. The children will receive their last inoculation tomorrow, and will sail from Havre Saturday on the steamer Canada for New York.

Yesterday M. Pasteur breakfasted with President Grévy at the Elysée Palace. Despite the political crisis the conversation turned upon hydrophobia and the unprecedented number of mad dogs this year in France, Austria, and England. The President of the Republic became very much interested in the cases recently reported from America, and asked M. Pasteur all sorts of questions about the Newark children.

Another remarkable proof of the efficacy of M. Pasteur's discovery is furnished by the case of three children of Tourcoing, near the Belgian frontier. All were bitten by the same dog, and there was a great discussion among the townspeople whether to send the children to M. Pasteur. Finally a compromise was reached. The child that had been the most severely bitten was sent to M. Pasteur, and the other two, who had been bitten only slightly, remained at home. The wounds of all three had been thoroughly cauterized immediately after the bites had been inflicted. The two children that staid at home died of rabies last week, while the one which was treated by M. Pasteur is alive and well.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Joseph Bundschuh, living near Unity, in this county, was bitten on the leg by his little dog while he was helping it out of a steel trap. The wound healed quickly, and nothing was thought of it until Tuesday, when he was seized with hydrophobia, and last night he was not expected to live. It was a most desperate case from the start. Three physicians are in attendance upon him.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The first steps looking toward the introduction into this country of the famous methods of treating hydrophobia patients discovered by Louis Pasteur were taken yesterday. Papers necessary for the legal incorporation of the American Institute of Hydrophobia were sent to Albany.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—Arrangements have been pefected in this city for the treatment of hydrophobia after the methods followed by M. Pasteur. In three weeks at the outside patients may be treated. A barn and yard have been secured where dogs suspected of rabies will be kept and closely watched. Seven dogs, which showed slight symptoms of hydrophobia, have been tied up, and yesterday afternoon one of the canines gave almost unmistakable evidence of the disease. If the dog proves really mad, its skull will be trephined and a portion of the brain removed, and after this rabbits will be used. It will be sixteen days before virus can be secured with which human beings may be inoculated. Then the virus form will be in full operation and any number of patients may be treated. The

TOO EXPLICIT ENTIRELY.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AT SAN FRANCISCO MAKE CHARGES AGAINST MERCHANTS WHICH THEY CANNOT SUBSTANTIATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Some time ago Secretary Manning sent out circulars to customs officials, asking for their views as to the conduct of business in the customs service. The circulars were marked "confidential," and it was naturally supposed that replies would also be considered confidential. A few days ago, to the amazement of Democrats who fancied that their allegations were chiefly to be employed in framing a wholesale indictment against Republicans in office, they found them put forth in printer's ink in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The blow fell with peculiar force upon Appraiser Beck and Assistant Appraiser Yost, who had been particularly confidential and explicit, and who had handled San Francisco merchants without gloves. The complaining merchants have been called systematic swindlers, who have organized dishonestly and made it a part of their capital in trade. It is stated that Mr. Yost was compelled to make an apology to some of the maligned persons, and, in all probability, Mr. Beck will be called upon to make good his wholesale charges of collusion. Being interviewed, Appraiser Beck admitted that his charges against San Francisco merchants and his allegations of systematic fraud in the matter of importations were based mainly on hearsay, and that proof was not forthcoming. The affair has caused a sensation among revenue officials and in business circles.

A DEAD BURGLAR IDENTIFIED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The burglar who was shot and killed at Broad-ripple last night was identified as Charles Thompson. He came here from Cincinnati.

AND THERE WAS LIGHT.

The City Illuminated by Gigantic Electric Lamps on the Board of Trade Tower.

The Rays of the Great Irradiator Discernible on the Other Side of the Lake.

A Beacon That Will Serve to Guide Mariners Safely into the Harbor.

While the Board of Trade Building was still in process of construction the idea of crowning the great tower which was to rear its head more than 300 feet above the streets of the city with a corona of electric lights was conceived by Mr. Elmer A. Sperry. The largest cluster of lights, throwing out the greatest amount of illumination from any one point in the world, was the conception of the young inventor, and he was joined in the project by Messrs. George Brine, Edmund Norton, and President E. Nelson Blake of the directory of the Board of Trade. Mr. R. S. Worthington, at that time Secretary of the then existing Real-Estate Board, was also extremely active in enlisting the interest of the owners of property adjacent to the Board of Trade in the proposed illumination. It was intended that the lights should be turned on at the inaugural ball. Serious illness upon the part of Mr. Sperry, interfered, however, and when he had regained his health the project had about fallen through. He immediately set about to revive it, and, with the aid of the gentlemen above named, succeeded in doing so. The arrangements for the illumination were as follows: The Sperry Electric Light, Motor and Car Brake Company were to furnish the lights, place them in position, and operate them; the Board of Trade was to furnish the use of their machinery and steam power, and the balance of the cost of maintenance was to be sustained by subscriptions from the Government, railroads, hotels, and other owners of surrounding property.

CONSTRUCTING THE GIANT LAMP.

Accordingly two weeks ago work was begun upon plans drafted by Mr. Sperry. To the top of the tower were fastened four arms or trusses of 14½ feet in length. These were arranged in the form of a cross. From them the corona is suspended by four three-quarter inch steel wire cables. These cables run through pulleys in the outer ends of the arms and are connected with drums placed in the clock-room in the tower. By means of these drums and cables the corona is lowered to the balcony, just over the clock-dials, where the lamps are accessible to the trimmers. The corona, or circlet upon which the lamps are bolted, is made of four-inch gas-pipe curved into a circle 29 feet in diameter. The lamps are fastened to the outer edge of this enormous ring and give the light a diameter of 30 feet. There are twenty of these lamps, each of 2,000 candle power, located around the circle 4 7-10 feet apart. They are of the double carbon pattern, and would burn for fifteen hours if necessary. The corona weighs 1,900 pounds. The lights are to be kept burning from dusk to dawn of every day in the year. The electric current is supplied by a twenty-light dynamo of twenty-nine ampheres, and requires for its service about one-third of the power of the 60-horse-power high-speed engine which drives it. The engine makes 225 revolutions per minute, while the dynamo maintains a speed of 725 revolutions. These are located in the basement of the building.

CHICAGO VIEWED FROM THE TOWER.

When a TRIBUNE reporter scaled the dizzy hights of the tower and emerged at last from a door leading out upon the balcony above the clock dials there was a wind blowing strong and cold. Far below the city could scarce be seen through the clouds of smoke and steam. The street-lamps had been lighted, but seemed very dim; while electric lights all around shone brightly. The surrounding ten and twelve story buildings seemed small and flat, comparatively, while the lake seemed so near at hand that one could easily fancy he could jump into it from where he stood. Trains could be seen gliding over invisible tracks, and the Harrison street yellow cars suggested Cinderella's mice and pumpkin. Just above and around the balcony was the great corona, and a dozen men were engaged in adjusting the lamps which were soon to shine so brilliantly. Busiest among the men was Mr. Sperry.

LIGHTING UP.

It was now after 5 o'clock and he had said that they should be lit at 5:30. The lamps themselves had not been constructed twenty-four hours before. Their various parts had been united the night previous, and every man there had known no sleep since Tuesday night. It was 5:25 when the last adjustment had been made, and Mr. Sperry hastened to descend to the engines in the basement. He was awaited there by a few friends, and at 5:30 a young lady friend of the inventor seized the switch, and saying playfully "Let there be light," turned the current upon the circuit. The little band of shivering watchers away up on the tower saw at first a flicker and then a steady stream of light glowing all around them. They gave a hearty cheer as they saw that their work so hastily done had been done so well. For one moment the light was kept up, and then shut off. Five minutes later it was turned on again, and then the drums were set to work and the corona was raised from the balcony to the ends of the arms, sixty-eight feet above and 300 feet above the street. There was cheering upon the streets, and from the surrounding buildings were thrown firecrackers and other demonstrations of welcome to the new moon. Then those upon the tower saw the clouds of smoke, and steam, and darkness vanish, and the roofs of every building for blocks all around were revealed. It was a sight well worth the long and tiresome climb up on the tower to see.

THE EFFECT ON THE STREETS.

The brilliant light attracted the attention of every one on La Salle street, as well as on La Salle avenue, as soon as it flashed out at the foot of the street. This thoroughfare was probably the best place to see it and judge of its effects. The gas-lights were already lit, and it was hard to determine how much the gas was aided by the electric light in illuminating the street. As far north as Madison the glare fell white upon the buildings at each side of the street, but at Washington the extra illumination was imperceptible.

Passers-by at the corner of La Salle and Washington streets were amused by the remarks of an aged German who was leaning against a lamp-post and gazing in rapt admiration upon the bright circlet. "Vunderfool! vunderfool!" he exclaimed, and, pulling a newspaper out of his pocket, he turned his back to the south, adjusted his spectacles, and read. "Ja, ich kann die Zeitung lesen," he said. "Vunderfool!" And the gaslight beamed down from over his shoulder, placidly and benevolently, while the lamp-post seemed to be waving its short arms as if in ecstasy over its little joke.

EXTREMES OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

In the immediate neighborhood of the Board of Trade building the effect of the light is quite multiform, the radius of illumination being of different intensity in different localities. While on Jackson street, between Clark and La Salle, the power of the light is so strong as to allow one to read small print by it with the greatest ease, standing right under the corona of light at the intersection of La Salle and Jackson streets, one is in utter darkness. Looking up, one sees the lights shining but dimly, and the lower part of the tower and the rest of the large building are steeped in inky shadow. A block further north, at La Salle and Adams streets, where the rays of light have a chance to strike more directly, the illumination is brilliant, and still a block further it is still more so. Sherman street again, between Jackson and Van Buren streets is half in light and half in the dark, while Pacific avenue is almost wholly buried in gloom. The whole stretch of Fifth avenue again, from Jackson down to Madison street, gets the full benefit of the light, but Van Buren street is wrapped in shadow.

The street-car conductors and drivers were generally enthusiastic over the new light. All the different viaducts in the city, they said, were quite well lighted. Even in the outskirts of the city there appeared to be a bright moonlight. The atmosphere was very luminous, and as far away as Douglas Park houses cast shadows from the light. The various railroad yards through the city, particularly those in the vicinity of Sixteenth street, were fairly lighted. Jackson street, east and west, and La Salle street, north and south, were clearly lighted for their full length. The light seemed to have less effect far down on Cottage Grove avenue than upon any other street-car line.

VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE.

To those who had known that the most brilliant illumination heretofore of any building in the city was produced by an aggregate of only 3,200 candle-power, the idea of 40,000 candle-power was very vague, but expectancy had been raised to an exaggerated pitch, and there were many expressions of disappointment from those who stood almost directly beneath the circle; but to those who saw it from a distance the rays were blended and the twenty lights appeared as one vast mass of light. People in St. Joseph, Mich., and other places upon the eastern shore of the lake sixty miles away could see it easily, as there is a rise in the horizon of but about 100 feet. From distant sections of the city the effect was very fine, and the light could be seen by people upon trains long before they reached the city. It is believed that the light can be seen from the lake off Milwaukee.

HOLIDAY BUSINESS.

THE DECREASE IN THE GENERAL VOLUME IS GREATER THAN WAS ANTICIPATED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* received today show a decrease in the total volume of general trade, though no more than was to be expected at this season. The week is a short one, and, following as it does the rush in the holiday trade, it shows a smaller volume of goods distributed. The attention of traders is largely occupied with stock taking in addition to which very mild, wet, and unseasonable weather has added an unfavorable influence. Country roads West, Northwest, and elsewhere have been difficult of passage in consequence, and the volume of interior retail traffic has been decreased. Advices from Chicago, St. Louis, Evansville, Davenport, Burlington, Topeka, and Cleveland make special note of this. At Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth business is less active, and from various points at the South there is no special activity reported. It remains to be added that throughout the West the movement of merchandise is generally more satisfactory than it was a year ago, and leading traders in wholesale lines continue confident that the new year will bring a fair amount of business at Eastern distributing points. The various staple markets are quiet. There has been a slight gain in the movement of dry goods from commission houses, and jobbers look for increased trade in the near future. Woolen fabrics are firm, and cotton goods are steady at the revised prices. Print cloths are weak and declining again, but sales for future delivery are reported to amount to 1,320,000 pieces, against 300,000 pieces at a corresponding time last year. The stock on hand at Fall River last Saturday was 89,000 pieces, against 349,000 pieces at a like date in 1884. There is a tendency to greater firmness for wool owing to a better inquiry for finer fleeces. There has been no activity in the cotton market, and spots are off one-sixteenth of a cent. The wheat market has been alternately higher and lower, but the tendency continues downward. A special from Minneapolis states that some quick turns in the wheat market there, after Jan. 1, are likely. The mild weather in the Northwest, with the absence of snow, has discouraged lumbermen, and some have returned home. The improved prices and export movement of Indian corn is said to be due to shippers having contracted for room in advance, and being obliged to make purchases to fill their contracts. Flour continues very dull. Prices of lower grades of pig-iron have finally been advanced $1 per ton at the East, but the market here is not so buoyant as it is further West, particularly at Pittsburg. More consumers of pig East of the Alleghenies have already stocked up by contract than had been supposed. Steel rails are still nominally firm at $35 at the mill at the East. It is not likely, however, that higher prices will be attained soon. In fact, one sale has been made at $33. Petroleum is dull and heavy. Ocean freights are no higher and the demand is not such as to point to an early advance. The total number of failures reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week (four days) is 297, against 366 in the final week of 1884, and as compared with 183 last week. The excess is caused by special telegraphic service in completing the returns for the year for the entire country. Grocery staples move very slowly. Dairy products are quieter, with less export demand.

Bradstreet's report of the visible supply of grain and flour presents the following figures:

Wheat in the United States, 68,841,445 bushels, of which 27,039,322 bushels are held in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Dakota; in Canada, 946,212 bushels.

Corn—East of the Rocky Mountains, 8,203,574 bushels; in San Francisco, 24,000 bushels; in Canada, 363,985 bushels.

Rye—East of the Rocky Mountains, 952,801 bushels; in Canada, 954,984 bushels.

Oats—In the United States, exclusive of the Pacific coast, 3,273,444; Canada, 93,345 bushels; San Francisco, 493,000 bushels.

Barley—United States, exclusive of California, 2,166,317 bushels; Canada, 197,184 bushels; San Francisco, 520,000.

Wheat flour in the hands of millers and flour receivers of the United States, exclusive of the Pacific coast, 1,654,226 barrels; in Canada, 53,508 barrels. Of the amount held in the United States 206,903 barrels are in Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin.

SPORTING.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The first race today was for non-winners, 3-year-olds, one mile. Peacock first, Hot Box second, Rio Grande third. Time, 1:52¼.

Second race—For non-winning 4-year-olds and upwards, one and three-eighths miles. Broughton won by a length, Girofla second, Bric-a-Brac third, Desiree last. Time, 2:[illegible].

Third race—Selling race, seven-eighths mile heats. Bob Swim took first heat, John Sullivan the second and third and the race. Nat Kramer was ruled out in the third heat and Blarney was distanced. Time, 1:35; 1:35¼; 1:39.

Fourth race—One and one-fourth miles over five hurdles. Judge Jackson won by one and one-half lengths, Tomahawk second, Puritan third, Vicinity fourth. Time, 2:30.

MISS WOODFORD AND FREELAND.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec 31.—Ed Corrigan, who has just returned home, speaking of the reported proposition for a race between Miss Woodford and Freeland, expressed his willingness to match Freeland for from $2,000 to $20,000 for a mile and a quarter race. He desires, however, to run at St. Louis, Chicago, or Kansas City, and later in the season than next June.

THE YANKEE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres Letter in Boston *Advertiser:* The citizen of the United States is surprised and disappointed to find how small a part his great country is playing in the life of the eastern coast of South America from Cape St. Roque to Cape Horn. The Yankee colony in the various cities consists almost exclusively of those connected with the Legations and Consulates—a mere handful of individuals. There are some few engaged in business of various kinds, with now and then a clergyman, ship chandler, naturalist, professor, or dentist, and the officers of the United States ships in the different harbors are an important element. The triumphs of American enterprise are more of the past than the present. You will still see Baldwin locomotives and old-fashioned cars on some of the railroads, though the locomotives are fast being supplanted by those imported from England and Germany, and the cars are made in the country itself. Stephenson horse-cars hold their own, and some of the companies are managed by Americans, who have made considerable money out of them. In Rio the New York ferry-boats ply across the bay. The Bell telephone is generally used, but the management is now principally in the control of local organizations. Agricultural implements and sewing-machines from the United States have a very good sale and Waltham watches also find purchasers. The great life-insurance companies of New York have their advertisements over the country, and as their offices are in large and elaborate buildings it is to be supposed they are doing a profitable business.

THEY COWHIDED HIM.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Fanny Newman and one of her assistants in a restaurant cowhided a young man today named Sonsney, whom they accused of making disparaging remarks about them.

KILLED WHILE OUT HUNTING.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—James Belleville was accidentally killed by his brother Henry yesterday afternoon near Spring Station while hunting.

MR. ROBERT GRAU.

Mr. Robert Grau sends a note to THE TRIBUNE denying that he has left the city and stating that he will be at the Chicago Museum whenever wanted.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Carlisle's Hard Work on the Committees—Silver Gossip—River Improvement—National Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Speaker Carlisle began work on the committees Christmas. Congress reassembles next Tuesday, and the committee list is not more than half made up. The Speaker spends all his time in his room at the hotel, and is said to be showing signs of the task that has fallen to him. The new members seem to be less modest than ever in demanding places for themselves. To one member who for some reason wanted to be changed after a committee had been practically made up, the Speaker is said to have explained that the transfer asked would make twenty-five or thirty other changes necessary, and he did not feel equal to doing this much work over again merely to confer a personal favor.

No call for a joint Democratic caucus on the silver question has as yet been made, notwithstanding contrary reports. There has been a general interchange of opinion among some of the more prominent Democratic leaders with a view to averting if possible any conflict within the party upon the silver question. The more conservative men are averse to holding a caucus, as they fear that the attempt to bind the party to any policy would prove disastrous.

It is well known that there was no appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors last year, and there is a great deficiency everywhere, and many important works are at a standstill. The reason why the President did not recommend any improvements for the Upper Missouri was because no estimates or recommendations were furnished him by the engineers. The reason why no estimates were furnished was that the engineers believed that it would be impossible to get from Congress any more than enough to carry on the work already begun or to make repairs of damages that have been inflicted during the year.

There are many things that must be done on the lakes. One of the first and most important is the repairs of the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron. Before this harbor was constructed all vessels that left Port Huron on their way up the lakes and were overtaken by northeasters had to put back to that port. This harbor of refuge was very badly damaged by severe storms during the year. The estimated cost of repair is $50,000, and it will be asked for at once.

A Treasury official today conveys the information that there has been a constant arrival of gold from San Francisco for nearly a month past. Nearly twenty millions have arrived by mail in some mysterious way only known to a few trusted officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular letter to Collectors of Customs extending the provisions of Art. 1,188 of regulations of 1884, in which Collectors are given discretionary power to remit the assessments of duties in cases where the dutiable value of an importation is less than $1, so as to cover articles contained in passengers' baggage where the amount of duties does not exceed $2.

The United States Treasurer today mailed 42,745 checks, amounting to $6,054,385, in payment of the interest on registered United States 4 per cent consols of 1907, and 1,387 checks, amounting to $1,937,705, in payment of interest on bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies.

Secretary Manning holds that the sinking fund for the current fiscal year requires $48,000,000. He said that it would not do to call for that amount at once, and hence he had made, to begin with, a call of $10,000,000 only. This would indicate that between Feb. 1 and June 30 there will be four bond calls of $10,000,000 each.

The agents of the estate in this city of the late ex-Senator Sharon of Nevada today placed on record the deed which was made by Mr. Sharon Nov. 4, 1885, a short time before his death, by which he transfers all his property in this city and elsewhere to his son, Fred G. Sharon, and his son-in-law, Francis G. Newlands, in trust for the heirs who are mentioned in the deed by name and the division of the estate described. In his deed Mr. Sharon in emphatic language declares that Sarah Althea Hill is not his wife, and that the "Dear wife" letters are forgeries, and instructs his heirs to continue the legal fight against this claim to the court of last resort. On account of the dower right which a favorable verdict for Miss Hill would have entitled her to in all the property of Mr. Sharon, all his property in this city has been withdrawn from the market. As soon as the trustees notify the agents here the property belonging to this estate, which consists of unimproved property lying entirely in the heart of the most fashionable part of the city and valued at $250,000, will be placed again in the market.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—The Trades and Labor Assembly of Louisville, in meeting tonight, passed resolutions recommending to Speaker Carlisle the appointment on the Labor Committee the following Representatives, said to be in sympathy with the labor cause.

Albert Willis of Kentucky, O'Neil of Missouri, Weaver of Iowa, Foran of Ohio, Cole of Maryland, Bennett of North Carolina, Lawler of Illinois, Hahn of Louisiana, Lovering of Massachusetts, Daniel of Virginia, Haynes of New Hampshire, James Farquhar, Hewitt, Merriman of New York, Anderson of Kansas, Blount of Illinois, Bound of Pennsylvania, Collins of Massachusetts, Crane of Texas, Henderson of North Carolina, Maybury of Michigan, Reid of North Carolina, Stewart of Texas, Tarsney of Michigan, Taylor of Tennessee, Wade of Missouri, Wise of Virginia, Woodburn of Nevada, H. M. Campbell of Louisiana, and Findlay of Missouri.

Mr. Cole is recommended as Chairman.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

THE FIRES AND LOSSES THEREBY DURING THE LAST YEAR—A VICTIM OF BLOOD-POISONING—POLO GAMES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—While the number of fires in this city during the last year has exceeded that of former years—having been 347—the property loss is considerably less, having been but $235,063. This fact is shown by the Chief's report for the year, prepared up to date. During the period named 14,284 feet of ladders were raised, 3,673¾ miles run by the various companies, 163,050 feet of hose laid out at fires, and 1,184 hours' time put in by firemen at fires. There are now 128 men in the employ of the department, and by the purchase of eight horses during the last year sixty-one are now in the service. Two brick engine-houses have been erected in 1885, Nos. 10 and 7, at a cost of $18,960, exclusive of the sites. New trucks, hose-carts, etc., have been purchased at a cost of about $5,000. But one fatality has resulted to the force, George Wolf having been suffocated at a fire on Grand avenue Feb. 20.

Physicians have given up hope of saving the life of L. A. Bradley, the victim of blood-poisoning, and his death is expected at any moment. A son of Mr. Bradley, Arthur, aged 22 years, is also suffering from what is believed to be blood-poisoning, and his case is a complete puzzle to physicians. Previous to the fatal illness of his parents Arthur was suffering from inflammation of the tonsils, and the only theory by which his present condition can be accounted for is that owing to his weak condition, together with the fact that he was constantly inhaling the infected atmosphere of his parents' residence, he contracted blood-poisoning.

Beginning tomorrow afternoon the famous Galesburg (Ill.) polo team will play a series of games with Milwaukee polo organizations. Out of 103 games played by the Galesburgs they have lost but one, it having been soon after the team was organized in a game with the Chicagos.

The Milwaukee Police Department has made 3,631 arrests during 1885, against 3,529 during the previous year.

The police are after an eccentric young man named Duetz, who set up as a physician here some time ago. One of the remedies he used was kissing. He claimed that merely by kissing a person afflicted with neuralgia, toothache, or other diseases of the head, he could cure them. Duetz only applied this remedy to his female patients. He also claimed to heal by touch, and practiced on a number of women. Several of his patients, however, objected to the audacious manner in which he conducted his examinations and complained to their husbands. The latter went to Duetz's office to interview him, but he had gone. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. It has been learned since that Duetz did not confine his operations to women alone, but also endeavored to corrupt the morals of several young girls. He is now in Chicago.

A NOTED CONTEMPT CASE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 31.—A motion was argued before Judge Wallace today to punish for contempt of court Edward S. Stokes, President of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company, and others on the ground that they have refused to turn over to the receivers of the American Rapid Telegraph Company certain property as directed by Judge Shipman's order. Conkling and Ingersoll were among the attorneys. The Judge reserved his decision.

The Tribune.

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Domestic.	Per copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper	2 cents
Foreign.	
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—The Florences. Matinee.
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Sardou's "Diplomacy." Matinee.
GRAND OPERA-H.—Mr. Hoyt's "Rag Baby." Matinee
COLUMBIA—Fohrman's Co. in "May Blossom." Mat.
ACADEMY—J. A. Stevens, "A Wrong Righted." Mat.
HOOLEY'S—Evans & Hoey in "A Parlor Match." Mat.
STANDARD—Lillian Russell in "Billee Taylor." Mat.
OLYMPIC—J. W. Baird's Minstrels. Matinee.
PEOPLE'S—King Hedley in "After Dark." Matinee.
HAVERLY'S—Home Minstrels. Matinee.
GAIETY—Rentz-Santley Burlesque Co. Matinee.
CRITERION—O. D. Byron, "The Inside Track." Mat.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO LODGE, NO. 642, A. F. & A. M.—The members are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother H. W. Rubenstein at 446 South Canal-st. at 9 a. m. Jan. 1, 1886; carriages to Graceland.
FRANK W. PIERCE, W. M.
STANDISH ACRES, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1886.

MR. GLADSTONE received 1,000 letters and telegrams of congratulation on his birthday.

DURING the last month nearly $20,000,000 in gold has been received by the Treasury at Washington from San Francisco.

THE late William H. Vanderbilt left a far larger estate than was supposed. The value of the property is now placed at $305,000,000.

THE total imports of dry goods at New York during the last week were valued at $2,618,281, and the amount thrown on the market at $883,768.

MICHAEL DAVITT will take his seat today as a member of the Dublin Town Council. He will represent the interests of the artisan and laboring classes.

THE fight made by the Michigan Democrats against Judge Powers of Utah is said to be an indirect attempt to break down the influence of Don M. Dickinson with the Administration

OVER 1,400 Kentuckians are applicants for positions under the Government, and the number is steadily increasing. The aspirants will run the gantlet of a civil-service examination at Louisville.

AN Arab army is marching north from Khartoum, and the insurgents recently defeated by Gen. Stephenson are massing for a fresh attack on the British forces. England now has 17,000 soldiers in the Soudan.

M. GREVY, President of the French Republic, has accepted the resignation of M. Brisson as Premier, and called on M. de Freycinet to form a new Cabinet. Freycinet hesitates to do this, and has asked for time to consider the proposal.

QUEEN VICTORIA will today issue a proclamation announcing the annexation of independent Burmah to the possessions of the British Crown. This vast territory exceeds in area any other division of India, and will furnish a new field of profit for English tradesmen and officials.

THE United States Treasurer yesterday mailed 42,745 checks, amounting to $6,054,385, in payment of the interest on registered United States 4 per cent consols of 1907, and 1,387 checks, amounting to $1,938,705, in payment of interest on bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies.

THE opening of the new year finds Russia and Austria armed at every possible point. Turkey is still massing troops on the Macedonian frontier, and Greece shows no signs of disbanding her forces. Krupp, the German gunmaker, has turned out more cannon for the various Powers the last month than in the previous year.

THE New York Central directors yesterday declared a dividend of 1 per cent. The Lake Shore directors decided to pass the dividend. The statement for the year 1885, partly estimated, shows, gross earnings, $14,088,457; operating expenses, $9,247,081; net earnings, $4,841,376; all charges, $3,893,000—leaving a surplus of $948,576, or nearly 2 per cent of the capital stock.

JUDGE SMITH has written a letter to Mr. A. W. Green withdrawing from the contest for the Mayoralty. He says that "there is no reasonable probability of reaching any final termination of the litigation before the expiration of the term of office," and that he intends to resume the practice of law "unembarrassed by any implied understanding that I should in any event consent to accept a mere remnant of a term of the Mayoralty."

THE money market was firm. Loans for carrying grain in this city through January were placed at 5 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady. The New York stock market was dull and strong.—The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger, with a better demand than is usual the day before New Year's. The firmness was due to decreasing supplies of hogs and wheat with a better export movement of flour. As compared with Wednesday pork and meats closed 10 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, wheat ¼ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye and barley steady, flaxseeds ½ cent lower.

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW.

As the 1st of January for many years past, we present to our readers this morning a review of the trade and commerce of the city for the twelve months just closed. It differs from the usual run of so-called "annual reviews" in several important respects. It is not a mere excuse for publishing paid notices of "prominent firms" in the different branches of business. Neither is it a mass of figures comprising lengthy tabular statements of prices, etc., which no one cares to read. It does, however, present a sufficient number of the numerals to enable the average reader to understand the magnitude of the business of the city, both in detail and as a whole, so far as relates to what Dickens' Wemmick described as "portable property"—that which is removed from one place to another after having been bought and sold.

Our record for 1885 exhibits a continuous and generally a steady improvement. We began almost at the bottom, in a commercial sense. The deepest gloom pervaded the sky a year ago. There was a widespread retrenchment of expenses, a discharging of clerks and laborers, and a cutting down of the pay of those who continued in employment. Business was at a very low ebb, and few had the courage to hope for a speedy revival. The situation did grow worse for a few weeks, the bottom being reached before the close of February, and it proved not to be so bad as had been feared. But the road was little better than a dead level for several weeks longer—midsummer's day was not far off when it first became evident that things were on the mend—and even then there was a widespread distrust that the improvement was only temporary. It was feared that the smallness of the wheat crop would be fatal to business activity, and the cool summer was by no means assuring of a good corn yield. But the consumption of manufactured goods had worked stocks down to a minimum, and the necessary replenishment was undertaken more freely under the conviction that prices were not likely to recede further. This infused new life into the factories and gave the merchants more to do. Meanwhile there was an active demand for iron (and steel) outside this city to open up new enterprises as well as to repair waste on the beds of the railroads. In this city building was actively prosecuted all the year, the low prices of material and the difficulty of finding employment for money otherwise acting as a powerful inducement to invest in residence and business property. And the country beyond and around us has proved to be a far better customer than any but the most sanguine had dared to hope. The result of all this is a substantial gain in the volume of the year's business, even as measured in dollars, while there has been a still larger increase in the quantity of property handled. This because prices have really averaged lower than in any other recent year. They recovered very little more during the whole of 1885 than the decline experienced in the last half of 1884, and the break in the first six months of that year was a severe one.

The current of business in this city appears to have been influenced in only a minor degree by the course of events in the world outside. Probably the election of Cleveland intensified the dullness that reigned last winter and in the preceding autumn, chiefly because of a nebulous apprehension that the change of Administration would be followed by a radical one in the policies of the National Government. But nothing of this kind has occurred. There has been no change in the tariff or in the banking system of the country, except the slight one that has been involved in the discussion of the silver question. Neither have we been materially affected by the fact that the war cloud has hung over a large part of the civilized world during most of the year. There was a little wave of excitement over the fighting in Egypt, and the threatening aspect of affairs in Central Asia chiefly affected us by bringing orders here for meats to feed the armies, by throwing a large quantity of wheat from Russia upon the English markets, which made them want so much less from us, and by locking up a considerable part of the available ocean steamer room during the six summer months. It is really difficult to say whether our speculative markets for produce have ranged higher or lower than they would have done in the absence of these troubles, or of the later fighting in the neighborhood of the Balkans. The general drift of speculative opinion was in favor of the theory that the Great Powers would not become involved in the fighting, however much the little ones might engage in it. The death of Vanderbilt about three weeks ago caused a flurry in the market for stocks and bonds which was faintly but unmistakably reflected in produce circles. It did not otherwise perceptibly affect the current of business here.

The great feature of the produce trade in 1885 was a plethora of wheat and provisions, while the stocks of other cereals were almost uniformly light, and those of other articles of produce not excessive, except for brief periods. The competition of wheat from Russia and British India and the increase of import duties by France and Germany have operated to reduce the volume of our exports of wheat and hog product. A great deal of flour has been taken to Europe from the United States, but the Minneapolis millers have taken the lion's share of that business and worked hard to get the remainder. Our wheat crop was short in 1885, and that of hogs far from being excessive; but the old stocks held over were in both cases large enough to form a dead weight on the trade, which kept the price of wheat uniformly below a dollar for the first time in many years, and caused the quotations on hog product to decline almost steadily from the opening of the year to its close. But no trouble has been experienced in finding money enough to carry this vast quantity of material, though on heavy storage charges; and indeed it may be said that there was so much money at the command of borrowers during a large part of the year that all of it could scarcely have found employment had not this avenue been open.

The railroads have discriminated against us as usual, carrying vast quantities of stuff around us at much lower rates than they would consent to take from parties who wished to have the property handled in this city. Their competition with the water routes to the seaboard has been severe enough to reduce the lake marine to a poverty-stricken condition, it being now next to impossible to employ sailers except in the Western business of carrying lumber and ore. A movement has recently been instituted with the object of obtaining some relief from the railroad prejudice against this city, and with some hope of success. Already the railroads have consented to abolish the odious discrimination against lots of less than a car-load of merchandise, which has weighed so heavily on the wholesale trade.

Our merchants and jobbers have done little more than to occupy the old territory, as best they might, against the increasing efforts of other cities in the West to build up a wholesale trade. They have done as well as could have been expected, and have certainly taken more from the East than they have yielded to their would-be Occidental rivals. They have not been able to do much in the British territory recently opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, as the tariff discriminations against goods from the United States are rather severe, but have done a great deal of business with the farther West. Our manufacturers are extending the area of their supply, and are really taking a place in the front rank of the whole world's noble army of workers. They are sending flour, meats, agricultural machines, and telephone apparatus to Europe, and scattering a vast variety of articles "too numerous to mention" all over the American continent. Our iron works have been very active in the last few months. Our labor troubles of the past have been chiefly those of the nailers and the brickmakers. Those of the future, threatened by the eight-hour movement, have been already anticipated in some of our factories by the adoption of the eight-hour rule by some and the payment by other employers according to the number of hours' work that has been done during the week.

In all the departments of activity there is a general tendency towards a reduction of profits. This naturally results from increasing competition, and has its bad side as well as its good one. The consumer is benefited, but at the same time the smaller man is crowded to the wall; and it is each year becoming more and more of a vexed problem how the minor class of traders are to live. Among the salient features of this tendency we note the recent abolition by the Board of Trade of the rule fixing a minimum rate to be charged by its members as commission, and the adoption of a "premium" plan by the wholesale merchants, which has already become so extensive as to have developed into a nuisance. The manufacturers have sought to save their already diminished profits by dispensing with the middleman, and they now try to deal directly with the consumer or the retailer. Several cases have been reported recently of manufacturers offering to ship goods direct to the retailer in the country for less than they would charge to the merchant here minus the freight, and where this has been accepted it was found that the manufacturer made overtures to the country buyer looking to a direct filling of his future wants. This feature has recently become so marked as to have stimulated a counter movement, and some wholesale houses now refuse to order goods from firms that have been detected in this underhanded style of doing "business."

The following table gives a comparative view of the business of last year by weight and volume, that of 1884 being taken as 100 in each case:

	Quantity.	Value.
Corn	104	91
Wheat	69	70
All breadstuffs	96	92
Hogs	130	103
Cattle	104	90
Total farm produce	103	95
Lumber	95	105
Groceries	115	97
Dry Goods	105	100
Total wholesale	104	102¼
Iron manufactures	100	105
Hog packing	129	103
Building	103	100
Total manufactures	102	108¾
Total trade of city	104	101¾
Bank Clearings	102¾	

The values of the business of the city at first hand for 1885 sum up as follows:

Farm produce	$337,500,000
Wholesale	380,000,000
Manufactures	318,500,000

Total, after allowing for duplications, $949,000,000. Total for 1884, $933,000,000.

The statements of quantity and movements of prices, on which the above table is based, are given in another part of this issue.

MANNING'S BOND CALL.

Persons who have carefully followed the financial policy of the present Administration are surprised at the call for $10,000,000 3 per cent bonds issued by Secretary Manning this week. It had been repeatedly stated that the officials of the Treasury Department considered it unsafe to deplete the stock of gold under their charge by buying up the interest-bearing debt. The reasons given for the act were quite as much of a surprise as the act itself. It seems that the simulated scare caused by the speculative advance in the price of sterling exchange in New York had reached Washington, and the Secretary of the Treasury straightway ordered the release of $10,000,000 of gold to supply the wants of the bankers in the metropolis who might desire to export the yellow metal. It was a decidedly humorous performance, considering that the banks of New York have on hand nearly 100 millions of gold, and that the gold in the Treasury cannot come out in less than a month under the terms of the call. The step looks like one of the notional or brainless operations that have characterized the Democratic management of the Treasury. It is on a par with the borrowing of $6,000,000 of gold from the New York banks a few months ago, which was soon returned because it was not needed, and with the transportation of many millions of dollars of specie from New Orleans and San Francisco to the East for no good purpose.

It was alleged as a further reason for the call that the requirements of the Sinking-Fund law demanded it. It is certainly a matter of satisfaction that the Treasury Department has finally made up its mind what the requirements of the sinking fund are. That is a subject on which, by all accounts, the new officials have heretofore been entirely at sea. It was recently reported that they had about decided that the cancellation of gold and silver certificates paid into the Treasury would answer every purpose, and the course of the department from the first has justified the belief that they took this view. Reductions of the debt heretofore made have been almost entirely in the form of gold certificates, silver certificates, and certificates of deposit. These items are, aside from the legal-tender notes, the principal ones in the monthly statements under the head of "Debt bearing no interest." That class of liabilities was reduced $38,553,832 from the 1st of April to the 1st of December, and that was about all the reduction there was in the debt. The department has reduced the non-interest-bearing debt and let the interest-bearing debt run on. It has simply retained in its vaults as far as possible funds paid in for customs dues and internal revenue and kept up the interest charge where the Republican Administration left it. Do business-men think this a wise course? Do they regard it as a good policy to borrow when they have large quantities of funds on hand? The Treasury Department has more than $47,000,000 of gold over and above the outstanding certificates and the arbitrary reserve of $100,000,000 held against the legal tenders. There has been for many weeks enough gold in the Treasury to make a bond call perfectly safe—much more than there has at times been when Republican Treasury officials have issued calls—but this fact did not influence Mr. Manning. It was a little flurry in the exchange market and a whisper of "danger" from the New York goldites that swayed his great financial intelligence.

It becomes more and more evident that the Treasury Department represents not the great body of the people, and not even the great body of the Democratic party, but a clique of bankers in New York, who want to boss the public finances down to the smallest details. They prevented the Secretary from making a bond call for several months by saying it was dangerous. They then coerced him into making a bond call by saying that not to do so was dangerous. What has Secretary Manning to do with the exports of gold or the fear of exports? There are times when it is justifiable for the Government to exert a special influence on the money market—as, for instance, in the panics of 1873 and 1884—but it is no part of the Treasury Department's duty to meddle in the ordinary routine of the business done by the people. It is only in an emergency that its power should be put forth. Mr. Manning seems to have peculiar ideas as to his functions as the head of the finance department.

It was reported yesterday that he intended to issue calls for $48,000,000 of bonds before the 1st of July to meet the requirements of the sinking fund. He evidently brings himself to a compliance with the law very reluctantly, but of course it is not safe for him to disregard it entirely. Only since the Democratic Administration came into power has it been thought necessary to find what the law required and then do just that and nothing more. For many years the reductions of the debt were vastly in excess of the limit set by the regulations of the sinking fund. Nor was it ever the Republican policy to hoard moneys which were needed for ordinary business purposes among the people.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

Notwithstanding the clouds which have menaced the peace of Europe it has succeeded in getting through another year without a general war. Political events of great importance, however, have transpired, the full meaning of which is not yet apparent. This is especially true of England. The year opened upon an English invasion of Upper Egypt, the object being to subdue the refractory Soudanese under El Mahdi and to rescue Gen. Gordon, who was besieged at Khartoum. Gen. Wolseley's forces, however, failed in their object, as when they reached Metemneh they learned that Gordon and his followers had been massacred and El Mahdi held Khartoum. The expedition was at once ordered back and the campaign was a failure. Gen. Graham, meanwhile, occupied Suakin and strengthened the garrisons in that region. During the summer quiet reigned and the English Government improved the opportunity to effect an arrangement with Turkey by which it will hereafter administer the Government of Egypt through Turkish Commissioners and permanently occupy the country. As the year closes the Soudanese are in arms again and advancing upon Upper Egypt. They have already suffered a severe repulse and will probably not advance further at present.

The Gladstone Parliament met Feb. 19 and was confronted with a vote of censure on the Soudan question. It barely escaped defeat, the Parnellites voting with the Conservatives. The 8th of June the Ministry was defeated on the budget tax and resigned. The Queen accepted their resignations and the Marquis of Salisbury consented to form a new Ministry, its most prominent members being Salisbury, Northcote, Hicks-Beach, Carnarvon, and Randolph Churchill. The 16th of October Parliament was prorogued and one of the most excited election campaigns England has ever known was commenced under the new Franchise and Redistribution laws, enfranchising 3,000,000 new voters and transferring the centre of political power to the working classes, both artisan and agricultural. The result was the election of 333 Liberals, 251 Conservatives, and 86 Parnellites. The Irish question is the all absorbing topic of interest. At the outset the prospects of home rule and an Irish Parliament were very promising, but at present they are more dubious than ever, as neither the Tories nor the Liberals are prepared to concede the Parnell demands. During Lord Salisbury's brief rule he has brought the dispute between Russia and England over the Afghan boundary to a satisfactory conclusion, effected a very favorable treaty with China, established English authority in Egypt, and carried through a war with Burmah which has ended in the occupation of that Kingdom.

France has been mainly engaged during the year in upsetting Ministries and settling up her foreign colonial projects. In March M. Ferry was defeated on the Tonquin credit and the Ministry resigned. M. de Freycinet attempted to form a new one and failed, but M. Brisson succeeded. During his administration a preliminary peace convention has been signed with Tonquin, a treaty ratified with China, and peace concluded between France and Madagascar on favorable terms. The French elections took place in October, resulting in the choice of 200 Conservatives and 384 Republicans to the Assembly. The 24th ult. the Ministry was substantially defeated on the old Ferry policy. Four days later M. Grévy was reëlected President, and the next day the Brisson Ministry resigned and M. de Freycinet has now consented to form another.

Germany has had a quiet year, devoting herself mainly to picking up territory unclaimed by other nations. On one of these looting expeditions she appropriated the Caroline Islands, which were at once claimed by Spain. A dispute arose, which was finally left to the Pope as intermediary, who decided in favor of Spain. The Prussian elections were held in November, resulting in the choice of 201 Conservatives, 118 Ultramontanes, and 114 Liberals. The old alliance with Russia and Austria has been renewed, and with the rest of the world she is at peace. Austria has also remained quiet, though signs are now ominous that she is preparing to extend her authority down the Balkan Peninsula towards Salonica. Italy has made some acquisitions of territory in Africa, but nothing of interest has transpired at home beyond the issue of the new Papal encyclical, which makes some radical reforms in church administration. Denmark has had another of her traditional contests with the King as to the rights of the people, but without success thus far. Spain has suffered terribly from the cholera and earthquakes. Following upon these disasters came the death of the King—Alfonso XII. Queen Christina has taken the oath as Regent, and Señor Sagasta has formed a new Cabinet. The principal event of interest in Russia has been her dispute with England over the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, which has ended, as all her disputes end, with a material advance of her own authority and the establishment of a frontier line satisfactory to both parties.

Turkey, as usual, has been in trouble most of the year. After putting down a serious insurrection in Albania, Eastern Roumelia threw off her yoke and effected a union with Bulgaria. The Porte made its protest to the Powers, and a conference was organized, which has as yet settled nothing owing to the conflicting interests and jealousies of Austria and Russia. In the meantime the Servians, acting under the advice of Austria, determined to regain their old territory and invaded Bulgaria. They were at first successful in several small engagements, but were ultimately driven back with great loss and consented to an armistice, which still continues, pending the efforts of the Powers to solve the Balkan question.

No great changes have occurred in Africa except in Egypt, to which reference has been already made. The principal interest in Asia centres in China, where a very stubborn resistance has been made to the French colonial policy. The Chinese were successful in several engagements and ultimately brought the French to terms in a manner very creditable to the Celestials. Reference has already been made to the affairs in Tonquin, Burmah, and Afghanistan.

On this continent Canada has had the sensation of a war with the half-breeds. The Riel rebellion broke out last March and was quelled two months later. Riel was captured May 16 and hanged Nov. 16 at Regina. In March Barrios, the President of Guatemala, sought to make himself dictator of Central America. His claims were resisted by San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and he was killed in battle in April. Barillos succeeded him in the Presidency and effected a treaty of peace. Another revolution broke out the same month in Panama. The rebels succeeded in capturing Colon, but were subsequently routed by the Government forces, aided by United States marines. With the exception of a threatened revolution in Nuevo Leon, Mexico has been quiet. The principal event in South America has been the passage of an act in Brazil for the gradual emancipation of the slaves

THE OLD YEAR AT HOME.

During the year which has just closed there has been the usual number of disasters in this country produced by natural causes and human agencies. The volume of crime has largely increased and the processes of the law have not kept pace with it, which has resulted in an increased number of popular uprisings against murderers and outlaws. The losses of the country by fire show a material decrease over those of last year, which is cheering intelligence for the insurance companies. On the other hand, there have been abundant crops and a healthy progress in art, science, education, and religion. The country has been spared the ravages of pestilence, and it has been a year of peace and friendly relations with all foreign Powers. The year 1884 closed upon hard times, stagnant industries, low prices, and general uncertainty, with thousands of laborers out of work, but 1885 went out upon a general improvement all round and a hopeful outlook for the future.

The most interesting features of the year's record are its legislative and political events. Congress reassembled Jan. 5, and its closing record was substantially as follows: Jan. 6, passage of a bill forfeiting the Oregon Central land-grant by the Senate; Jan. 8, passage of Reagan's Inter-State Commerce bill by the House; Jan. 14, passage of the Grant Retirement bill by the Senate; Jan. 26, passage by the Senate of a resolution denouncing dynamiters; Jan. 29, defeat of the Nicaragua Canal treaty; Feb. 4, passage of Cullom's Inter-State Commerce bill by the Senate; Feb. 18, passage of the Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill by the Senate; Feb. 19, passage of the Texas Pacific Land-Grant Forfeiture bill by the Senate; Feb. 24, passage of a bill to purchase Indian rights in Oklahoma by the Senate; March 4, passage of the Grant Retirement bill by the House. The Forty-ninth Congress organized with the Hon. John Sherman President pro tem. of the Senate and the Hon. John G. Carlisle Speaker of the House. The 17th ult. the Senate passed the Hoar Presidential Succession bill, but the House has not yet proceeded beyond the adoption of the Morrison code of rules, the most salient feature of which is the material reduction of the prerogatives of the Appropriations Committee. The most important business immediately pending pertains to the confirmation of the President's appointments, the bill for the admission of Dakota, and silver legislation.

The political interest of the year centres in the policy and results of the first ten months of the new Administration. It is unnecessary to indicate the composition of the Cabinet and the departments, the changes in which were inevitable; but above and beyond these—in the post-offices, the custom-houses, and minor positions—the President has grossly violated the provisions of the Civil-Service law and stultified himself in the light of his own repeated declarations, not alone by many unworthy appointments, but by removing nearly 40,000 officeholders to make room for partisans, rewarded for active partisan services. The law has been violated in every one of the departments, and more than one ballot-box stuffer, as well as persons who have not only been charged with crime but convicted of it, have been honored with public position. Beyond the temporary settlement of the Oklahoma troubles last March and the issue of the longest Presidential message on record, Mr. Cleveland has done but little that calls for public mention, the deficiency being due, perhaps, to the fact that the entire ten months have been taken up with removing Republican officeholders, and the work is not finished yet. It may be observed, however, that in violation of the Civil-Service law he found time to contribute $1,000 and go home to vote for Hill, the spoils candidate for Governor of New York. The same day Mahone was defeated in Virginia, though his term in the Senate has two years yet to run. The Democrats carried Virginia, but the Republicans carried Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, and in the previous month elected Judge Foraker in Ohio and secured the joint ballot in the Legislature in spite of the most barefaced frauds ever committed by the Democracy. The 25th of November Thomas A. Hendricks, the Vice-President, died at Indianapolis, his position being now filled by John Sherman, President pro tem. of the Senate.

Decided progress has been made during the year in the enforcement of the anti-polygamy laws, and numerous convictions of prominent polygamists have been secured. To bring an additional pressure upon the twin relic of barbarism, Senator Edmunds has introduced a supplementary bill which goes to the very roots of the evil. In September Eaton, Gregory, and Thoman, the Civil-Service Commissioners, resigned, and A. P. Edgerton of Indiana, William L. Trenholm of South Carolina, and Mr. Eaton have been appointed in their places to play at civil-service reform. The sorrowful event of the year was the death of Gen. Grant, which occurred July 23, after a long and painful illness, borne with the remarkable fortitude which always characterized the old hero. He was buried at Riverside Park, N. Y., Aug. 8, with appropriate honors; and the new year will probably see a few hundred dollars more added to the fund which the New-Yorkers are proposing to hand down to posterity for the erection of a monument over his grave.

The year has been a memorable one for Chicago, not alone in her remarkable material progress and growth, the development of her business, and the beautifying of her appearance, but also in her rescue from political outrage. Carter Harrison was defeated for the Mayoralty last spring by Judge Smith, but as the returns were in Democratic hands he was counted in, and still holds the place by the dexterity of his lawyers. In compensation for this calamity, however, the people passed the Chicago Election law, which will render its repetition impossible; and they have also partially redeemed the corrupt board which had stripped the County Treasury bare. Under the new law it will be possible to have honest elections hereafter. The gangs which have controlled the elections heretofore and thwarted the will of the majority have been squelched and one of the most skillful and dangerous leaders—Joseph C. Mackin—has been landed in the penitentiary. The political outlook for the city, therefore, is very encouraging, and all other signs indicate that she will have a Happy New-Year.

SENATOR EVARTS AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Evarts' remarks at the Boston banquet were very general and did not commit him definitly to either side of the silver question. Like the other speakers, he indulged only the generalities appropriate to a banquet speech and reserved his arguments and opinions as to the silver problem for some weightier occasion. Had he desired to contradict the current report that he will take ground with Beck in opposing the suspension of the silver coinage it would have been easy to do so, and his silence in this respect goes far to prove that Evarts is still a bimetallist and will champion his views in the Senate without regard to the demands or desires of Wall street. Mr. Evarts is quoted as saying in private conversation that he believed his course would "cause a howl in New York," but he was nevertheless willing to take his stand and trust his vindication to the future.

Senator Evarts knows perfectly well that on all questions of National finances the Wall street bankers and money changers are almost invariably wrong, and that no public man aspiring to statesmanship could suffer himself to obey their commands. For the last twenty-five years the Wall street magnates have been engaged alternately in attempting to bulldoze the public and then reluctantly falling into line in the rear of public sentiment. With one or two exceptions the bankers of New York were bitterly opposed to the present system of National banks, and after the act was passed they declared with one voice that they would never take stock in such concerns or have anything to do with them. Then when it was proposed to issue National-bank currency the New York bankers threatened, blustered, and declared that no one but a scalawag would touch such money. Afterwards they were glad enough to eat their own words, establish National banks, and open up business as dealers in "scalawag money." They opposed the greenbacks, fought the establishment of National banks, denounced the National-bank currency, and, as a rule, were hostile to every financial change made by the Government. The only monetary legislation that commanded their approval at the time was the Refunding act of 1870 and the rascally demonetization of silver in 1873. Senator Evarts no doubt realizes that a public man aspiring to the higher walks of National service must not permit Wall street bankers to dictate his opinions.

CLEVELAND'S ASSAULT ON THE PRESS.

Mr. Cleveland has written a most extraordinary letter of sympathy and comfort to the proprietor of *Puck*, the New York cartoon sheet distinguished for its fulsome adulation of the President and its indecent libels on Mr. Blaine. It seems that Keppler complained to Cleveland that a Bohemian space writer of New York, not connected with any press in a responsible capacity, had set afloat a paragraph charging that *Puck's* adulation of the President was less fulsome since its proprietor had failed to secure an office for one of his relatives. This struck Keppler in a tender spot, and, after whiningly complaining to the President, he received a letter of condolence containing the following:

> I don't think there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general and so mean as at present, and there never was a country under the sun where it flourished as it does in this. The falsehoods daily spread before the people in our newspapers, while they are proofs of the mental ingenuity of those engaged in newspaper work, are insults to the American love for decency and fair play of which we boast.

If this statement were not signed by the President of the United States it would be entirely proper to pronounce it the utterance of a coarse, ill-mannered churl. In the first place, the pitiful "libel" about Keppler's failure to secure an office did not in any way concern Mr. Cleveland, and the President's wholesale defamation of the American press is addressed by way of comfort to a professional caricaturist who has imported venal cartoonists from Europe to defame leading Republicans of the United States. During the last Presidential campaign every issue of his sheet was a gross and indecent libel, and would be so pronounced by any court of justice. In writing to a man having no standing in the press, and ranking only as a buffoon caricaturist dealing regularly in slander, it might have been supposed that Mr. Cleveland would feel some delicacy about alluding to libels, false accusations, or personal defamation. The situation was not altered by the fact that in the last campaign Keppler alternated his work of slandering Blaine by portraying Cleveland as a Jupiter, a Cæsar, a Diogenes—a very demigod of purity, honesty, and grandeur.

Mr. Cleveland shows strong personal feeling in his defamation of the American press, and yet no President in the last sixty years has been treated so fairly, justly, and generously by the journals of the opposing party. Even during the Presidential campaign the disclosures relating to Mr. Cleveland's personal immorality were first made by journals of his own party and by clergymen living at his own home, and his friends did not deny their truth. Yet since his accession to the Presidency even the journals most hostile to him in politics have suppressed every allusion to Mr. Cleveland's personal character and morals. The matter has not been merely glossed over, but has been treated with absolute silence by the press ever since Mr. Cleveland entered the White House. Vulnerable as no other President ever was to personal assault, Mr. Cleveland has been treated with a forbearance and courtesy extended to none other; and in return he assails the press without distinction as common liars and defamers. He has abused outrageously the extraordinary leniency shown him by the press.

Mr. Cleveland's wholesale defamation of the press is a libel on the American people who sustain their public journals and make them what they are. It amounts to a declaration that the reading public of this country will not support any papers except such as devote themselves to defamation and falsehood! The assertion is false, and is itself a gross libel on the people. The press simply reflects the state of public sentiment among reading men and women. It is very singular that a man in Grover Cleveland's position should not appreciate the great forbearance shown to him by the press, and stranger still that as President of the United States he should declare to all the world that public sentiment in this country is so debased and corrupt that it will sustain only a licentious, libelous press. This is the logic of Mr. Cleveland's assertion, and it is nothing less than a dirty libel on the people as well as the press. In deference to the taste of its readers, however, the reputable press will continue to treat Mr. Cleveland personally with the respect due to his position while discussing his public official acts with the utmost freedom. If it be libelous to expose his sham pretensions as a reformer and the utter failure to redeem his campaign pledges, he will have to make the most of it. That he is not exposed to galling but truthful assaults of another character is owing to the leniency and generosity of the Republican press in dealing with him.

IT is said of Tennyson that he does not read any criticisms of his poems. Mr. Tennyson doesn't know what amusement he has missed.

COMPETITION is a great thing even in the discovery of comets. The award in cash made to every lucky astronomer has the same effect apparently that a bounty has on the production of wolf-scalps.

THE New York *Sun* gallantly comes to the rescue of the St. Louis girl in the trifling matter of feet. It declares that, "as a matter of fact, the St. Louis girls are just as beautiful, refined, and charming as those of any other town; and so are the Chicago girls, for that matter. As for their feet, they are elegant, of proper size, and they all turn out their toes in walking."

It is perhaps as well to admit that St. Louis girls are really luscious creatures, that they are fair of face and feature, sweet of temperament, and funny, and that their feet are well formed and small. If the feet have been alluded to in these columns as being large—as feet go—the allusion must be taken in a sense strictly Pickwickian. The St. Louis girl is a divine creature—where is the American girl who is not?—and when her feet have been alluded to as large it has only been in the sense mentioned, or in absolute comparison with the feet of the Chicago girl. When comparisons are made truth must be adhered to. There are small feet and there are smaller feet. It has been held by some that the Chicago girl's foot is even too small for perfect symmetry, but this view we do not support. We have no sympathy with the spirit of mechanical artists who have fixed certain arbitrary rules of proportion between different parts of the form of lovely woman. It is trusted the attitude assumed has been made clear. In any event, the *Sun* has taken the creditable part. It champions chivalrously, as it always does, whatever is beautiful and wears stockings.

A MEXICAN volcano is reported in eruption. Not quite the usual number of States there are in the same condition.

R. C. PARSONS of Derby Line, Vt., has an interesting relic of early times in this country. It is the tomahawk which Hannah Dustin of Deerfield took from the Indians and with which she killed them while they slept, thus rendering her escape possible. Mr. Parsons' mother was a Dustin, a direct descendant from Hannah, and the descent of this hatchet from generation to generation is fully authenticated. If Mr. Parsons will present this handy hatchet to the Chicago society known as the Young Democracy we feel confident in assuring him it will not be buried.

PAROGA, President of the Cuban Beneficia Society, says that what Cuba needs most is, first, liberty, and then free trade with the United States. When Cuba gets liberty there will be no trouble about the free trade. She may get it as a chromo thrown in when she asks to be and is admitted as a State.

ONE of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States denies absolutely that a black bottle is kept in or about the court-room. Furthermore, it may be added to the Justice's statement that it is undoubtedly correct. The Justices may have their own ideas as to the use or abuse of liquor, but no charge of lack of dignity or discretion has ever stood against them. The one referred to remarked: "I would just as soon suggest that a question of constitutional law be decided by a flip of a copper as to ask one of the attendants of the court to mix me a glass of grog or pass a bottle around the consultation-room. It is a wicked, silly story, and I hope that it will be widely contradicted."

THE fact that Warner and Work have offered to refund to creditors of the late Marine Bank the full amount for which the present indictments are brought indicates clearly enough how the verdict should read after the trial of these men. But a New York verdict does not always read as it should.

SLADE, the Spiritualist, is under arrest in West Virginia for obtaining money under false pretenses. Up to date none of his disembodied friends have come to exculpate him.

WHAT a lot of things could be suggested to "swear off" from today, and for what a lot of people. But there is no use in suggesting. No matter how properly advised, people will go on being mortal, as usual. There doesn't seem to be any remedy at hand for it.

ONE would think that even were a member of the Cabinet disposed to be exclusive he would at least select for a body-guard people of some intelligence. A doorkeeper should have discrimination to avoid making blunders in grading his treatment of individuals, insulting only where insult would not involve serious consequences, and toadying only where toadyism might be profitable. It is with a lack of discretion in the choice of myrmidons that some heads of departments are now charged, apparently not without reason. To be incapable of making an ass of himself discreetly is a grave fault in any member of the Cabinet made up partly of new discoveries.

CURRENT NOTES.

Things one would rather have left unsaid: Visitor—"How is it, I wonder, that you always get better tea at other people's houses than at your own?"—*London Punch.*

A correspondent has discovered that there were dudes in ancient Rome. That is all right, but we feel more grieved over the fact that they didn't stay there.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The clergy, you may have noticed, are much more forcibly reminded of the "uncertainty of life" when a millionaire dies suddenly than when a poor man drops dead.—*Norristown Herald.*

Evangelist Moody has denounced church fairs because he read at a recent one they permitted men to kiss the girls at 25 cents a kiss. Mr. Moody is right. They ought to have charged a dollar.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Not long since, being in a small town where a ranting revivalist was holding a series of meetings our friend attended with the best of intentions. The evangelist in his impassioned exhortation to flee, etc., stated that "his grandmother was in Hell and he knew it." After the discourse, while seeking for sinners down the aisle, The large frame of our friend presented a fine point of attack, and thus the preacher addressed him: "Young man, do you know that you are on the direct road to Hell?" To which came the quick reply: "Do you want to send your grandmother any word?"—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Newspaper reporter to President of company—"Has your company taken any steps yet to pay its taxes?" "Why, certainly, sir. We have made two protests against the constitutionality of the law."—*Wall Street News.*

While a cotillon was in progress at a Dearborn avenue residence, one evening last week, a burglar broke in and stole all the favors. He swiped them from the German, as Mr. Augustin Daly would say.—*Chicago Rambler.*

In a New York bank: Texas Visitor—"I reckon, stranger, you do a right smart business?" Banker, promptly—"My dear sir, you have no idea how extended our business relations are. At the present time we have three cashiers in Canada."

Mr. Nibbs (editor of the Gawkville *Palladium*, to intruding burglar)—"Hello, there! What are you about?" Burglar—"Looking for valuables. Keep your mouth shut, will yer?" Mr. Nibbs—"Just wait a minute, and I'll get up and help you. We'll go halves."—*Rambler.*

Stranger (to hotel clerk)—"Can you give me a comfortable room, sir, and some supper? We are tired and hungry."

Clerk—"Certainly, sir. Where is your friend?"

Stranger—"Our friend?"

Clerk—"Yes."

Stranger—"We have registered but one name, sir."

Clerk—"Ah, yes. I see. You are Mr. Horatio [illegible] of the Eagletown *Weekly Bugle*. My mistake, sir."—*New York Times.*

PERSONALS.

A real live Polish Prince, Poniatowski by name, is keeping bachelor's hall on a farm of thoroughbred horses near Athens, Ga.

Sir Joseph Hooker has resigned the directorship of the Kew Botanical Gardens, near London, which he has held since the death of his distinguished father, Sir William Hooker, in 1865.

Mrs. Henry Adams, who died so tragically in Washington lately, and to whom the authorship of "Democracy" was generally ascribed, is also believed by many persons to have written "The Bread-Winners."

Mr. John W. Mackay's grandson, called the "young Prince Colonna," is to be christened in grand style at a cost of $600, which is said to be more than the child's father receives in a year for serving as an officer in the Italian army.

The hunting accident which caused the Earl of Guilford's death recently was a singular one. While hunting in the Vale of Buckland he was taking a flying leap, when his horse turned a complete somerset and then rolled over heavily on its rider.

It takes a millionaire to defend his character or pay for slander in England. Richard Belt, the sculptor, who got $25,000 damages for libel from Charles Lawes, another sculptor, was bankrupted by his law expenses and Lawes is impoverished by the loss of the amount he paid Belt. The only satisfaction they got out of it is, that in the battle Belt won the belt and Lawes got more law than he wanted.

The son of Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court preached at the leading Presbyterian church of Washington last Sunday. He promises to make a fine preacher. He is as tall as his father, and is a well-made, honest-faced boy of perhaps 25 years. He has a very full and melodious voice, talks with great earnestness, and he held the attention of the audience, composed of Senators, Judges, and the fashionable people of Washington, throughout his sermon. He is still at Princeton in the Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale turned a very neat point in a very neat manner the other day at a meeting of the Schoolmasters' Club in Boston. He reported a teacher as saying to him just before the meeting "When I leave the schoolroom I leave the schoolroom. I don't permit myself to do anything which pertains to the school at home." "This," said Mr. Hale, "was a very wise thing for the schoolmaster to do, and a very creditable thing for him to say. The preacher simply retorted: 'All I ask is, do not lay on the boys and girls burdens that you yourself do not touch.' If the regular school hours are all that the teacher, who is old and tough, ought to work upon school matters, are they not amply sufficient for the children, who, thank God, are not yet old and tough?"

The Village of Cavendish, Vt., has just lost its oddest character in the death of Dave Ordway, an old miller, whose peculiarities were not altogether cheerful. Years ago he had a costly coffin made for himself. When it was ready he paid a clergyman $100 to preach a funeral sermon, and, laid out in this coffin, was borne amid doleful dirges down the aisle of the church to the foot of the pulpit, where he lay listening to his own mock obsequies. This over, the coffin was placed in his parlor, and remained there till the time for its real use came. One of his millstones now forms the base of a quaint monument, bearing the following inscription—a little thing of his own: "Tho I am dead yet speaketh, for here is rest upon this millstone top I set this noble block to let the world no what I have done."

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. HOPEKIRK'S PIANO RECITAL.

The close of the year 1885 was pleasantly signalized by the Chicago début of the charming Scotch pianist, Mme. Helen Hopekirk, who played her first recital yesterday afternoon at the Haverly Theatre. The audience was large, for a holiday occasion, and included nearly all the best-known music-lovers of the city. The program was one of the kind which ambi-dextrous pianists are apt to characterize as "not exacting," meaning thereby that it was not distinguished by a succession of *tours de force*, like the Liszt operatic arrangements, etc. Rightly understood, however, Mme. Hopekirk's program was extremely exacting, inasmuch as it was almost wholly made up of purely musical pieces in which the only good effect possible was that of making them charming by refined, intelligent, and sympathetic playing, accompanied by almost a total concealment of technical difficulties. This was precisely the sort of playing which Mme. Hopekirk had to offer, and it served her so well that the interest of the audience was awakened at the start, and kept accumulating until the end. She played her pieces in four "numbers." The first contained Schubert's impromptu in B flat, known as "The Fair Rosamonde," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and three of the Liszt transcriptions of Schubert songs. They were, "Auf dem Wasser zu Singen," "Trockene Blumen," and "The Erl King." All these were charmingly rendered, the water song and "The Erl King" particularly so. The latter gave a good idea of the force and fire concealed under the quiet demeanor of the artist. To speak of [illegible] fortunately, is unnecessary. The [illegible], as a German writer says of Sebastian Bach, "was only the medium through which the spiritual came to expression."

The second number was Beethoven's sonata, op. 31, in E flat. This beautiful work was played delightfully. In all the spirit and grace [illegible] there was that exquisitly ladylike daintiness of hers, most apropos in this particular [illegible]. Especially fortunate in this regard [illegible] the first movement, the scherzo, and the [illegible]. Nothing could have been more pleasing. The third number consisted of a Gavotte [illegible], a Humoreske and Norwegian bridal [illegible] by Grieg, an elegant study by Raff, "Loreley Fels," and a Polish dance and study by Scharwenka. The Scandinavian folks tone of the Grieg pieces was [illegible] to the very smile, both pieces pleasing [illegible]. The Scharwenka pieces brought out [illegible] force and technical skill of a larger kind. [illegible] staccato study was splendidly done. The [illegible] closed with a most competent and satisfactory interpretation of Schumann's "Carnival Jests from Vienna."

From an artistic and popular point of view [illegible] was a great success. Although the [illegible] had not been made up for the purpose of astonishing the hearers, "The Erl [illegible]" performance showed that the omission had not been made from any lack of virtuosity [illegible]. So, also, of the deeper qualities [illegible]tation, those particularly required in larger Beethoven and Schumann works, [illegible] not predominantly called for in the [illegible] program, there were bits here and [illegible] tending to show that if wanted they [illegible] not be far to seek. Thus, the first impression of this artist was eminently an [illegible] one, calculated to stimulate a desire [illegible] her further. Her second recital will [illegible] next Thursday afternoon at the same [illegible]

[illegible]nolulu, Capital of the Sandwich Islands, [illegible] Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The British Formally Annex Independent Burmah—Plans for Government.

Preparations for a Great Battle in the Soudan — Irish Schemes and Counter-Schemes.

The Terrible Financial Condition of France—Russia and Austria Arming.

JOHN BULL'S NEW-YEAR GIFT.

FORMAL APPROPRIATION BY THE BRITISH CROWN OF INDEPENDENT BURMAH.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Few persons in London will be aware of the formal appropriation by the British crown of Independent Burmah until the appearance of her Majesty's proclamation tomorrow. It will doubtless be regarded as a magnificent New-Year gift to the British nation, and it is certain to be cordially approved by a vast majority of the Britishers. Even the Radicals, who opposed the war but were lulled into partial acquiescence by the assurance that it was not to be a war of conquest, are now inclined to admit that the permanent possession of the country is the least of the evils which the Government had to choose from. British domination will immensely assist in pacifying the turbulent tribes, which form a large proportion of Burmah's heterogeneous population, and is perhaps the only agency that is sufficiently powerful for this purpose. The acquisition of the vast territory, which exceeds in area any other division of India, and is more than twice as large as what is now known as British Burmah, will provide new fields for the surplus energies of Anglo-Indians and plenty of lucrative posts for Lord Randolph Churchill and Earl Dufferin to fill. It is also expected to stimulate trade, both in England and India, and probably assures princely incomes to the magnates of the Burmah & Bombay Trading Company, whose quarrel with King Theebaw furnished the pretext for invasion. All the foreign Powers have formally consented to the British absorption of Burmah, although it is said that both France and Russia hesitated long before giving their consent. The former was afraid of preponderating English influence in China, and Russia looks with disfavor upon any extension of British aggrandizement in Asia.

China is said to have been very cordial in welcoming England as a neighbor on her southwestern border. The friendly attitude which China has all along maintained has already encouraged certain promoters of railway enterprises to form plans for a Burmese railway-construction company. The proposed road would extend from Bhamo on the northeastern frontier of Burmah to Mandalay, the Capital, and thence to Rangoon, Arakan, or some of the other excellent seaports of British Burmah. The road would be from 500 to 900 miles long, according to the route selected. It would be a costly undertaking, but the promoters say that, as it would tap the rich Chinese Province of Yunnan, and open up all of Central Burmah, it could be made to pay.

The proclamation of annexation will say that the territories formerly governed by King Theebaw will no longer be under his rule, but will become a part of the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and that the Government of the country will be administered during her Majesty's pleasure by officers appointed by the Viceroy of India.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The *Times* says that the annexation of Burmah shows the prospect of a *modus vivendi* with China is clearly discerned both at London and at Calcutta.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE ARABS AND GEN. STEPHENSON'S FORCES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The retreating Arabs are collecting beyond Atoab, where a large army has been gathering for an attack on the British forces. Another Arab army is advancing north from Khartoum. Gen. Stephenson is marching beyond Atoab, where he hopes to find the enemy in force and bring on a decisive battle. He has received further reinforcements and now commands 17,000 troops of all arms. Preparations for the formation of two divisions, 30,000 strong in all, for carrying the war into the enemy's country, are being pushed forward.

Some misapprehension has arisen as to the jurisdiction of Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner to Egypt. The Pasha's instructions direct him to proceed with the reorganization of the Egyptian army. The measures already initiated practically turn the Egyptian army to Turkey. The British officers in Egypt have interposed with the result that Sir Drummond Wolff has received further instructions from the imperial Government defining the duties of the British and Turkish Commissioners. These duties are to investigate the army, courts, finances, and internal administration, and report the conclusions arrived at, leaving the two Governments free to agree afterward on such measures as might be deemed necessary. Foreign intrigues at Cario, Alexandria, and on the Nile have determined the Government to adopt a strong military policy internally as well as externally.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S PLANS—WHAT THE PARNELLITES SAY—EGAN CONGRATULATES T. D. SULLIVAN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Michael Davitt will take his seat for the first time as a member of the Dublin Town Council tomorrow. He accepted the office with the distinct understanding that he was to represent the artisan and laboring classes. He has intimated that he does not intend to don the usual robe and the other customary trappings of office. He makes no secret of his intention to unearth abuses, and there is plenty of scope for his energies, despite the fact that the Mayor and a majority of the Council of the outgoing administration are Parnellites. It is believed that his chief object is to compel the corporation to demolish the grimy rookeries which form the slums of Dublin and to replace them with plain but wholesome tenements, thus furnishing decent homes for the industrious poor and giving work to thousands of unemployed workmen.

Michael Davitt, in an interview today on the various views put forward by English statesmen and others published since the recent home-rule agitation began, said; "I have studiously read all comments, and I must confess that it is difficult to see how Irish members of Parliament can continue to sit in the imperial Cabinet at Westminster should Ireland be granted home rule unless all British colonies are granted a similar representation. With regard to the appointment of one of the Royal Princes as Viceroy of Ireland I think it would be a fatal mistake and be fruitful of more injury than good. Ireland does not want a royal show, but a statesman of tact and brains for the office."

The Parnellites ridicule the letter of Earl Cowper and the speech of Mr. Trevelyan in opposition to home rule. They say that neither of these men is likely to have been taken into Mr. Gladstone's confidence in his arrangements of a settlement, and that both admittedly failed in their administrations in Ireland. The only ones who praise Trevelyan's speech are the Tories, who hail him as a recruit for the anti-Irish coalition.

The chief Liberal press agency which sends London correspondence and editorial matter to the provincial Liberal press has received requests from many quarters to modify its direct advocacy of Gladstone's home-rule scheme.

The Voters' Protection Committee of the National Liberal Club has decided to commence several prosecutions against Conservatives for intimidation during the election.

A number of Liberal members of the House of Commons have been privately making overtures to Mr. Parnell with the object of having him formulate distinct propositions for home rule in Ireland, giving the limits of his demands, with a view to further negotiations.

A Ladies' Liberal Association has been formed at Eastbourne in opposition to Primrose League. Mrs. Merivale, the wife of Merivale the dramatist, Miss Cobden, Mrs. Dilke, and other well-known women were present at the first meeting.

Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech last night, said he was in favor of extending Mr. Trevelyan's Irish scheme to the three kingdoms. The Conservatives, he said, ought to propound a scheme first, and if that should be rejected by Parliament Mr. Gladstone would speak as the leader of the whole Liberal party.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—Bank of Ireland shares have readvanced £10, being now quoted at £272.

The Cork Packet Company refuses to compensate the cattlemen who have been boycotting the company. The Packet Company has lost £15,000 in the last half year.

The Cork Steam Packet Company, which is being boycotted by the Cattle-Dealers' Association, has declared a dividend on the last year's earnings of 2½ per cent. The previous year the company paid a dividend of 5 per cent. The shareholders have instructed the directors not to yield to or treat with the boycotters. At a meeting today of the opposition Packet Company, formed recently by the cattle dealers, the Chairman stated that it was calculated the new company would be able to earn £4,000 yearly and to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. He added that, if necessary, the company would become a common carrier.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—Mr. Egan, President of the Irish National League of America, has forwarded the following cable to the Rt.-Hon. T. D. Sullivan, Nationalist, poet, and member of Parliament, whose inauguration as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1886 takes place New-Year's Day:

The Rt.-Hon. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., Lord Mayor, Dublin: On behalf of the American League, and as an old friend, I send you warmest greetings on your inauguration. May your year of office witness the realization of our hopes—the reopening of our Parliament in College Green.

FRANCE.

DE FREYCINET STILL STRUGGLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF FORMING A CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—President Grévy accepted the resignation of M. Brisson, the Premier, last evening, and this morning summoned M. de Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to form a new Cabinet. M. de Freycinet, however, is reluctant to accept such a responsibility at the present moment in view of the gravity of the political situation in France. He has asked the President to grant him time to consider the proposal and to consult with his friends and the Republican leaders.

All the retiring Cabinet Ministers except Premier Brisson will attend the reception at the Elysée tomorrow. President Grévy readily acquiesced in M. Brisson's desire to be absent.

M. Floquet does not desire to quit the office of Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies for that of Premier.

M. Clémence, in *La Justice*, warns the coming Premier that it will be chimerical to try to form a working majority if he disregards the Radical party. The Government majority on the Tonquin credit, he says, has ceased to exist, and an attempt to patch up a majority with the help of the Right would be rash, puerile, and absurd.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* considers that the desire of M. Brisson to absent himself from President Grévy's New-Year reception is evidence of a rupture between M. Brisson and M. Grévy.

An English observer has recently given the following picture of the commercial and industrial situation in France:

For the month of November the figures of French imports and exports show a decline of $15,000,000 as compared with the same month of 1884. There was a decrease on both sides of the account. There is no doubt that France is approaching a crisis in commercial and financial affairs, and one that will long be felt by the French people. The causes which are slowly and surely bringing about this state of affairs are several, but the most prominent one is the extravagance of the Government during the last several years. The Government, since Marshal MacMahon retired to private life, has built thousands of miles of unprofitable railroads and thousands of schools, of which four-fifths were not wanted. From $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 for the roads and from $150,000,000 to $175,000,000 for the schools were thrown into circulation and created the false prosperity of which 1881 marked the culminating point. The people literally did not know what to do with their money, and, as it could not find any profitable employment in agriculture and industry, it went into all sorts of stock exchange and building operations. Now has come the day of reckoning, and it is by no means a cheerful one. Though taxation in every form and shape has reached hights undreamed of before, the income from this source has fallen off during the last few years, and the most ingenius bookkeeping has not been able to hide from the public the constant deficit. A floating debt is rolling up of which nobody knows the real amount. So long as money can be had it is not supposed to matter whether it be the State's own or a loan. Year after year France has been spending millions beyond its income. If it proceeds much longer in its habits of extravagance the French Treasury simply will have to confess it is insolvent.

The prospects of agriculture and industry are not more cheering. Owing to the competition from America, Austria, and India French farming has been less profitable of late years, and the value of live cattle has dropped 30 per cent. The investors in house property are not much better off. In the provinces such property has become very difficult of sale, unless at enormous depreciation, and in Paris the state of things is not much better, though there is, of course, a large market. More than 5,000 apartments are to let in Paris; rents have gone down 30 to 50 per cent, and even at a reduced amount it is impossible to let. In the Boulevard Haussmann and the Boulevard des Italiens—in fact, in the very heart of commercial Paris—you can see everywhere for months—nay, years—bills stuck up "To let," where formerly it was most difficult to get a room.

The bourse has, of course, suffered most of all from the general reaction. In 1881 the brokers were shouting, shrieking, and driven mad with overwork, unable to fill the orders which poured in. Now of the sixty privileged barely a dozen stand in their places and talk of the new play which came out the night before or of the Balkan question. The French Republic will only buy Government stock. It still feels the losses sustained in 1880 and 1881. How great these losses were may be judged from the endless list of companies in bankruptcy or liquidation and from the prices of the shares of those companies still alive. What has freely sold at $12.50 to $15.00 is now worth from $6.25 to $6.75. Even in the best stocks the depreciation has been fearful. The fall in railway shares is due to the falling off in traffic, and this again is caused by the general stagnation of trade.

The keen suffering among the poorer classes may be judged from the fact that one of the industrial towns, St. Etienne, has lost 15,000 inhabitants out of 130,000. They have left the town to seek bread by country labor or in some other employment. Old-established companies which for many years have paid regular dividends have absorbed their reserve funds and pay no dividends.

ARMING TO THE TEETH.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES IN THE SPRING.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The general opinion undoubtedly takes the view that hostilities are merely tided over for the winter. Russia and Austria are arming to the teeth at every possible point. Krupp has supplied more guns in the last month than in almost a year previously. Turkey is still massing troops on the Macedonian frontier. The expense of keeping her immense force under arms all winter will be frightful. The attitude of Greece, showing no signs of an intention to disband, creates the greatest uneasiness. It is stated here that very large contracts for cartridges have been placed in the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It is said that when the Servian troops evacuated the Widin district they devastated the country and looted the cattle and corn belonging to the Bulgarian farmers.

[The district round Widin formerly occupied by Servian Gen. Lechjanin's troops is pretty nearly the same in extent as that occupied by the Bulgarians in the south; but Pirot, which commands the roads to Nisch, Vranja, and Widin, is of far greater importance than Widin.]

BRITISH NEWS.

GLADSTONE'S CONGRATULATIONS — THE DILKE SCANDAL — W. E. FORSTER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Gladstone received over 1,000 letters and telegrams of congratulation on his birthday. The rejoicings Tuesday were terminated by a servants' ball at Hawarden Castle. Mrs. Gladstone leading off with the butler, H. Gladstone following with the housekeeper. "The Grand Old Man," says a correspondent, "greatly enjoyed the fun."

Mr. W. E. Forster is reported better, but his death is expected by every one. I have just seen twenty zinc blocks of his portrait being dispatched to provincial papers, to be used with obituary notices.

Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, has been Baroneted.

Gen. Viscount Wolseley will start for Berlin tomorrow to represent Queen Victoria at Emperor William's jubilee Jan. 3.

The final effort to settle the Dilke scandal has failed and the hearing of the case has been fixed for Jan. 29.

Charles MacIver of the Cunard Steamship Company is dead.

Eugene Scharrer & Co., West India merchants, are bankrupt. Their liabilities are $500,000 and the assets "shadowy."

GREETING THE NEW YEAR.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—All the illustrated papers welcome the new year pictorially. *Punch* has him as a laughing little boy, fur-clad, and on a sled, with the rising sun as a halo about his head. The sled has just been launched on the top of an icy declivity, and is being pushed off by "1885," represented by a St. Bernard monk. The word "off" is at the bottom of the picture. *Punch's* song-poem about it is delightful. These are specimen verses:

Off on the crest of one more swift declivity,
Far lies before us the soft, snowy slope;
Prospect delightful to youth and activity,
Dowered with daring and glowing with hope.

Youth, in despite of precipitate perkiness,
Finds its fair course and its flashing career
Broken by jolting and hindered by jerkiness,
Just ask your starter, the fading old year!

Keep your eyes peeled, sit square down in your
sled, my lad.
Risks do not funk, at good counsel don't scoff;
Punch can but wish you sound heart and cool head,
my lad.
Here's to your health, my young year, and now—
off.

Punch next takes a New-Year's fling at the statesmen, entering into the first leaf of the Hawarden diary such resolves as these:

Resolved, Somehow or other to get in.

[PRIVATE MEM: To be, with a view to this, more careful in the coming year to avoid any approach to explicit declaration on any policy whatever. I must not, in spite of the gravest and most alluring temptations, suffer myself under any consideration to be drawn either into uttering any disclaimer or making any avowal. Taking a broad, comprehensive view of the situation, however, I note only one thing clearly, and that is that I must somehow hold on and get in.]

Punch further enters in a blank page the following as Salisbury's diary:

Resolved, To stay in at all hazards. This is the conclusion we have come to. How we shall manage it is another matter. I am free to confess that a Dublin Parliament does not frighten me; but the difficulty will be to give it them in the face of our own Irish members, whom, I fear, nothing, not even the paramount importance of our staying in, will square.

[PRIVATE MEM: Half a mind to toss up for it. The outlook is so uncertain. Meantime discretion counsels reticence. Resolved, therefore, to wait upon events and know only one settled purpose, and that is, to hold on and stay in.]

Many families in the American colony have issued cards for receptions and "calls." Consul-General Waller holds a reception today in the large banqueting hall of the St. George's Club.

CABLE NOTES.

The committee of the Spanish Congress have approved a bill to prolong until 1892 all treaties of commerce which will expire in 1887. This virtually insures the renewal of negotiations for commercial treaties with England and the United States.

At Buda-Pesth Fraulein Aranka Szikiai made a brilliant début in "Lalla Rookh." She was beautiful and talented and scored a great triumph. She quarreled with her engaged lover, and then made up, and almost immediately afterward took poison and died in her lover's arms.

ARMOUR & CO.

STAND UNRIVALED IN THE WORLD—AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT LATELY PURCHASED BY THEM.

The imagination can hardly comprehend the magnitude of the operations of Messrs. Armour & Co., who are acknowledged to be the greatest slaughtering and meat-packing firm in the world, and since the late purchase by them of the long-established business of Wahl Bros. they have the machinery and all requirements for the total utilization of the hundreds of thousands of animals that they annually slaughter.

Before entering into particulars of their long-established business a few words relative to their late purchase are apropos. In a circular-letter to the trade, dated Dec. 21, 1885, they announce the purchase of Wahl Bros.' extensive glue factory (which covers eight acres) in this city, together with the good-will and all appurtenances. They will continue to produce glue in all its varieties, and all other products that their predecessors did, including gelatine, brewers' isinglass, size for paper-makers, bone-meal, neatsfoot oil, etc., etc. The regular packing business of the firm furnishes them with a fresh daily supply of materials, which is such an essential feature in securing superior qualities and perfect results. It naturally follows that Messrs. Armour & Co.'s glue, gelatine, etc., will soon become as popular in the markets of the world as have their famous canned meats, hams, bacon, etc. They employ 300 hands in the glue-factory.

Regarding the extent of the slaughtering and packing establishments, it is needless to particularize. Their magnitude can best be imagined by the following figures: They slaughtered in 1885 1,202,566 hogs, 325,131 cattle, 50,195 sheep and calves. They give employment in this branch of their business, in the packing-houses and at the several distributing points to 5,000 men, and have a force of 150 clerks at their main office in the elegant Home Insurance Company's Building, corner of La Salle and Adams streets. They have during the past year almost doubled the extent of their refrigerator-car service, having now 600 cars in constant use transporting fresh meats to the various cities of the United States. It was Armour & Co. who furnished the supplies of canned meats for the great army of the Soudan, besides filling the past year immense contracts for the English and French Governments. The volume of their product sold during the last year is about 25 per cent more than the year 1884, when their sales exceeded $40,000,000.

Quite an important production of Armour & Co. is their cheap-food product, "butterine," of which they manufacture about 25,000 pounds daily. This is not made nor sold as butter, but is claimed to be a clean, wholesome, and cheap product for people of moderate means who cannot afford to buy the high-priced products of the creameries, and to be far superior to the ordinary grades of dairy butter. The production of neutral for butterine product is an important feature in their business, and their oleo oil is used largely in this country and shipped in immense quantities to Holland and other parts of Europe.

To such an extent have the firm grown that they have virtually become a necessity to the utmost confines of civilization. Go to any part of Europe and one will find Armour & Co.'s productions universally sold, and their vast establishment has become one of the most noted curiosities of America.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

THE IMPORTANT POSITION THIS FIRM OCCUPIES IN THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

It is now generally conceded that Chicago has become the great jobbing centre of the United States for dry goods, the Eastern papers asserting that the immense establishments of this city carry much larger and more varied stocks than are carried East, and that prices are as low, assigning this fact and its consequent advantages as the cause of the growth of the business here. Chicago is about the centre of the country, and its railroad communications are of such magnitude that the vast business of the territory west of the Alleghanies through to the Pacific and South Atlantic is tributary to this mart of trade.

Another thing that has done so much to bring about this state of things is the energy and activity displayed by the leading firms in the business, chief among which is the one at the head of this article.

That John V. Farwell & Co. are the leaders in dry goods is shown in the immensity of their sales and warerooms. Their premises, on the corner of Monroe and Market streets, have a total floorage of ten acres. They carry a stock of such magnitude and character that it matters not whether the buyer lives in the sunny South or the frosty North he can always select goods suitable for his trade the year round at this house at prices as low as any Eastern market. The great savings in cost of travel, transportation, and time wasted in going East have become so well known to close buyers that they now trade here exclusively. In fact, the rapidly increasing business done by this firm at points east of this city is further proof that Chicago is what is claimed for it—the dry-goods market of the country—and that J. V. Farwell & Co. are the leaders.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

We Inaugurate Tomorrow, Saturday,
Our Sixth
GREAT JANUARY SALE
OF
Housekeeping Linens, White Goods,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Embroideries, and Corsets.

The goods, which are all fresh and new, will be offered at prices much lower than ever quoted on merchandise of their
Staple Character and High Class.
A Splendid Opportunity for Purchasers.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.
OUR
ANNUAL JANUARY
COTTON UNDERWEAR
SALE,
—AND—
LARGE LINEN SALE,
Begin Tomorrow (Saturday), Jan. 2.
STATE AND MADISON STREETS.

THE
Lowest Prices
KNOWN
IN
Thirty
Years.

FIGHTING FOR A BABY.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—An attempt was made today by Sheriff Al Beach of Mount Vernon to take from the custody of Isaac Eley, by a writ of habeas corpus issued of Probate Court of Knox County, little Florence Eley, the 18-months-old adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eley. The baby has an inheritance of $2,800. The child's guardian got out the writ. Mrs. Eley fought the officers with all her power, screaming all the while for help. Mr. Eley, meeting the officers near his home carrying off the child, forcibly took the little one from them, and, hugging it to his bosom, fought his way inch by inch back to his house.

NEW-YEAR'S REVERIE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I leaned down over the cavern
  Time dug for the Old Year's tomb,
And laid my dead beside it
  (For the sexton gave me room).
'Twas a skeleton form of sorrow
  At last I buried away;
It had stalked through my soul's castle,
  And haunted me many a day.

And then, as I peered down deeper,
  I saw there yet was space
For a grudge that long had shadowed
  My heart's most sunny place;
And I cast the blighting burden
  In the grave where it belonged,
As I said, "There are fates more bitter
  Than to be the one who is wronged."

And down on the lid of the coffin
  I laid a vain regret
For a time and a pleasure vanished,
  For a day whose sun was set;
And, just as the tomb was closing,
  I flung in a selfish thought,
To lie in the dark and molder,
  And perish as it ought.

And, while the bells were ringing
  Their midnight chimes, I said,
"Since good endureth forever,
  Let the dead Year bury its dead."
And then, like a radiant angel
  Outlined in the skies above,
With the glad New Year in his bosom,
  I saw the Spirit of Love.

And he spake: "It is only sorrow,
  And sin, and folly that dies;
Whatever was good in the Old Year
  In the soul of the New Year lies.
As you stand on the grave of Error,
  Look up, for the stars are true!
Let go of the things departed—
  Reach out for the things that are new!"

1886. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Eleven Million Packages Used in 1885 of Pyle's Pearline; it must be good. Try it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Imitation is the Compliment Failure pays to success. Invest no money in the numerous worthless imitations of Benson's Plasters. Deal with reputable druggists only. See that you are not deceived.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS
are scientifically prepared, sure to relieve, prompt to act, and neat to wear.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

Avoid spurious nos rums. Allcock's Corn Plaster is a genuine cure for corns. All druggists.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, NO. 92 Loomis-st. (take Madison or Van Buren-st. cars), guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, or guitar what will require years by the old method; send for prospectus.
PROF. J. H. MACDONALD, President.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE $1.00. THE Golden Key to Musical Science, the most valuable little book ever written; by it music is made easy; it shows how all the notes and the most beautiful chords can be learnt in a few minutes; also how to teach music as it should be taught, and contains much valuable information; it is a book which meets a want long felt by the public. Sent on receipt of price. J. H. MACDONALD, 72 Loomis-st., President Chicago Musical Seminary, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. O. F. BROMWELL, 433 WEST MADISON-ST.—New-Year's greeting. Will be happy to receive patients and friends.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD ROOM ON the West Side, where party may entertain friends when in town. Name location, and answer prompt. D 47, Tribune office.

CLOAK SALE.

Saturday a. m., Jan. 2, 1886, we shall begin our Annual Clearing-Sale of Cloaks. It will be remembered all our goods are first-class—no shoddy or inferior goods. We are overstocked. The Cloaks must be sold. Every garment reduced in price—many less than cost.

NOTE A FEW PRICES:

44-inch Plush Cloaks, 34 and 36 bust, $15; seal ornaments; very cheap.

A few English Plush Cloaks, 40-inch long, satin-lined, $20.

A first-class Plush Cloak, 42-inch long, well made, satin-lined, $25—$5 cheaper than ever before sold.

For $30 and $35 we shall offer elegant Plush Cloaks, first-class in every respect, all tailor-made and warranted as represented—some as long as 46 inches.

We have a few very elegant Plush Sacks, 44 and 46 inches long, which we have reduced from $80, $75, and $70, to $50 and $55. Extra fine goods.

A few Plush Dolmans at $10 each; cost us $40 to $60. (Not very fashionable, but very cheap—if you like the style.)

Four Plush Newmarkets at $30; well worth $45.

Few Plush Newmarkets at $15, satin-lined, fur-trimmed.

25 extra fine imported Cloth Newmarkets, $10—being $2 less than cost.

Elegant imported Newmarkets, extra fine quality, $12.

We have about 30 fine imported Short Wraps—shall offer them at less than cost.

Extra fine Silk Matelasse Newmarkets, silk-lined, $13.75; former price, $20 and $25.

One lot of Misses' Cloaks, all ages and quality, none cost less than $5, some $10—all will be offered at the uniform price of $3.

A better lot of Misses' Cloaks, all ages, assorted lot; none cost less than $8, some as high as $15; must be sold, and have made the price $5. There are a few Ladies' Cloaks in this lot.

Besides above-described garments we have everything in the Cloak line, all marked down in like proportion.

Parties residing outside of the city write for an Illustrated Catalogue, with Reduced Price-list.

C. M. Hotchkin & Co.,
Successors to Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.,
137 and 139 State-st., Chicago.

Convict Labor
TO LET.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 3 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, February 3, 1886, for the labor of from 200 to 250 convicts.

Contracts to run not less than three or more than eight years. Bidders stating for what length of time they wish to contract the labor, the character of employment, number of convicts desired, whether bidders will furnish power, or desire the State, amount of power desired.

All proposals must be sealed, marked "Proposals for Convict Labor," and addressed to J. P. Robarts, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Chester, Illinois.

The bids will be opened at the prison at Chester, Illinois, at 3 o'clock p. m., February 3, 1886, in the presence of bidders.

Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he must enter into the same with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing J. P. ROBARTS, Secretary Board of Commissioners, Mound City, Illinois, or G. M. MITCHELL, Warden, Chester, Illinois.

Commis'ers. ISAAC CLEMENTS, Pres., J. P. ROBARTS, Secy, JACOB GROSCH.
Chester, Ill., December 9, 1885.

LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Lea & Perrins
signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

CALLS!
The young ladies at the
City of Paris,
State and Washington-sts.,
Will receive calls this morning until noon.
GLOVES
Fitted to the hand.

UNION FOLDING BED
The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Ready. [illegible] Departments [illegible] W. H. LYON, President. [illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago.
UNION WIRE MATTRESS C[illegible] State-st., and for sale by [illegible]

VITAL STATISTICS.

Figures on the Deaths, Births, and Marriages in This City for Last Year.

Interesting Observations Made by the Marriage-License Clerk—Queerly Matched Couples.

The Records Show an Increase in the Number of Aliens Who Would Become Citizens.

The annual report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics contains the following:

Total number of deaths, 12,527, against 12,446 in 1884. Of the decedents 6,218 were under 5 years of age, 3,822 of them under 1 year, 641 between 60 and 70, 391 between 70 and 80, 185 between 80 and 90, 29 between 90 and 100, and 3 over 100. Cholera infantum carried off 720, diarrhea 167, croup 306, diphtheria 713, scarlet-fever 283, typhoid-fever 496, small-pox 8, cancer 251, consumption 1,169, convulsions 828, heart diseases 411, bronchitis 559, pneumonia 737, old age 267, accidents 440, homicide 38, suicide 100. There were 367 premature births and 942 still births. The deaths by wards were: First, 106; Second, 303; Third, 240; Fourth, 495; Fifth, 1,386; Sixth, 1,355; Seventh, 775; Eighth, 657; Ninth, 297; Tenth, 301; Eleventh, 345; Twelfth, 554; Thirteenth, 404; Fourteenth, 1,768; Fifteenth, 631; Sixteenth, 449; Seventeenth, 527; Eighteenth, 288.

The following is a monthly comparison:

	1884.	1885.		1884.	1885.
January	863	1,095	August	1,224	1,188
February	792	946	September	1,012	1,044
March	905	953	October	910	869
April	1,025	1,054	November	956	907
May	1,036	1,136	December	1,125	957
June	1,016	885			
July	1,583	1,493	Total	12,446	12,527

The annual rate was only 19.69 per 1,000. The assertion of Commissioner De Wolf that Chicago is the healthiest large city in the world is certainly substantiated by facts.

BIRTHS.

The Clerk of the Vital Statistics Department of the County Clerk's office makes the following report: During the last year 18,437 births have been recorded, of which 1,343 were still born; 211 were twins; three triplets; and 79 were colored babies. Two hundred and twenty-four physicians and 62 midwives were licensed, and three licenses of physicians were revoked. The record of births is totally unreliable owing to the carelessness of physicians who trouble themselves very little to make their reports as instructed to do by law.

THE MARRIAGE RECORD.

Deputy County Clerk M. Salmonson submits the following interesting facts gathered from the records of his department for the last year:

"The year 1885 has fully demonstrated the fact that Chicago is a great centre for marriages. In no former year of the existence of Cook County have so many licenses been issued as during the last twelve months; and, without taking upon ourselves the inevitable responsibility resting upon prophets, we respectfully advance the opinion that the coming years will show a still greater result in that line. The last license issued yesterday at noontime is numbered 98,995, which denotes the number issued since the great fire of 1871, the following list showing the number of licenses issued during each of the ten years:

1876	4,624	1881	7,895
1877	4,568	1882	9,604
1878	4,827	1883	10,056
1879	5,467	1884	10,175
1880	6,567	1885	10,383

While the year just ended has been one of note in reference to the number of licenses, it has also established the fact that a depressed condition of business and industrial affairs is not altogether without influence on the "matrimonial market." A comparison of the following list will furthermore tend to correct the prevailing but erroneous idea that the springtime has a particular attraction for those who have made up their minds to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Of the 10,383 licenses issued in 1885, 3,212 were taken out during the months of September, October, and November:

	1884.	1885.		1884.	1885.
January	799	767	July	739	767
February	737	602	August	812	819
March	558	626	September	930	999
April	909	915	October	1,042	1,173
May	984	918	November	970	1,040
June	901	917	December	801	847

The largest number issued on one day was ninety-six, which is also the largest number on record for the same length of time, and this memorable day was the one preceding Thanksgiving-Day. The smallest number issued on one day was twelve—a cold day—and furthermore a Friday in the quadragesimal fast observed by the Roman Catholic and other churches.

Friday, however, no longer seems to be considered so unlucky as formerly. The old superstition among the native-born is apparently dying out. The first Friday of 1885 nearly fifty licenses were issued, and on many a Friday during the year thirty courageous couples took out their permits to wed. The ages range between 14 and 81. The youngest bride had just seen 14 summers and the oldest just 64. The oldest groom was 81 and the youngest, a robust son of a farmer, was 17; the oldest couple were respectively 76 and 62; the youngest 19 and 15. In nearly twenty cases the bride was from ten to sixteen years older than the groom, in every case the groom's age not exceeding 30 years. In one instance a license was peremptorily refused, the man and woman being both under the influence of liquor. The clergy were more prompt with their returns than in former years, though some of them are still rather slow. Among the returns were fourteen licenses from a retired minister who had withheld them for fully fifteen years, and who most likely would still have had them in his possession if he had not been urged to give them up by a party who needed a marriage certificate from the County Clerk's office.

THEY WOULD BE CITIZENS.

If a doubt ever existed as to the cosmopolitan character of the Chicago population the following figures taken from the records containing the "declaration of intentions" will remove such impression: During the year 1885, 2,880 persons renounced their allegiance to nearly all of the foreign potentates. This being a normal year in contrast to the Presidential years the number is exceedingly large, the more so as immigration according to the latest authentical reports from the bureau in Washington shows a considerable falling-off for the first six months of the year. As usual, the German, Irish, and Scandinavian element are in the lead; fully 70 per cent of the aggregate declarations were made by men of these nationalities. As to the German element, it must, however, be borne in mind that it embraces Poles and former inhabitants of Schleswig and Alsace and Lorraine. The Bohemians are represented by about 200 individuals and the balance is divided among other nationalities. For the first time in the history of Chicago a turk declared his intention to sever political connection from the Sultan. Not a few of the applicants were old residents and taxpayers who from year to year neglected to take the first step toward American citizenship.

NEW YORK STATISTICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—During 1885 there were 35,720 deaths in this city, an excess of 676 over 1884. Of this total 9,100 were from zymotic diseases, 7,742 from constitutional diseases, 15,318 from local diseases, 2,076 from development diseases, and 1,345 from violent causes. There are recorded twenty-six cases of small-pox, against none last year. Diphtheria, membranous croup, malarious fevers, cancer, pneumonia, heart disease, meningitis, apoplexy, and Bright's disease have materially increased. Of the persons dying, 2,368 were over 70 years of age, 9,115 children under 1 year, 12,247 under 2 years, and 15,206 under 5 years. The greatest mortality was in the month of July, when 4,325 deaths were registered. In November the number of deaths was only 2,354. The number of births this year was 29,955. One case of triplets is reported and 244 of twins. There were three cases where the mothers were between 12 and 15 years of age, and three cases where they were between 50 and 55 years of age. In one case the father was 80 years of age. The marriages this year number 11,686. Five white men married colored women and seven colored men married white women. Three Chinese and three Japanese married white women. Seven grooms were between 70 and 80 years of age and four brides between 65 and 70 years.

ABORIGINAL NUMERATION.

The Indians of Guiana have only four numbers in their system of numeration. They count by the hand and its fingers. Thus, [illegible]hen they reach five, instead of saying so [illegible] call it a hand. Six is, therefore, a "hand [illegible] finger"; seven, a "hand and second [illegible] ten is "two hands," but twenty, in[illegible]ing "four hands," is a "man." [illegible] men," and thus they go on by [illegible]y-six is expressed as "two men, [illegible] finger."

A FEARFUL MUTINY.

HOW 2,500 BLACK-FLAG SOLDIERS BEHAVED ON A TRANSPORT STEAMER.

St. James' Gazette: A Dublin correspondent telegraphs the particulars of a mutiny and some terrible scenes which occurred some weeks ago on a ship belonging to the British mercantile marine, which has been doing duty as a Chinese transport in the Chinese seas. Our correspondent says:

"The story is contained in a long letter to a Dublin gentleman which arrived yesterday. The writer is chief steward on the vessel on which the mutiny occurred; but as every effort has been made by the authorities in China to prevent the affair from becoming known, he desires his name and that of the ship not to be given. He, however, is a highly respectable man and the truth of the remarkable story he tells cannot be doubted. The writer states that his steamer was chartered by the Chinese for $10,000 to take to Hankaw from Amoy, 600 miles, 2,500 Black-Flag troops who had been disbanded from the Tonquin war. On their march to Amoy they had committed fearful murders and atrocities, and the Government were very anxious to get them from Amoy, where they were a terror. At the embarkation about 1,000 were disarmed, but they crowded on board too fast, and the work of disarming had to be abandoned. Many of them were drunk, and carried liquor with them, and were fit for any mischief. The ship was crowded to excess, the bridge, poop, forecastle, between-decks, and lower holds being packed. After getting under way with great difficulty, the Black-Flags commenced gambling, having plenty of money about them, and were all night quarreling, fighting, and murdering each other. Numbers were thrown overboard, alive or dead. Some were stabbed, others were strangled, and not one of the ship's crew dared interfere. The writer himself saw three murdered men pitched overboard during the night. When morning came dozens of dead bodies were thrown overboard, some of them having been smothered, squeezed to death, or having died from want of water. A party of the Black-Flags seized the water on board and guarded it, refusing any to the crew. A fearful crush followed on the other Black-Flags trying to get at the water. The heat was fearful, and many died from thirst. The Black-Flags destroyed all the food, threw the rice overboard, with the cooking apparatus, and threatened to kill the cooks. They eventually began to drink sea water. The sailors, who were fearfully parched, crawled down to the engine-room and got condensed water and drank it, though it was quite hot. Things became still more serious, and the Black-Flags threatened to kill the crew, drawing knives across their own throats to convey to the sailors their meaning. They succeeded in getting hold of the Captain by the beard, and held a knife to his throat. Eventually the vessel was put back to Amoy, where a British war-ship was anchored. The commander of the latter prepared to sweep the vessel's deck with his Gatlings, and eventually boarded her. The mutineers were then standing on deck with Black-Flags hoisted on spears. Two Chinese gunboats subsequently arrived and took off the Black-Flags, those refusing to leave being thrown overboard and left to get to land as they could. Six of the mutineers were at once beheaded and one hundred bastinadoed. Five dead mutineers were afterward found in the lower hold, having been crushed to death."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

THE SPECIAL DELIVERY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Wishing to reach a party through the mails, and being desirous of his receiving it the same day, I bought a special-delivery stamp, and at 4:15 p. m. placed my letter in the Post-Office. It was delivered after 8 o'clock the next morning, and it cost me 10 cents to learn that letters with the additional stamp are not delivered west of Ashland avenue or south of Twenty-fifth street after 4 o'clock p. m. As I had never seen this announcement made public perhaps it might be news to others and worthy of space in your columns. If the system is worth anything it is worth doing well, and should include the entire city. Yours, etc., in favor of REFORM.

LIEUTENANTS OF ARTILLERY.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An article which appeared in your issue of the 28th inst., concerning our army, says: "If we look into the artillery the outlook for the young fellows is still more favorable," etc. Perhaps this is true if reference is made to those who are still in their swaddling clothes; but if the Lieutenants who are now in the artillery are contemplated, I beg leave to differ from the distinguished writer of the article. Making use of the calculations of the writer himself, we see that in the next fifteen years there are about thirty retirements to take place, and still employing his doctrine of probabilities, that the above numbers "will probably be nearly doubled by casualties resulting from death, resignation, dismissal, retirements on account of sickness, and voluntary retirements," this will make the number sixty in fifteen years, or at the rate of four promotions per annum. If this be true, then, we shall see by consulting the Army Register that beginning with say the twenty-eighth First Lieutenant on the list, that he will get his promotion in seven more years, whereas the 103d First Lieutenant on the list will take over twenty-five years to reach a Captaincy. This twenty-eighth file has been already over eighteen years in service as a Lieutenant, and therefore it will take him over twenty-five years for the attainment of the two bars, while the 103d file, having already been fifteen years in service, it will take him over forty years in all to get up to this grade of Captain. Still again, files from the twenty-eighth to the 103d, First Lieutenants of artillery, with few exceptions, represent the men who entered the artillery arm between 1867 and 1870; and therefore for about *seventy-five* officers of artillery, which is greater than one-half of the whole number of First Lieutenants, there is no better prospect than that they will get up to a Captaincy after passing all the way from twenty-five to forty years of their lives as mere Lieutenants. That here there is no exaggeration can be also gathered. The First Lieutenants of Artillery, who now head the regimental lists, went all through the War in many cases, and are not yet Captains, after about twenty-two years of Lieutenancy.

Hence Senator Manderson of Nebraska very justly has introduced a bill, which, if passed, will leave it optional with Lieutenants whether they shall remain in service or not after twenty years of service. In the British service, thoroughly appreciating the fact that Lieutenants and Captains of the line must be comparatively boys for the efficient discharge of their duties, we find a law compelling officers of the line to retire at 40 years of age if they have not then reached a Majority. All we ask here is that any Lieutenant of the line of over twenty years' service (who will be more nearly 45 than 40 years of age) and who has not reached a Captaincy (not a Majority, as in the British service) be allowed the option of retiring on half pay and emoluments of his rank. This is certainly, then, most reasonable; it can work no hardship on any one; and, while the Lieutenants who may avail themselves of this may be comparatively few, they will, nevertheless, make some room for younger officers to get nearer the top, thus creating a little "flow" in promotion. LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY.

DAKOTA'S ASPIRATIONS.

GREAT INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE COMING CONVENTION AT FARGO.

FARGO, Dak., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—There is much interest throughout North Dakota in the convention called to meet here Jan. 12. The principal purposes of the convention are to petition Congress to divide Dakota on the 46th parallel and to squelch Sparks. The other matters referred to in the call—the connection of Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake, and the Traill County tax-decision case—are mere incidents. So far as concerns the latter, there is not much basis for discussion, and it is of comparatively little importance, anyway. The people are red-hot on the question of division, and it is probable that the convention will select a committee of leading men of the North to go to Washington and endeavor to impress that fact upon Congress. There is a faction known as the Ordway-Bismarck gang, which doesn't favor division because it means the political overthrow of the faction. Through combination with the leaders in the south half of the Territory this ring has managed to have things pretty much its own way in the past, but is so largely in the minority in the North that, division once accomplished, it would never after cut any figure in the politics of North Dakota. Our Bismarck friends are getting to be as earnest advocates of division as those of other sections. They know that Gov. Pierce will not hold office forever, and they fear that if the Territory is not divided the next Governor appointed cannot be counted upon to veto a bill removing the Capital.

A DONKEY WITH EYE-GLASSES.

A donkey at Hagen, Prussia, having become short-sighted, has been furnished with a pair of eye-glasses.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Magnitude of the Business of the Custom-House at This Point.

Duties Amounting to $3,959,000 Collected on Imported Goods Valued at $10,372,146.

Internal Revenue Receipts for the Year $7,452,592—Work of the Office.

During the year 1885 there were 177,758,736 pounds of merchandise weighed at the Custom-House, being a gain of 29,403,280 over the merchandise weighed in 1884; 247,536,579 pounds of salt; 47,359,199 of tin-plate; 22,575,140 of tobacco; 209,294 gallons of spirits gaged; 18,771 gallons of brandy received; 10,830 of gin; 974 of rum; 598 of spirits; 1,507 of Vermouth; 10,617 of whisky; 168,760 of wine; 10,793,675 cigars; 2,270 cases and 233,970 boxes of cigars. There were 138 vessels measured, 1,554 transferred, and 2,290 inspected; 6,442 cars were discharged at depots; 6,255 consignments; 176,971 packages transferred; 387,455 exported; 680,361 received from vessels; 814,147 discharged at depots; 656,117 delivered to consignees; 10,725 to the appraiser; and 147,305 to warehouses—making a total of 2,262,907 packages passed through the Custom-House during the year.

The following shows the value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and duties collected thereon at Chicago during the year 1885:

Commodities.	*Value.*	*Duty.*
Goods exempt from duty	$ 1,748,029	$ ......
Ale, Beer, and porter	47,138	18,551
Artists' materials	47,485	11,169
Barley	9,257	1,289
Books, printed	53,548	13,387
Brushes	17,456	5,236
Cheese and cheese coloring	4,363	1,367
Chemicals	36,139	8,224
China and glassware	276,970	154,113
Caustic soda	288,503	122,544
Cigars and tobacco manufactures	378,465	408,473
Clocks and clock materials	21,303	5,577
Cutlery	13,280	6,426
Diamonds	132,958	13,295
Dressed furs	43,139	9,254
Dried fruits and nuts	27,145	6,045
Druggists' sundries	8,014	2,953
Dry goods	3,857,192	1,883,717
Fish, all kinds	94,670	17,558
Gelatine	5,394	1,618
Grease	367	36
Guns	43,451	13,422
Hops	10,153	3,012
Ink	1,972	654
Iron, pigs	19,913	11,389
Iron, manufactures of	43,223	14,977
Iron, wire rope	12,674	6,068
Jewelry	5,155	1,288
Leaf tobacco	235,823	160,520
Leather, manufactures of	104,068	47,502
Looking glass plate	7,722	2,460
Maple sugar	39,848	7,382
Metal, manufactures of	86,232	38,095
Millinery goods	20,399	5,113
Musical instruments	149,823	37,455
Needles	29,063	7,296
Paintings	8,149	2,444
Paper, manufactures of	18,885	3,836
Paper hangings	11,075	2,768
Pickles and sauces	5,146	1,801
Plate glass, window	15,909	11,945
Prepared vegetables	14,226	4,255
Rice	11,092	5,349
Rubber, manufactures of	2,663	781
Salt	123,780	54,397
Seeds and bulbs	21,600	3,260
Smokers' articles	13,516	8,152
Spices, ground	156	23
Steel bars	32,387	14,553
Steel blooms	18,536	19,970
Stone and marble	20,073	3,663
Tin-plate	1,438,504	445,163
Toys and fancy goods	110,137	48,314
Varnish	5,879	2,596
Wines and liquors	233,522	159,411
Wood, manufactures of	46,140	14,462
Miscellaneous goods	297,637	104,585
Total	$10,372,146	$3,959,014

Total duty collected, 1884, $4,071,188; 1883, $4,075,166; 1882, $3,696,711; 1881, $2,931,030.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The reports of the Internal-Revenue Office for the year 1885 show that the total number of gallons of spirits received in this district was 3,910,733 and 6,358,687 gallons manufactured at the distilleries, upon 6,074,610 gallons of which distillers paid tax. The number of gallons exported is stated at 171,360. There was tax paid upon 878,442 barrels of beer, 6,750,000 pounds of tobacco, 135,000 pounds of snuff, 121,750,200 cigars, and 7,495,000 cigarets. There were 146 wholesale liquor-dealers licensed to do business, 76 rectifiers, 828 cigar-manufacturers, 20 tobacco-manufacturers, and 42 brewers. The collections from all sources were $655,098 for the month of January, $548,561, February; $637,993, March; $685,978, April; $740,022, May; $560,822, June; $578,833, July; $530,485, August; $677,737, September; $625,054, October; $558,015, November; and $633,985, December—making a total for the year of $7,452,592.

Internal revenue collections yesterday were $16,501, for the month $633,985; customs collections were $4,711, for the month $219,975. The Pension-Office paid out $15,733; the Sub-Treasury disbursed $18,000, and received $10,000.

A SACCHARINE REVOLUTION.

IS THE SUGAR GROWER'S VOCATION GONE? THE SWEET BLOSSOMS OF THE MOWRA TREE.

South American Journal: The position of the sugar growers in Brazil—in fact, everywhere—has left much to be desired of late; but, if a leader writer in the *Morning Post* is to be believed, their future has in store for them a still more bitter experience. Cane and beet-root growers, he asserts, are alike on the threshold of a veritable revolution of the sugar industry, which is to be brought about by the introduction into commercial use of the flower of the Mowra tree, abounding in the forests of Central Hindoostan. Our contemporary remarks as follows: "It is already asserted that in a not very distant future the beet will be discarded from the extracting pans of the Continental sugar bakers, and the cane of the West Indies become as extinct as the carbonized palm-reeds of the prehistoric coal measures."

To justify this alarming prediction the writer proceeds to give what purports to be a very minute account of this tree, which, we are assured, requires no special care, and is easily propagated, and will flourish in the poorest soils. It is not even necessary to gather the saccharine blossoms. They are shed in the darkness of the night, and have only to be picked from the ground where they have fallen so conveniently. These trees, too, are said to be wonderfully productive. It is represented that 200 to 250 Mowra trees will grow on an acre, and produce blossoms enough to yield 100 to 120 tons of sugar. All of which, if true, would be very wonderful and very crushing indeed.

As it happens, however, there is no occasion, at least on this ground, for sugar producers from cane and beet to "shut up shop" just yet. We have heard of the Mowra tree before. On the authority of Lieut.-Col. Miller we learn that not more than forty trees could be planted to an acre, and that the yield per tree does not exceed 120 to 240 pounds of flowers; that is to say, presuming the latter to contain half its weight of sugar, about one to two tons per acre. A very different result. Col. Miller adds that the juice has "a strong and rather disagreeable smell, like that of wild beasts." Further, Mr. William Fox, F. C. S., of the laboratory, Great Tower street, having submitted the flowers to analysis, states that they gave the following results: "Honey, 42.03 per cent; cane sugar, 1.04 per cent; ash, 2.32 per cent.; cellulose, etc., 42.20 per cent; and water, 12.41 per cent; total, 100. No grape sugar was present." He comments on this; "It will be impossible to make ordinary or cane sugar from a substance yielding the above results, so that the cane or beetroot sugar industry can only be affected to a very slight extent, as the sugar contained in the Mowra can only be utilized for brewing and distilling purposes. The flowers, I may add, are all male flowers."

Sugar producers from cane and beet may therefore possess their souls in peace, and "sleep o' nights" without fear of competition from the sweet blossoms of the Mowra tree.

MONTE CARLO.

The gambling-tables at Monte Carlo are about to be made the subject of diplomatic action on the part of an International Commission. The report of the commission states that between the years 1877 and 1885 1,820 people—more than the whole population of the "Princedom" of Monaco—have committed suicide consequent upon losses at the tables of Monte Carlo.

TELEPHONES.

The United States has three times as many telephones as all Europe.

A COLD WAVE COMING.

THE NEW YEAR TO START IN WITH A FREEZING TEMPERATURE, THE SIGNAL-SERVICE PEOPLE SAY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., threatening weather and light snows, followed by a cold wave during Saturday. The temperature will fall from 15° to 25° in the next forty-eight hours. It is now 10° to 20° below zero north of Dakota and Montana.

For the Upper Lake region, local snows, generally colder weather, with cold wave Saturday, winds generally shifting to north and west.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, increasing cloudiness and light snows, generally colder weather, with cold wave extending over the southern portion during Saturday morning, winds shifting to north and west.

For the Missouri Valley, local snows, colder weather, winds shifting to northerly and becoming variable.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	*Hight of barometer*	*Thermometer*	*Direction of wind*	*State of weather.*	*Rainfall during last 8 hrs.*
Alpena, Mich	30.08	27	W	Cloudy	....
New York	29.83	44	N. W.	Cloudy	.03
Bismarck, Dak	30.03	13	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.06	34	W	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill	30.04	42	S. E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.04	14	N. W.	Fair	....
Chicago	30.11	39	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Cincinnati, O	30.17	39	S	Cloudy	....
Cleveland, O	30.14	35	W	Cloudy	....
Deadwood, Dak	30.15	15	....	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	29.66	47	S	Lt. rain.	.24
Denver, Colo	30.05	21	S	Hvy. sn.	.37
Des Moines, Ia	29.87	36	S	Cloudy	....
Detroit, Mich	30.13	38	W	Cloudy	....
Dodge City, Kas	29.94	28	N	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	30.01	27	E	Cloudy	....
Little Rock, Ark	29.95	46	S. E.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.11	26	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Fort Assinaboine	30.19	2	W	Fair	*—
Fort Buford, Mont	30.18	3	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Fort Garry, B. A	29.86	13	S. E.	Lt. snow	.09
Galveston, Tex	29.94	60	S. E.	Fair	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.07	32	S	Cloudy	....
Halifax, N. S	30.17	35	N. W.	Hazy	....
Salt Lake	30.02	22	W	Cloudy	—*
Indianapolis, Ind	30.17	35	S	Cloudy	....
La Crosse, Wis	29.96	32	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Louisville, Ky	30.14	45	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Philadelphia, Pa	29.96	42	N. W.	Cloudy	—*
Marquette, Mich	30.11	26	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Memphis, Tenn	29.98	47	S. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.10	31	S	Cloudy	....
Montreal, Que	29.82	34	N	Lt. rain.	.17
Moorhead, Minn	29.88	24	W	Cloudy	.02
Nashville, Tenn	30.11	36	E	Clear	....
North Platte, Neb	30.02	32	N. W.	Clear	—*
Omaha, Neb	29.92	34	S. E.	Lt. rain.	—*
Oswego, N. Y	29.94	38	W	Cloudy	.07
Pittsburg, Pa	30.15	39	W	Cloudy	....
New Orleans	30.03	51	E	Clear	....
Quebec, Can	29.86	31	E	Lt. rain.	.03
Rochester, N. Y	30.03	36	W	Cloudy	....
Washington	30.08	42	W	Clear	....
Shreveport, La	29.96	48	S. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	29.99	42	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	29.99	48	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	29.95	29	E	Lt. snow	....
Toledo, O	30.15	34	W	Cloudy	....
Toronto, Can	30.01	36	W	Cloudy	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.02	52	S. E.	Clear	....
Yankton	29.96	30	N	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.83	7	....	Lt. snow	.15
Huron	30.00	24	N. W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	29.99	8	N. W.	Clear	*—
Stockton	29.87	49	S. W.	Clear	....
Las Animas	30.03	23	N	Clear	....
Lamar	29.89	45	S	Clear	....
Mackinaw	30.10	24	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Elliott	30.02	33	N. W.	Clear	....
Quappelle	30.05	—10	N. W.	Cloudy	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu.*	*Dir.*	*Vel*	*Rain*	*Weather*
2 a. m.	29.774	36.5	80.8	S. W.	10	......	Cloudy.
6 a. m.	29.882	34.7	81.7	W	9	......	Cloudy.
10 a. m.	30.009	35.7	91.7	W	7	......	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.023	35.3	87.7	S. W.	6	......	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	30.058	37.4	82.0	S	6	......	Cloudy.
10 p. m.	30.113	39.5	73.8	S. E.	5	......	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 40.0.
Minimum thermometer, 34.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.006.
Mean daily thermometer, 36.5.
Mean daily humidity, 81.1.

IT IS SNOWING.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—Heavy snow-storm in progress, but the temperature is not low. At Brainerd there is a heavy snow-storm, and drifting to the south. It is believed the fall will be sufficient for the movement of logs.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the Grecian Monarch, from London; the Rhein, from Bremen; the State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the Wisconsin, from New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Arrived, the Venetian and Kansas, from Liverpool.

BREMEN, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the Neckar, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the Werra, from New York for Bremen.

WILD HORSES.

A GRAND SIGHT ON THE PLAINS—A HERD OF OVER A HUNDRED MAGNIFICENT ANIMALS.

Detroit Free Press: I had camped near the fork of the Platte, and was aroused just at daylight by footsteps around me. After listening for a moment, I felt sure that they were the footsteps of horses. They seemed to be circling around me—not at a canter, not at a trot, but at a moderate walk. It was well that I had secured my horse in a thorough manner, for I never saw him so excited. He tugged and pulled ed at his lariat, stood up on his hind legs, neighed and snorted, and pawed and pranced, and it was his actions that gave me a clew to the identity of my visitors.

They were wild horses!

Had they been Indian ponies my trained horse would have remained as dumb and silent as a post. Indeed, Indians would not have approached me in that manner.

I remained very quiet, hoping the horses would remain in sight until daylight should give me a good view of them. I had to wait for a full hour, but when the light grew strong the spectacle was one to make a man's blood tingle. The circle had been enlarged until it was half a mile across, and my little camp was the centre. Every horse, and there were 129 of them, stood with his head to this centre, and soldiers could not have taken positions on the skirmish line in more precise order.

I pitied my own animal. He stood with the lariat drawn taut and trembled in every limb, and he was as wet with sweat as if I had galloped him twenty miles. I realized how he must long to break away and join the wild rovers and forever end his drudgery.

I dared not rise to my feet for fear of alarming the drove, but, nevertheless, I had a clear view of each horse. Most of them were magnificent animals. Manes down on their shoulders and tails on the grass. They were of various colors, and they ranged in age from the yearling colt up to the veterans probably twenty years old. The bays predominated, but every color was present.

We had been observing each other about ten minutes, when a jet black stallion, who was the leader of the herd, gave a snort, threw up his heels into the air and broke off at a gallop, followed by the drove in single file. They ran in a true circle, and they made the circuit five times before stopping. Then, at another signal from the leader, the circle broke and the horses wheeled into a long, single line, or "company front."

Troop horses could not have done better. I thought at first the line meant to charge me, but at a signal it made a left wheel and galloped straight off on the plain for a mile. Then it broke, assumed the shape of a triangle, and returned. When the leader was within pistol-shot he wheeled out and the horses formed in a square, with the four yearlings in the centre. They galloped off for a mile or so, broke again and returned in two ranks.

I had an almost irresistible desire to kill the leader with a bullet. Indeed, I reached for my rifle with that intent, but then came the reflection that it would be little short of murder. Such another perfect horse I had never seen. His black coat shone like silk, his limbs and body were perfection, and he had the speed and bottom of a racehorse. Not a halt was made for a full hour, and then it was only preparatory to taking a departure. The last maneuvre was a circle at a slow trot, and each horse whinnied in a coaxing manner to my own steed. Poor Selim! He struggled in the most frantic manner to break loose, and finding all his efforts of no avail he threw himself down on the grass and actually groaned his disappointment.

I rose up then and waved my blanket. Instead of rushing off in affright, as I expected, the leader of the band deliberately approached me a few rods and stood and snorted and pawed as if sending a challenge. Then I set up a shouting, waved the blanket some more, and he took his place at the head, formed the band at "company front," and they went off at a gallop and maintained it as long as I could see the waving line.

A TEAM OF ELKS.

A Denver man drives a team of elks capable of going 100 miles a day.

FULL OF FIGURES.

Statistics from All Over the Country on the Work of the Year 1885.

A Decrease in the Number of Business Failures—Wall Street's Record.

South Carolina's Prosperity—Decline in Maine Shipbuilding—The Old Year Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Dec., 31.—[Special.]—The total number of failures in the United States for the year 1885, according to *Bradstreet's*, was 11,116, against 11,620 in 1884, 10,299 1883, 7,635 in 1882, 5,929 in 1881, and 4,350 in 1880. The aggregate liabilities of failing traders for the last year was $119,120,000, against $248,740,000 in 1884, and $175,968,000 in 1883. The total liabilities in 1882, 1881, 1880, and in 1879 were less than $100,000,000. The total actual assets of the 11,116 failing traders is given at $55,265,000, as compared with $134,620,000 in 1884 and with $90,804,000 in 1883. The largest aggregate of assets in previous years noted was in 1882—$47,469,000—and the lowest was in 1879—$27,430,000. The percentage of total assets to liabilities in 1885 was 46 per cent, as compared with 54 per cent in 1884, 52 per cent in 1883, 51 per cent in 1882, 47 per cent in 1881, 48 per cent in 1880, and 49 per cent in 1879. Declines in the total number of failures in each of the geographical divisions of States are noted as compared with 1884, except in the Pacific coast and in the Territories. As compared with 1884, the Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific States have each reported more failures during 1885. The failures in the Western States in 1885 number 3,824; actual assets, $16,573,423; liabilities, $32,597,454. In the Territories the failures numbered 283, with $1,158,664 actual assets, and $1,934,937 liabilities.

R. G. Dun & Co. report that the total number of business failures in the United States during 1885 was 10,637, with liabilities of a little more than $124,000,000, as compared with 10,968 in 1884, with liabilities of $226,000,000. While the failures of 1885 are only 3 per cent less in number than in 1884, the liabilities have decreased nearly 50 per cent. The number of traders reported in business in 1885 was 919,990. Of these one in every eighty-six failed. In 1878, with 674,000 traders, one in every sixty-four came to grief. The average amount of liabilities of each failure was in 1885 $11,678, against $20,632 in 1884, and $22,369 in 1878. It is seen from these figures that, while business casualties decrease but slightly, they are far less significant in amount and importance.

In the Western States there were 3,302 failures, for $28,047,097, against 3,369 failures, for, $54,872,983, in 1884. In the Pacific Coast State and the Territories there were 1,230 failures for $9,062,883, against 1,341 failures, for $13,071,996, in 1884.

The following table explains itself:

States.	*Percentage of failures to number in business.*	*Average liability.*
Eastern	1 in 78	$ 9,857
Middle	1 in 105	18,361
Southern	1 in 61	12,282
Western	1 in 109	8,494
Pacific and Territories	1 in 50	7,361

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PROSPERITY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—The *News and Courier* will print tomorrow a review of the industrial growth and resources of South Carolina, covering a period of five years, since the United States census of 1880. The review shows an increase of $25,142,865 in the value of real and personal property, or nearly 20 per cent, and a decrease of more than half a million dollars in the public debt of the State during the same period. In 1880 the value of the productions of the State and of agricultural machinery was $74,189,879. In 1885 the value is $114,908,677, an increase of $40,718,798, made up as follows:

Increased value of live stock	$ 9,018,350
Agricultural productions	8,629,221
Agricultural machinery	1,405,978
Manufactured products	21,655,249

Individual deposits in State and National banks show an increase of $911,086. Commercial capital is estimated at $46,982,000, as compared with $40,156,000 in 1880. There are 3,256 manufacturing establishments in the State, as compared with 2,708 in 1880. Capital employed has increased from $11,205,894 to $23,367,510, while the products have increased from $16,738,008 to $38,493,257. During the five years 240 miles of railroad have been built at a cost of $2,600,000. In fine, the review shows that the people have added in five years $66,300,000 to the total wealth of South Carolina.

WALL STREET FIGURES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The year which closes today will be long remembered in Wall street. During the first six months there was a very dull market, with a net advance for the active stocks of less then 2 per cent July 1 as compared with the opening quotations Jan. 2. From that time, however, until the latter part of November there was a persistent and almost continuous upward movement, which resulted in a net average advance for the most active stocks of about 25 per cent. In some instances the gains were considerably larger. A moderate reaction later in the year has since been followed by a very firm but somewhat less active market, and the year closes with a confident belief in Wall street that prices higher than have been seen in 1885 will be reached at no distant date. Some idea of the great activity in the stock market of late may be obtained from the statement that the total sales for the last eleven weeks have been equal to the business of the first six months of the year. An analysis of the year's operation show that Lackawanna and St. Paul alone contributed one quarter of the year's business and the following sixteen stocks, each of which contributed a million shares or more, 86 per cent of the year's business:

St. Paul	$ 12,403,307	Mo., Kas. & Tex.	$ 3,391,521
Lackawanna	12,289,820	Erie	2,870,016
Lake Shore	8,999,252	North'n Pac. pfd	2,691,898
Northwestern	6,585,095	Louisv. & Nash.	2,407,779
Union Pacific	6,307,191	Oregon Trans.	2,234,989
Western Union	6,111,476	Jersey Central	1,614,717
New York Cent.	5,105,766	Texas & Pacific	583,516
Pacific Mail	3,608,477	Reading	1,312,906

The average price of these sixteen stocks at the beginning of the year was 45⅛. The lowest average price reached was 40⅜; the highest 63¾; and tonight the average price is [illegible]. The smallest declines from the highest prices have been made by the Vanderbilts, but the Northern Pacifics, Oregon Transcontinental, and Pacific Mail follow closely behind. The railway-bond market has sympathized with the improvement in the price of shares. The total sales for the year amounted to about $[illegible]68,000,000. Erie second consols and West Shore firsts, and, recently, the guaranteed fours, have been most conspicuous for their activity. At the beginning of the year West Shore firsts were [illegible]ing at 39⅛. Today the guaranteed fours closed at an equivalent of 51⅛. Erie seconds, at the opening of the year, were selling at 87[illegible], and this evening closed at 91¾.

The report of the clearing-house for the year shows exchanges amounting to $28,152,201,336, against $30,[illegible]871,170 in 1884, and the balances for 1885 were $1,356,470,655, against $1,471,861,414 for the preceding year. Money has ruled easy throughout the year, with most of the call loans made at 1@3 per cent. Never before in the history of the banks have they reported anything approaching the amount of idle capital seeking temporary investment that has been shown in their weekly statements throughout the greater part of 1885.

The total sales of all stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange for the year 1885 amounted to 92,141,056 shares, against about 95,000,000 shares during 1884.

A DECLINE IN SHIPBUILDING.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Shipbuilding in Maine has been in a very depressed condition the last year, and the amount of net tonnage built in Maine yards has decreased from 4,640,187 tons in 1884 to 2,305,398 tons in 1885. There has also been a great change in the character of the vessels built, the majority of the vessels being under 100 tons, and designed for the coasting trade, instead of from 300 to 800 tons as in former years. Schooners are becoming the popular vessel, as they can be easily handled with the smallest possible number of men, and thus allow their owners a better chance to realize on their investments than has been found possible with any other class of vessels. There has not been a brig built in a Maine shipyard for two years, and the number of barks shows an annual decrease. The City of Bath is the shipbuilding centre of the State, and the ups and downs of the business are well represented by the amount of business done in that district. Figures taken from the records of the Bath Custom-House show that there has been no such remarkable decline in shipbuilding since 1861 as has been experienced this year. No vessels have been built in the Saco or York districts for several years, and the shipbuilders of the Passamaquoddy district have last year failed to find sufficient profit in the business to warrant their building anything. A veteran shipbuilder at Bath says:

I am forced to the conclusion that there will not be a ship built in Maine or the United States during the next twelve months. The principal reliance of our shipbuilders now is in vessels for the coasting trade. The improvements made during the last few years in the building of three and four masted centre-board schooners, fitted with steam hoisting engines to get the anchors, hoist the sails, and discharge and load their cargoes enables a vessel of 2,000 tons capacity to be sailed at as small expense as 600-ton vessels formerly could.

THE OCEAN RECORD.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The following is a summary of the arrivals and clearances at this port during the year:

Arrivals from foreign ports, 469 steamers, 20 ships, 230 barks, 217 brigs, 1,482 schooners, 10 sloops; total, 2,428. From coastwise ports, 1,881 steamers, 6 ships, 67 barks, 31 brigs, 6,797 schooners, 263 sloops; total, 9,045. Total from all ports, 11,473, against 11,031 for 1884 and 10,809 for 1883. The total clearances for all ports were 4,122, against 4,042 in 1884 and 4,681 in 1883.

NEW YORK FIRES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—There were 2,500 fires in New York in 1885, and the total loss was $3,800,000, as against 2,406 fires, with total loss of $3,474,547 in 1884. The cost of 18,430 buildings projected during the year is $54,000,000.

THE YEAR ELSEWHERE.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Board of Trade publishes the building and improvement statistics of this city today. The report shows an expenditure of $777,715 in new buildings and general improvements for 1885.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 31.—The *Nonpareil* will tomorrow publish a résumé of the business interests of Council Bluffs, showing improvements made during the year to the amount of nearly $700,000. The wholesale business at this point amounted to $30,000,000 for the year. The year 1886 is looked forward to as likely to be one of the most prosperous years in the city's history.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—From figures given by Commissioner Johnson it is shown that in 1885 there were 16,072,675 pounds of pork imported into Canada, which is about 80,363 barrels, the most of which is credited to the Chicago men. The value of this pork is estimated at $1,084,600.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31.—The *Dispatch* will publish tomorrow its annual review of the commercial, manufacturing, and other industries of Richmond, presenting a fine showing in all departments notwithstanding the hard times. Its 685 manufacturing establishments employed 16,520 hands and a capital of $10,000,000. The sales of their products in 1885 amounted to $249,500,094, an increase over the preceding year of $252,587. The jobbing trade runs over $17,000,000. The six railroads centering here show an increase of business at this point, while the trade of the port, both foreign and domestic, is in a prosperous condition.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 31.—Des Moines is improving more rapidly than any other city in the State, and during the last five years its growth has been so rapid that few fully realize that our city is not only the first in population but in wealth and general prosperity. The success of the factories already here has been sufficiently demonstrated to encourage the establishment of many more. A review of the last year's improvements and business transactions will be published tomorrow from which the following figures are taken:

Total amount of new buildings and improvements, $3,101,209; total value of manufactured products, $15,596,891; total wholesale business transacted, $33,975,604; total population of city and suburbs, upwards of 40,000.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 31.—The total amount expended in building improvements in Sioux City in 1885 is $1,027,471. Nearly 700 new houses have been put up. This is the largest yearly building record Sioux City has ever had during its history.

A LITTLE SHORT.

HOW A DENVER GIRL ALMOST HAD A FORTUNE IN HER GRASP.

Denver (Colo.) *News:* A Denver young lady, who supposed she had a fortune in her grasp, is just now engaged in meditating on the vicissitudes of life, and realizing that all things are not what they seem. The young lady, who will be called Short, because that isn't her name, come to Denver from England with her mother about four years ago. They were poor and had to depend upon their own exertions for a living, and supported themselves by dressmaking. Two years ago Mrs. Short died, leaving her daughter to shift for herself. Being a good seamstress, see secured work in one of the large dry-goods establishments. Six months ago she received a letter from a London attorney informing her that her Uncle William had died leaving an estate valued at £5,000, and as she was the nearest of kin she should come to London, prove her identity, and secure her money.

The girl knew that she had an Uncle William, from whom the family had not heard for a number of years, but whether he was worth anything or not she never knew. She consulted a Denver attorney, who opened a correspondence with the London lawyer, who informed him that there could be no mistake in the matter, as Mrs. Short and her daughter Nellie, the only surviving relatives of William Short, had been traced to Denver, Colo. He offered to advance money to Miss Short to pay her expenses to the old county, and she accepted the offer. She took her mother's marriage certificate, family Bible, a number of letters, and other things to prove her indentity, and went to London in the fond expectation that she would return with sufficient money to purchase her a nice home in Denver, where she intended to live the remainder of her days. Miss Short returned, but she brought no fortune with her, but as she gained in health and strength she doesn't at all regret the trip. She found when she arrived in London that a William Short had died, leaving the fortune mentioned, and that a Miss Nellie Short was his heir-in-law, but she wasn't the Nellie. By a singular coincidence her mother's name was Mary Young, as was also the name of the mother of the other Nellie Short, and both married men by the name of James Short. With this difference, however, her father and mother were married June 26, 1857, in Birmingham, England, by the Rev. Mr. Bolton, and the other James Short and Mary Young were married in Liverpool, England, June 28, 1857, by the Rev. Mr. Bolton, who is a cousin of the other minister.

These minor particulars, of course, were not learned until Miss Short visited London, and her papers were examined. She was somewhat vexed at the turn things had taken, but as she had not expected a great deal she was not much cast down. When it was found out that Miss Nellie Short wasn't the Nellie Short wanted, endeavors were made to find the genuine Nellie Short, and the search has been successful. She was found in Albuquerque, New Mexico, having gone there from Denver, where she lived with her mother for several years and where her mother died. She is also a sewing girl, and has gone to England to claim her money. The other Miss Short has resumed her old position and plies her needle as she did before she took the trip.

THE PEACOCK.

ANOTHER ILLUSION GONE GLIMMERING—THE BIRD WITHOUT VANITY OR BRAINS.

Philadelphia [illegible]: "It seems like a pity to shatter a belief that has existed for years," said a dealer in pug dogs, pigeons, and peacocks this morning to a news gatherer, "but the old, old story about the vanity of the peacock is a miserable myth. I cannot understand why people have believed in it so long. Why, sir, are you aware that the peacock has less brains than the chicken? Do you know that the peacock is practically the idiot of the feathered tribe, the same as the pug is of the canine race? A Peacock, sir, hasn't sense enough to go in when it rains. No, sir. What I say is literally and actually true. I have seen 'em stand out in a storm and pick up corn, while every sensible turkey, goose, or duck would be under shelter.

"It is simply the gaudy plumage of the peacock that has led to the story of his vanity. I suppose in days gone by, when some parson or other had no text, or was mad because money went for bonnets instead of into the contribution box, he just lit on the peacock as a subject and jumped in without regard to nice distinctions in natural history.

"It is true that when the peacock hoists his tail and struts around it looks as if he was trying to show off, and all the women folks say: 'Just look at the vain thing!' The truth is that the peacock rarely, if ever, exhibits his magnificent circular tail except when courting. A male pigeon swells out his chest and raises his neck-feathers, while a barn-yard rooster seeks for dainty morsels for the hens and clucks complimentary clucks. The peacock takes a different style, that's all.

"I don't suppose that a peacock has sense enough to know that his feathers are gaudy or his feet ugly. It's a dead sure fact that he has a smaller head and less in it than any bird you can mention that is half his size in body. Vanity be blowed!"

GLUTTED WITH GRAIN.

Michigan Elevators Full to Overflowing and the Blockade Still Increasing.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—This city and State are now suffering from the worst grain-blockade ever experienced. The elevators are full to overflowing, and thousands of cars stand upon the side-tracks loaded with wheat, with no prospect of being able to discharge their load for days, if not weeks, to come. At this time in 1884 there were but 594,452 bushels of wheat stored in Detroit. Four times that amount is responsible for the existing blockade. The capacity of the elevators is exhausted, and the only recourse is to supplement it with other accommodation acceptable to the grain owners. The D. & M. Elevator, which does duty for the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, the Grand Trunk, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, is running over, and a number of cars are in exclusive service as wheat receptacles. Rolling stock thus employed is not regarded as profitable, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee authorities have issued notice to its agents to accept no further consignments of wheat until otherwise ordered. The Michigan Central is similarly affected, and now has more wheat on its hands than it can store away. President Ledyard has given notice through the Secretary of the Board of Trade that unless dealers having wheat stored in Elevators A and B remove it within a reasonable time a round storage rate will be charged. The elevators here contain 1,996,365 bushels of wheat. Michigan Central Elevator A contains today, 498,129 bushels; Elevator B, 521,722; Detroit & Milwaukee Elevator, 314,118; Union Depot Elevator, 662,396; while there are 169,457 bushels in vessels chartered for storage purposes, making a grand total of 2,165,822 bushels of wheat now placed in elevators and boats at this point. In addition there are hundreds of cars of grain consigned to Detroit lying here with no possibility of the overtaxed elevators receiving any large proportion of it unless some plan for their speedy relief is at once devised and carried out. The Union Elevator is not filled with wheat, and its owners do not intend that it shall be. The Wabash extends into a rich corn region, which contributes largely to its carrying trade. It was to tap this territory that the Wabash was built, and the foresight which devised that scheme will not choke off its immense corn-carrying trade by filling its elevator with wheat. It now has 662,396 bushels of wheat, and the remainder of its immense capacity is sacred to corn.

Every elevator in Michigan is full to the roof. From cross-roads stations to the largest interior cities come notices of too much wheat for the elevator capacity provided. Outside of Detroit there are more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in Michigan elevators. Liberal receipts of wheat and a lack of demand in the East were the reasons assigned as plainly accounting for the blockade. The export demand for wheat is unusually light. Wheat here, while regarded as low in price, is relatively high. Speculators have fixed the price, and expect to make money in the end. There is and has been for some time a prevalent opinion that there will be a considerable advance in wheat during the next spring. This conclusion is based upon supposititious calamities predicted for the growing crop. Some 300,000 or 400,000 bushels of the wheat now in Detroit are held by Chicago parties to meet their long futures. All are agreed that there is but one way open for raising it. Boats lying at this port must be brought into requisition and utilized for the storage of surplus wheat. There is no other solution of the problem. C. W. Norton has chartered all the vessels thus far utilized to store grain. The terms made are two cents per bushel for storage, the charters running until April 15 and until the opening of navigation should it occur after that date. The wheat now provided for in boats is a mere drop in the bucket, and shrewd observers of the situation say that 500,000 more bushels should be placed in vessels, while the river is open, to lighten the work of transfer.

RATHER PECULIAR.

A LAD, SHOT THREE WEEKS AGO, FOR THE FIRST TIME TELLS THE STORY—TWO WOMEN ARRESTED.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Alice Rassat and her daughter Agnes were arrested this evening upon the charge of shooting with intent to kill. The affair is rather peculiar. Dec. 6 a young man named Edward Connoley and two companions went to the house kept by Mrs. Rassat. A little later Connoley while in the yard was shot in the forehead by the landlady. She claims he was stealing her chickens. He says that himself and companions were there simply wrestling and having a general good time. Connoley's companions at once took him to the office of a surgeon near and had the ball, a small one, extracted. Connoley then went home and succeeded in concealing from his mother the fact of his wound. For three weeks he was sick, but only within the last week has the case been serious. He then told the trouble, and the women were arrested. The wounded boy is at the point of death.

LIFE-INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

THE ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT THE COMPANIES CONTEST POLICIES.

The notion that life-insurance companies have a habit of contesting policies is one which is fast disappearing, although vestiges of it undoubtedly still remain. There are yet people who, unfamiliar with the system upon which life-insurance is founded, and ill-informed as to the usages of the companies, fancy that the payment of a policy is a matter of "adjustment" and "settlement" rather than a prompt and full liquidation of the claim.

Perhaps this quite erroneous idea grows out of the common confusion between life and fire insurance. People hear and read more concerning fire insurance than they do of life, and a fire insurance policy is one that of a necessity must always be "adjusted." The loss upon property destroyed by fire is not always total, and never twice alike. It can only be determined after the destruction, and must then be settled according to its extent. Suits at law not unfrequently arise on account of suspected incendiarism or gross over-insurance, which help add to the impression that insurance contracts of all kinds are apt to be subjects of ultimate dispute.

But life-insurance, from the very nature of the system, is wholly different. A life policy is payable at its full value in one of two contingencies, both of which must occur—viz: either after a certain number of years, if it is an endowment policy, or at the death of the insured in any case. That is all there is to the matter. The policy must be paid and is paid. The building may only half burn, but the man cannot half die. In the words of the old plantation refrain: "When he dies he dies all over," and if insured his beneficiaries get the money. "Adjustments" or "part payments" of life-insurance policies are very rare, and then occur only when some pronounced irregularity or misrepresentation in securing the policy makes it extremely doubtful if anything at all should be paid. Even when fraud is attempted upon the companies, accompanied as it usually is with other crime, it has come to be rather the rule than the exception to pay instead of facing a vexatious law-suit, with the consequent odium that seems inevitably to fall upon an organization which only seeks to protect its living policyholders and head off rascality.

Those who fancy that American life companies are not doing much except to receive premiums will be interested to know that their payments to policyholders last year amounted to nearly $70,000,000, an average of almost $200,000 a day. This has been disbursed steadily and without ostentation. Its payment was a certainty from the time the insurance was taken, contingent only upon the insured continuing their part of the contract by keeping the policies alive. With the mighty growth of life-insurance in this country still larger annual sums will be disbursed, and, in the face of these great payments, of incalculable benefit to the recipients, will gradually disappear the last traces of the now but faintly lingering idea that claims upon the companies are not met promptly and gladly as soon as they mature.

SMALL-POX AT MONTREAL.

The total number of deaths from small-pox in Montreal during the late epidemic exceeds 3,000, distributed among over 500 houses.

RAILROADS.

Live and Dressed Sheep Rates Still the Subject of Much Talk.

A Rumored Cutting of East-Bound Freight-Rates by the Baltimore & Ohio.

Stories About the Canadian Pacific Denied—A New Departure Concerning Commissions.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic held a meeting yesterday at the office of Joint-Agent T. C. Moore to arrange the tariff on live and dressed sheep in accordance with the action of the Trunk-Line Executive Committee, announced yesterday. The new tariff is as follows:

	Live sheep, net.	*Dressed sheep.*
To New York	25	45
To Boston	25	50
To Philadelphia	23	43
To Baltimore	22	42
To Albany	20	40
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Bellaire	15	25
To Dunkirk and Erie	15	25

There was considerable difference of opinion as to the scope of the new tariff. No one could explain whether the above rates were for car-loads and less than car-loads, or for both. Joint-Agent Moore was instructed to telegraph Assistant Commissioner Guilford as to the application of the new rates. The representatives of the various roads could see no good reason why the rate on dressed sheep to Boston should be higher than to New York, and inquiry was made at the Eastern office. There was also a discussion regarding the failure of the Peoria roads to advance east-bound freight rates to Buffalo to the same basis as adopted by the St. Louis roads. It was decided to request Assistant Commissioner Guilford and Mr. Moore to take the matter up and get them to advance their rates to the proper basis.

RUMORED CUTTING OF EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

The fact that the Baltimore & Ohio is taking an unusually large amount of corn to Baltimore at present leads to the belief that the east-bound rates are not as well maintained as has been claimed. So far this week the company has contracted for about 400 cars of corn from this city for Baltimore, while the New York lines have been getting but very little. The claim is made that the Baltimore & Ohio has a contract with the Allen line of steamers to supply them with a certain amount of freight weekly, and for this reason must get the business at the best rates it can be obtained. Fears are expressed that the Baltimore & Ohio is aiding Gould in breaking up the new trunk-line combination. It is stated that the Missouri Pacific and Wabash Roads (controlled by Jay Gould) give the bulk of their business to the Baltimore & Ohio, and nearly all the east-bound business from Cincinnati goes by the Baltimore & Ohio's Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Road. Whatever export business Gould's Missouri Pacific is unable to ship by the Baltimore & Ohio is being taken to Belmont, 157 miles south of St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Road, and is there shipped by Gould's barge lines to New Orleans.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview today regarding the statement that the Canadian Pacific had purchased the [illegible] Atlantic Railway, denied the truth of the report and said that the Canadian Pacific had never thought of such a thing. With regard to the charge that the Canadian Pacific was manipulating the grain trade of the Northwest, he said that farmers who were most interested in the matter had not grumbled, and he was quite willing to leave the matter to their verdict.

A MATTER OF COMMISSIONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The following circular issued by W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore, by order of the President, has caused great consternation among the coupon ticket agents of the road:

Ticket Agent, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—DEAR SIR: Commencing Jan. 1, 1886, you will report to the Auditor all commissions paid to you by foreign lines for tickets sold. After that date you will remit to the local treasurer the amount of same, with your passenger cash.

NEW YORK CENTRAL FIGURES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The New York Central directors today declared a dividend of 1 per cent. The Lake Shore directors decided to pass the dividend. The statement for the year 1885, partly estimated, shows gross earnings, $14,088,457; operating expenses, $9,247,081; net earnings, $4,841,376; all charges, $3,893,000; leaving a surplus of $948,576, or nearly 2 per cent of the capital stock.

A KENTUCKY QUARREL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—The Louisville & Nashville Road sued the Kentucky Central Railroad today for sums amounting to about $80,000. The plaintiff claims to have built the line between Livingstone and Jellico on the Knoxville branch, and that defendants were to have certain traffic rights for which they were to pay the amounts for which the above suit is brought.

AMERICA'S FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

The first locomotive in the United States was brought over from England by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, placed upon the track, and given its trial trip at Honesdale, the site of which was then a laurel and hemlock thicket. The locomotive, which was called the "Stourbridge Lion," was built in England in the town whose name it bore, under the supervision of Horatio Allen, an American, and a civil engineer who had been engaged upon the company's mountain railroad. "It was intended," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "for use upon the various 'levels' of the road between the planes, whose stationary engines supplied the power necessary to draw up or lower coal-car trains." Allen returned to America in 1828, and the "Lion" became a veritable lion of New York in the succeeding autumn, being given a partial trial there, greatly to the satisfaction of the inhabitants. Conveyed to Honesdale by canal in the summer of 1829, it was duly placed upon the track and given its first complete trial Aug. 8 before a great crowd of persons. Many predicted a disaster, but the clumsy little locomotive pioneer sped along the strap-rail track with considerable swiftness and as smoothly as could be expected. It was run for two or three trips, and the experiment demonstrated that the locomotive would form the means of transportation in the future. The "Stourbridge Lion," in proportion to power, was large and heavy compared with the engines of the present day. Allen, the engineer of this first American locomotive, is still living in South Orange, N. J., and is a hale old man of 85. When he made the trial trip of the "Lion" at Honesdale there were but twenty-three miles of railroad constructed in the United States—now there are 100,000 miles in operation. He left the scene of his now memorable trial and assisted at West Point in the planning of the first locomotive built in the United States, and the second one placed upon a track. This was "The Best Friend," of Charleston, which, in November, 1830, was placed upon the South Carolina Railroad, connecting Charleston and Augusta, Ga.

IMPORTANT AUTOMATIC RAILWAY COUPLING.

For the last two months some of the goods trucks working the traffic on the South Dock railway lines of the East and West India Dock Company have been fitted with a new form of coupling which possesses several important advantages over the ordinary coupling. Not the least of these are simplicity in construction and automaticity, combined with certainty of action. The coupling is the invention of Mr. J. H. Betteley of No. 42 Old Broad street, London, and consists of a long shackle which is attached to the drawbar, and projects out at a slight angle of depression from the carriage or wagon. Connected with this shackle is a hook of special design, which is attached to a bar running across the carriage front, and having a short lever on either end just outside the buffers. To couple the vehicles they are run together in the usual way, and, on meeting, the shackle on one carriage runs up the shackle on the other and instantly engages with the hook. Thus the shunter has no dangerous work to do. To uncouple he has but to depress the lever, which action raises the hook and releases the shackle. The hook is so made that no matter how much bumping the carriages there may be it cannot be released from the shackle without the depression of the lever, and the coupling, therefore, forms a perfectly safe and reliable coupling. In fact, the whole train can be coupled up automatically, and the engaged hook and shackle then constitute a locking apparatus which prevents the coupling becoming accidentally detached. The coupling can moreover be used on any kind of railway vehicle, and it is of no moment if the couplings are not all on the same level, the higher shackle will always travel up the lower one and engage with the hook of the latter. The apparatus has been examined and the trucks fitted with it have been severely tested by Gen. Hutchinson and Maj. Marinden of the Board of Trade, who have given it their united approval. It certainly appears to be well fitted to supersede the ordinary coupling which has cost so many lives.—*London Times*, Dec. 14.

NOTES.

Mr. Robert Barry, Superintendent of the Central Division of the Pullman Palace-Car Company of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday on business connected with his department.

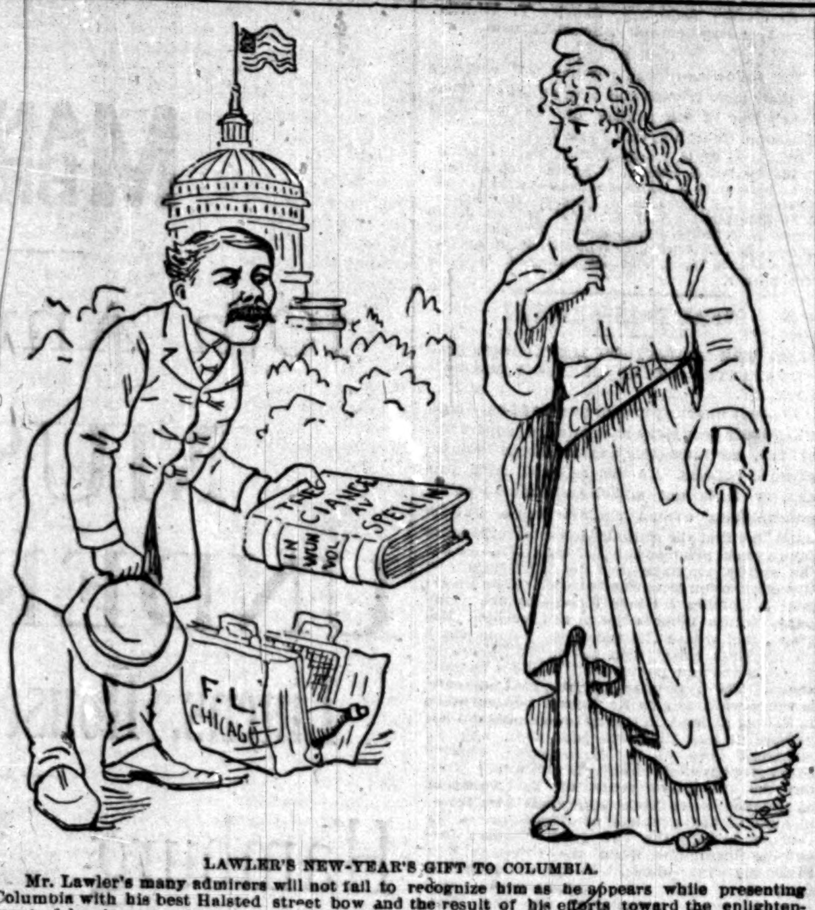
The meeting of the freight agents of the Southern roads, which was to have been held at Louisville today under the recent pool agreement in New York, has been postponed till Jan. 15.

Mr. George Olds, late Traffic Manager of the Missouri Pacific system, was in the city yesterday. He is on his way to Montreal to assume his new position of General Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific.

The General Passenger Agents of the New York Central, West Shore, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, and Erie Railroads have issued another circular to Western lines informing them that on and after this date they will not pay nor be parties to the payment of commissions for the sale of tickets. The Baltimore & Ohio and Grand Trunk, it appears, are not parties to the agreement, and this is likely to make the arrangement inoperative.

General Manager Hickson of the Grand Trunk announces that after today the road will be operated in two divisions, Mr. Charles Stiff being appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division, with headquarters at Hamilton, and Mr. R. Larmaur Assistant Superintendent, with headquarters at London. Mr. James Stephenson will be Superintendent of the Northern Division, with headquarters at Montreal, and W. R. Tiffin Assistant Superintendent, with headquarters at Stratford.

A letter purporting to come from the Auditor of the Maine Central was presented yesterday to Auditor H. A. Rubidge, Auditor of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, requesting a pass for H. C. Davis, from Chicago to Terre Haute and return. The young man presenting the letter was told to call again, and Mr. Rubidge telegraphed the Auditor of the Maine Central asking whether the application was genuine. An answer came back promptly that the letter was a forgery and the party presenting it a fraud. The young man evidently "smelt a mice," as he failed to call again for the pass. It is understood that the same party has been trying to secure passes from other roads.


THE CIANCE AV SPELLIN IN WUN VOL
F. L. CHICAGO
COLUMBIA

LAWLER'S NEW-YEAR'S GIFT TO COLUMBIA.

Mr. Lawler's many admirers will not fail to recognize him as he appears while presenting Columbia with his best Halsted street bow and the result of his efforts toward the enlightenment of her ignorant, but appreciative, people. The embarrassment depicted on the lady's countenance is due to her effort to veil in a facial expression of gratitude the dismay she feels at the sight of the demijohn protruding from her favorit statesman's gripsack.

SAD AND ROMANTIC.

A ST. LOUIS WOMAN QUARRELS WITH HER LOVER AND KILLS HERSELF WITH MORPHINE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A sad case of death and dishonor, possessing all the romance of a French novel, was called to the attention of the authorities today by the suicide of Miss Mattie Reader, a handsome brunet. She is well connected, her father being senior partner in a large flour firm. A few years ago she made the acquaintance of C. W. Parrish of the firm of Carter & Parrish, boot and shoe dealers, and the pair became very much attached to one another. Six months ago she had a slight quarrel with her parents and left the house. The next day she engaged double parlors in a fashionable boarding-house on Morrison avenue, and told the landlady that one of the rooms was for her cousin. She produced a letter from her pastor, the minister of Grace Baptist Church, which set forth that she was a member of that congregation in good standing. She explained with some show of emotion that circumstances of an unfortunate nature had caused her estrangement from all of her relatives except a brother who had gone to Texas, and who was supplying her with the means of living, and the cousin who was acting for her in the capacity of guardian. "They lived very happily together," said the landlady. "They seemed to care a good deal for one another, as indeed they ought to, being cousins, and were almost constantly in one another's society. She was a stay-at-home body and one of the happiest women I ever saw. She would sit at home and sing and sew all day long. Last night the guardian and ward quarreled, and he did not return all night. This morning he came back, and the guardian proved to be Mr. Parrish, the lover. He found the object of his affection dying. He gave way to frantic grief, lifting the dying woman from the bed, caressing her tenderly, calling her his wife and begging her to speak to him once before she died. In a few minutes she was dead. The woman had taken morphine enough to kill half a dozen persons. Unrequited love and jealousy are said to have been the causes.

ONE OF THE TWELVE.

HE IS CONVICTED OF UNLAWFUL COHABITATION AND WILL BE SENTENCED A WEEK FROM TODAY.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Lorenzo Snow, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, was today found guilty of unlawful cohabitation. He will be sentenced Friday, Jan. 8. Snow is 72 years of age, has seven wives, and twenty-three children. He has been a prominent figure in the Mormon Church for forty years past. Soon after the passage of the Edmunds Polygamy act, Snow denounced the measure in the strongest terms in a sermon at Salt Lake Tabernacle, but rather scoffed at its probable enforcement.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

AKRON, O., Dec. 31.—George Gallager, track-inspector of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, was shot from ambush by an unknown person last night at Wadsworth. Gallager had some trouble with the people in the vicinity where the body was found, and threats had been made against his life. The railroad secret-service officials are investigating the matter.

A Prize in the Lottery of life which is usually unappreciated until it is lost, perhaps never to return, is health. What a priceless boon it is, and how we ought to cherish it, that life may not be a worthless blank to us. Many of the diseases that flesh is heir to, and which make life burdensome, such as consumption (scrofula of the lungs) and other scrofulous and blood diseases, are completely cured by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" after all other remedies have failed. Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption mailed for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ROBERT WARREN & CO.

RECENT PURCHASE OF DAVIS, ATKINSON & CO.'S BUSINESS — THEIR LARGE MEAT-PACKING INTERESTS.

Chicago now has many business firms known on both sides of the Atlantic: among these Robert Warren & Co. take first rank. The business was established in 1864 by Mr. Robert Warren, and besides the steady growth of a well-managed business the firm have recently purchased the packing interest of Davis, Atkinson & Co., whose brand of hams is well-known in the English market. Robert Warren & Co. are one of the solid institutions of Chicago, and are engaged in an industry that no man now living can predict the future of in this city. The packing and shipping of meat from this great distributing point is yet but an infant industry, and the product will gain favor everywhere when purchased from such firms as this, because none but the best livestock is slaughtered by them, with scrupulous cleanliness in every department. They invite inspection of their slaughtering establishments by both foreign and domestic patrons and turn out the best brands of meat in the market, put up in such manner as only skilled labor and machinery now employed in this business can do. Besides their great packing-house business this firm do a large grain-shipping and commission business and are always prominent on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Robert Warren is the founder of the International Packing Co., for Mr. Henry Denney & Sons, and is vice-president of this concern. The general offices of Robert Warren & Co. in Chicago are located in the Royal Insurance Co.'s Building, Rooms 300, 301, and 318.

CHICAGO PRESSED BRICK.

AN INDUSTRY TO BE PROUD OF.

There is no better proof of the large number of office-buildings and elegant private residences that have been constructed during the past year than the very large increase of sales reported by the Anderson Pressed Brick Co. Like all of the Chicago home industries that are carried on with energy and enterprise, they endeavor and succeed in producing the best article in the market. The necessity of filling promptly orders for their popular pressed brick obliged them to add during the past year extensively to their manufacturing plant, and they have availed themselves of every new improvement that could enhance the value of their brick. Ornamental pressed brick has become such a striking feature in our new buildings that the Anderson Pressed Brick Co. has devoted special care and attention to this department, and the many new styles and designs that they have introduced have created a demand that is continually increasing. The magnitude of their works, which are probably the largest in the world, allow them to meet promptly every architectural requirement. The many prominent buildings in this city and throughout the West and Northwest in which the Anderson Pressed Brick has been used is a sure indication of the quality and popularity of their brick.

CLOTHING.

KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER.

One of the best indications of the great growth of the clothing trade in Chicago is found in the report of the well-known house of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, 126 to 132 Market street. Their trade for 1885 has shown a most gratifying increase over the previous year. Their business has reached such proportions that their previous large facilities have to be still further increased to meet its requirements. Their spring stock will be largely in excess of that of previous years, and will comprise some of the finest goods to be found in the American market. The prospects are so promising for the year 1886 that the most liberal estimates are warranted in the preparation to meet the demands. The house of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer is essentially a Chicago house in its enterprise, energy, and almost phenomenal growth. Starting at a time when several of the older houses were well established, it has known no halting, but has pushed on with vigor to the front, each successive year showing a most wonderful growth over the previous one, until it has been crowned by a success which today places it abreast of any of those magnificent marts of trade of which Chicago can boast.

HEAVY HARDWARE, RAILWAY SUPPLIES, ETC.

JONES & LAUGHLINS, LIMITED.

Jones & Laughlins, Limited, proprietors of the American Iron Works, report good business, with every indication of increasing trade. Their sales of structural iron, I beams, channels, etc., have been particularly gratifying. This company owns commodious warehouses, where is kept a large and well-assorted stock of bar and sheet iron, nails, steel, chain, railway supplies, and heavy hardware. Having private track arrangements their facilities for receiving and shipping goods are excellent.

Jones & Laughlins, Limited, are the manufacturers of the Cold Rolled Shafting used in most of the great manufactories and industrial works of the country. This is the shafting used in operating the machinery of the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

They are now constructing an addition to their immense works at Pittsburg, in the shape of a large Bessemer steel plant, which they expect to complete during the winter. They anticipate a good trade at fair and remunerative prices for the coming year.

CHANDLER-BROWN COMPANY.

A BUSINESS WHOSE HISTORY DATES BACK NEARLY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

By their prompt, efficient, and honorable dealings this company have secured a very large trade, not only in the handling of grain, seeds, and live stock by consignment, but in executing orders upon the board as well. They now have five men constantly on the board during business hours, a private telegraph wire into their office, which is located at 97 Board of Trade Building, and ample financial resources to handle their large and increasing business. They also have an office in Milwaukee, and they are every way deserving the success which has attended their business career.

BIRDS FOR TRIMMING.

A single London dealer last year sold nearly 800,000 tropical birds of gay plumage for the trimming of hats and costumes.

The Largest Four.

The largest paintings in Milwaukee today, not even excepting those of the Exposition, are the Tojetti paintings at Chapman's. These paintings are each 16 feet high and 23 feet wide at the base.

THE NORTHWEST.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Allen Divorce Case at Centralia, Ill.

Jewish Circles Somewhat Excited at Lafayette—A Brilliant Young Man Shoots Himself.

The Conditions Under Which Gov. Gray Pardoned a Convict—Very Bad Weather for the Loggers.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Allen divorce case has just been closed at Mount Vernon, Ill. Mrs. Allen sued for a divorce and he entered a cross-suit. Six of the jury wanted to give her the divorce and the other six wanted the decree given to Allen. A new trial was ordered. Witnesses testified that although Allen lived within four miles of Mount Vernon he had prevented her from going there during the whole of a period of fourteen years; that in twenty-eight years he had bought her but two dresses; that he erected a room away from the house and there secluded himself and would not sleep with his wife; that he had thrown burning coals over a new carpet which she bought. The couple have four children, one son of 24 and one of 18, and two young daughters. One son resides with his father and the other, with the two girls, stick to their mother.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The internal-revenue collections in this (the Fifth district) for the month of December amounted to $1,189,423. For the last six months of the fiscal year ending today the collections were $8,138,333. During the last month 1,435 packages were shipped for export.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The homestead of C. C. Briggs, an imposing and fine structure, with spacious grounds, was sold today by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment in favor of Elizabeth A. Brown. It was bought by Ezra May of Rochelle for $10,000.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Charles Grimm, the notorious diamond-thief, who was convicted at Chicago two years ago and sentenced to Joliet for seven years, died at the prison this morning from rheumatism of the heart. Grimm made it quite lively for various Chicago jewelry houses during January and February, 1884, by stealing valuable diamonds from the stores of B. F. Norris & Co., Giles Bros. & Co., and the "Diamond Palace" on Madison street. After his conviction Grimm attempted to commit suicide, and swore that he would never be taken to the penitentiary alive.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A six-foot vein of coal was struck at the coöperative shaft last night at a depth of 107 feet. Cannons were fired the entire night in honor of the event.

INDIANA—A COMMOTION CAUSED BY A DIVORCE IN JEWISH CIRCLES.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Society circles were considerably shaken up this afternoon over the announcement that Sarah Hirsch had secured a divorce from Lazarus Hirsch and been given $5,000 alimony. They were leaders in Hebrew society. The court gave the wife custody of the 11-year-old son and the father the 14-year-old daughter. The decree was based upon the charge of cruel and inhumane treatment, defendant being accused of cursing plaintiff and applying to her vile and indecent names. They have been living apart since August. Mrs. Hirsh was formerly Miss Sarah Lauferty of Fort Wayne.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Gov. Gray will tomorrow pardon Henry Rief of Dearborn upon condition that he abstain from intoxicants and maintain good behavior; failing in either respect he goes back to prison. Twelve years ago he was sentenced for life for killing John Smith. The evidence shows that Smith attacked Rief with a hatchet, and the latter struck him with a board in self-defense. Local excitement led to Rief's severe punishment, which is now thought by the jury and all concerned to have been excessive.

The night of the 17th Simeon Cox, colored, cook at the Union Depot, was shot by Charles Mitchell through the lungs, from the effects of which he died today. The men were rivals, although there was great disparity in their ages, Cox being 60 and Mitchell 22. The latter is still at large.

Advices from Seymour say that Elisha L. Davis and Thomas Johnson, bondsmen of Robert L. Martin, the defaulting trustee of Owen Township, Jackson County, involved in the Pollard swindle, and at present in Canada, have not been seen since Monday. Suit was already filed against them in the United States District Court at Indianapolis for $7,000, the amount of Martin's bond, although notice had not yet been served on them. Davis is at present, and has been for a number of years, a Justice of the Peace.

WISCONSIN—BAD WEATHER FOR THE LUMBERMEN, BUT THE MINES ARE BUSY.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The weather for the last three weeks has been warm and pleasant. The old residents say there was a winter like the present one a number of years ago. The ice that formed in the bay Dec. 1 looks as if a week more of such weather would melt it. Lumbering is nearly at a stand-still and the lumbermen and millmen have long faces and say if snow and cold weather don't come soon the log crop from this section will be a small one. It seems to affect all but mining operations on the range. There they are doing big work. The Colby mine is employing 150 men and the smaller mines that are in operation also employ good forces.

The January term of the Circuit Court for Ashland County convenes Jan. 19. The Bayfield County term has been adjourned by Judge Clough till Feb. 2. There is a small list of cases on each calendar.

MICHIGAN—THE WADSWORTH CASE—TOO WARM FOR THE LOGGERS.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The case of the people against D. F. Wadsworth will be tried at Escanaba before Judge Claudius B. Groot next month. The charge is embezzlement, the sum being $165,000, of which amount the City of Ishpeming lost $49,000. The case has been up four times before, but on each trial something would interfere or objections would be raised, and the trial set aside.

CADILLAC, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—It rained all last night, and this is a warm, sunny springlike day, with a warm south wind. The logging roads are in bad condition, and operators begin to feel discouraged, fearing lest the Wisconsin situation will obtain here. At least two Chicago dealers, hearing by wire of the situation, have already telegraphed orders to their agents here to buy logs. The winter mill men contemplate the situation serenely, and are already looking for a rise in the price of long bill timber.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—It has been discovered that City Treasurer T. S. Hill's accounts do not balance by about $8,100. Hill was elected two years ago by a large majority and was the only Democrat on the city ticket elected. He is not charged with any intent to defraud. His bond amply protects the city.

DAKOTA—ORGANIZATION OF A HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

WAHPETON, Dak., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—An insurance company is being organized here to do a general business. It is called the Northwestern Insurance Company of Wahpeton. It will be run on the assessment plan, with a sinking fund which will finally be used to convert it into a stock company. Enough applications for insurance have already been taken to amount to over $30,000 in premiums.

IOWA—A WRONG REPORT SENT BY TELEGRAPH.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 31.—The report telegraphed to the press from here that State warrants had been issued for $265,000 in excess of the appropriation is false. Owing to the new system of the semi-annual payment of taxes there is a temporary deficiency in the treasury to pay warrants.

ANAMOSA, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—This evening the fifty guards employed at the State Penitentiary, headed by the Mount Olivet Commandery Band, marched to the residence of Warden A. E. Martin, where Dr. C. J. Adair, Prison Physician, in behalf of the guards presented Mr. Martin with a heavy gold watch and chain valued at $150.

KANSAS—A WOULD-BE ASSASIN SUCCEEDS IN MAKING HIS ESCAPE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kas., Dec. 31.—Joseph Talbot, the printer who attempted to assassinate A. R. Greene, the messenger, Christmas-Eve, escaped from the guard last night and is at large. He was bound over to the District Court and had been given nearly a week to procure bail, which he failed to do. It was stated that he was on intimate [illegible] disreputable gang in selling the [illegible] proposition [illegible] believed they helped [illegible] the trading in deputies are sco[illegible] grams are being sent in every direction in the endeavor to apprehend the fugitive.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Elisha Hyatt, one of the leading citizens of Daviess County, died this morning at 10 o'clock, aged 72 years, of Bright's disease. Mr. Hyatt was one of the leading business-men of this section of the State. He leaves a wife and several children. He was President of the banking firm of Hyatt, Levings & Co., which failed for a large amount in November, 1884. His wealth is estimated at $500,000. He offered to compromise with the bank for 70 cents on the dollar, but the offer was refused and the estate is now in the court. Mr. Hyatt was possessor of about 3,000 acres of land.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hannah Rodman Campbell died here today, aged 70 years. Mrs. Campbell was the widow of the late Lieut.-Gov. Erasmus D. Campbell. Both he and his wife died in great poverty and obscurity, and the death of the latter revives old political reminiscences. It was Campbell who was elected Lieutenant-Governor over Carl Schurz in 1857. Schurz was the only one defeated on his ticket, Gov. Randall and the others pulling through successfully. Persons here say that the result was accomplished in La Crosse by a general stampede in this section of the State for Campbell of the American Republicans. Mrs. Campbell will be buried Saturday afternoon. She had been practically helpless for a number of years.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Rev. Father John Brown, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Fort Howard, died this morning, aged 43 years. He had been ailing ever since he took that pastorate, about two years ago. He was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and ordained a priest in Pennsylvania in 1872. The funeral is set for Tuesday morning, Jan. 5.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Perry Wilson, nephew of H. D. Wilson of Goshen, who had just reached his majority, accidentally shot himself last evening in the neck with a revolver which he was handling carelessly. He died within a few minutes.

Jack Osgood, one of the oldest and best known passenger conductors on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, died last night at his residence in this city. He was a Knight Templar, and will be buried under their auspices next Sunday.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—Robert Mills, one of the victims of the railroad disaster at Zilwaukee, died today in East Saginaw of his injuries. His home was in Jackson.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The life of James Elder, Postmaster, went out suddenly at 12 o'clock today. He was at his post in the office, which he had held just an even month, resigning that of Sheriff of the Supreme Court to accept it. He was a wheelhorse in his party here for forty years, and was recognized as such all over the State. He had published a Democratic organ since 1840, and with the exception of an interval of four years was Postmaster from 1846 until his party went out of power. He was also elected Mayor for one term about ten years ago, after serving quite a number of years in the City Council. His death was undoubtedly the result of heart-disease.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At noon yesterday David Stiles, a prominent farmer who resided eight miles east of this city, sat down in a chair in his home and died immediately of heart-disease. He had been at work about his farm in the morning.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—"Uncle" Ben Hieronymus, known in Northern McLean and Livingston Counties, died at his home, south of Fairbury, this afternoon. He was one of the first settlers, locating in 1840.

THE PERFECT BRICK.

THE DEMAND CONSTANTLY GROWING.

Having faith in the continued growth of Chicago and knowing that her new citizens would require new homes, William E. Hinchliff & Co. opened their fifteenth season, that of 1885, with increased capacity for making their fine Indiana pressed brick which have enjoyed for years the merited favor of the building community. Probably nothing measures better the steady growth of our city than the new schools that the board finds necessary to build each year, and in the exclusive use of the Indiana brick in these structures William E. Hinchliff & Co. find a gratifying endorsement. The fame of this material throughout the North and the West has enabled this, the largest and oldest pressed-brick concern in the State and the second largest in the country to send scores of car-loads to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and beyond. St. Paul has used about 100,000 in her new water-works and Minneapolis about the same number in her elegant new public-school during the last summer, all sold through Mr. S. C. Ferris, the firm's widely-known agent in Minneapolis. The most notable structure outside the city and in its immediate vicinity is the magnificent new edifice in whose splendor the Congregational churchgoers of Evanston are rejoicing. It is built of Indiana pressed-brick. The intelligent investigative and inventive genius of members of this firm have produced many improvements in methods of manufacture during recent months. Among these probably the most important is an improved kiln for the burning of their wares, and to cover which a patent is now pending. This progressive spirit, along with the unequaled facilities for filling large orders with promptitude, renders this firm easily first.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ENTERPRISING FIRM IN THIS LINE IN THE WEST.

In proof of the above statement Orr & Lockett point with pardonable pride to the following array of the large and elegant office buildings furnished by them: The First National Bank, the new Pullman Building, the C., B. & Q. offices, the Montauk Block, the Counselman, the Traders' Building, the Insurance Exchange, Home Insurance, and the Chicago & Western Indiana Depot, and offices of this city, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé offices at Topeka, also the B. C. R. & N. offices at Cedar Rapids. They solicit a call and examination of their stock at 184 and 186 Clark street.

Don't Trifle with a Sore Throat, or a Bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily obtained.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business Dec. 24th, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,614,265.89
Overdrafts		231.09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation at par		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand at par		161,650.00
Other stocks and bonds		152,200.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$840,624.08	
Due from other National Banks	587,550.41	
Due from State banks and bankers	31,250.50—	1,459,424.99
Real estate, banking-house and safe deposit vaults	$125,000.00	
Other real estate	10,743.95—	135,743.95
Exchanges for Clearing-House	$303,820.32	
Bills of other banks	273,639.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	4.36	
Specie	2,201,566.00	
Legal-tender notes	300,000.00—	3,079,029.68
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent redemption fund		1,000.00
Total		$10,655,795.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		146,851.49
National Bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,469,264.34	
Demand certificates of deposit	75,094.96	
Certified checks	12,588.34	
Cashier's checks outstanding	19,956.34	
Due to other National Banks	3,214,624.48	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,172,417.58—	8,963,944.04
Total		$10,655,795.53

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—I, John C. Neely, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. C. NEELY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1885.
H. M. McEVOY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
C. B. BLAIR,
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,
DANIEL A. JONES, } Directors.

SERKYS' TEA.
GUARANTEED THE GENUINE SERKYS. DIRECT FROM THE ORIENT.
It is composed of aromatic herbs and flowers, and celebrated for its wonderful health-giving virtues. It is the best tonic sedative and beautifier of the complexion in the world. It removes all pimples and [illegible] eruptions, and is acknowledged a specific against [illegible] and Bilious Disorders, Kidney, Malarial, [illegible] Complaints; also in suppressed troubles [illegible] to women. Gives instant relief. Invaluable [illegible] refreshing sleep. Price 50c and $1 per [illegible] SERKYS' TEA COMPANY, No. 34 West Twen[illegible] New York.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY
FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.
IN USE IN
HOSPITALS,
CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,
INFIRMARIES,
AND
PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.
CURES
CONSUMPTION,
HEMORRHAGES
And all Wasting Diseases;
INEBRIETY,
HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
MALARIA.
THE ONLY
PURE STIMULANT
FOR
THE SICK, INVALIDS,
CONVALESCING PATIENTS,
AGED PEOPLE,
WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.
For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.
Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.
All persons using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are invited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staff, at all times, free of charge.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is for sale, by the single bottle or case, by C. H. Slack, importer of Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, 79 and 81 State-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Murry Nelson & Co. this day expires by limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
MURRY NELSON,
ANDREW J. MARBLE,
GURDON G. MOORE.
Chicago Dec. 31, 1885.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the commission business of the above firm, with office as heretofore, No. 52 Board of Trade.
MURRY NELSON,
JAMES A. SIBLEY,
WALTER A. DODSON,
OLIVER C. NELSON.
Chicago Jan. 1, 1886.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Marble, Moore & Co. for the transaction of a general commission business at No. 51 Board of Trade.
ANDREW J. MARBLE,
GURDON G. MOORE.
Chicago Jan. 1, 1886.

DISSOLUTION.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1885.
The copartnership heretofore existing in New York and Chicago under our firm name expires this day by limitation. Mr. James S. Tate retires from the firm, and active business.
MILMINE, BODMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

New York, January 1st, 1886.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Grain and Commission Business, at New York and Chicago, under the firm name of Milmine, Bodman & Co.
GEORGE MILMINE,
E. C. BODMAN,
W. M. COOPER,
D. M. TATE,
L. W. BODMAN,
E. H. PHELPS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Coon & Knowles, Chicago, Ill., and Knowles & Coon, Boston, Mass., is this day by limitation dissolved. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
H. J. COON,
GEO. H. KNOWLES.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1886.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of H. J. Coon & Co. for the transaction of a general commission and grain shipping business.
H. J. COON,
R. M. DEAN,
10 Pacific-av., Room 116.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 1886.

Notice!

John Gould becomes a member of our firm from Jan. 1, 1886.
JOHN S. GOULD & CO.

NOTICE.

Edward Hammett has this day withdrawn from the copartnership of W. F. Johnson & Co. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
W. F. JOHNSON,
F. J. SCHUYLER.
Jan. 1, 1886.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted David McCurrach and George Q. Heath as partners in my Chicago business, the firm to be hereafter James McCurrach & Co.
JAMES McCURRACH,
Manufacturer of Men's Neckwear,
128 and 130 Franklin-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Bean, Hughes & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by either member of the firm at their place of business, corner Adams and Market-sts.
DIXON BEAN.
WM. HUGHES.
Dec. 31, 1885.
The above firm will be succeeded by Wm. Hughes, northwest corner Adams and Market-sts.

NOTICE.

Mr. Joseph P. Bickerton is this day admitted a member of our firm.
DUNLAP, ROBERTS & HALL.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1886.

Royal Victoria Hotel,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER!
S. S. MORTON, Proprietor and Manager.
OPEN FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Steamers leave Pier 17, East River, every alternate THURSDAY for Nassau. Passengers landed by steam tender Nassau. Steamers leaving Nassau in March and April will call at a Southern port. For schedule of sailing days and rates of passages apply to
J. E. WARD & CO. or R. W. PARSONS,
113 Wall-st., New York.
New York address, Jas. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12th, 1886, at 3 o'clock p. m.
GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift & Company will be held at Room 60 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, on Thursday, January 7th, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
D. E. HARTWELL,
Secretary.

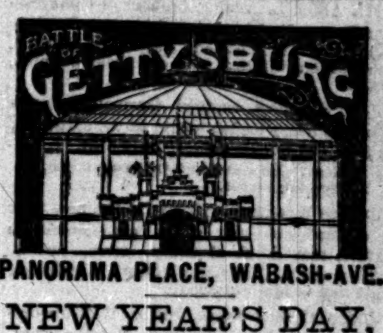
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio Butt Co. will be held at their office, 55 Dearborn-st., Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 11 a. m.
J. G. COLEMAN, Pres.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
ADVANCE, Wednesday, Jan. 13 } At noon from Roberts
FINANCE, Wednesday, Feb. 10 } Stores, Brooklyn.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO.,
General Agents, 31 Broad-st., New York.
R. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $45, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 135 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

A THRILLING SPECTACLE!
EVERY FEATURE OF THE
Fiercest Conflict of Modern Times
Represented true to life and full life size. Gunboats, Batteries, Infantry, Cavalry, and Sharpshooters in Action. Shells bursting, soldiers charging, men falling dead and wounded.
Mons. Philpot's Wonderful Panorama of
SHILOH
Gen. Grant's Most Famous Battle.
INSTRUCTIVE, NATURAL, NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.
Michigan-av., near Madison-st.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night.



PANORAMA PLACE, WABASH-AVE.
NEW YEAR'S DAY,
AT THE
GETTYSBURG
PANORAMA,
Every visitor will receive one of
COOPER'S Beautiful Copper-Plate ENGRAVINGS
Of the Panorama of the
Battle of Gettysburg.
Doors open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 10:30 p. m.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Dec. 28, and all week, first time ever exhibited, the
BLOOD-SUCKING VAMPIRES,
The Human Ibex Goats, and BANNON & DAVIS COMEDY FOUR CO.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Dec. 28, and all week.
MATSADA SORAKICHI,
The Police Gazette Champion, and the
RAMAREZ TROUBADOURS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR!
LAST WEEK of Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
FLORENCE.
Grand Holiday Matinee Today at 2. First time of the Dickens Comedy,
DOMBEY & SON,
Mr. W. J. Florence........as........Capt. Ed'ard Cuttle
Tonight at 8 o'clock last time of
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Hon. Bardwell Slote....................Mr. W. J. Florence
Mrs. Gen. Gilflory....................Mrs. W. J. Florence
Tomorrow, Saturday Matinee—OUR GOVERNOR.
Silver Hatchet Souvenirs to each lady.
Saturday night—DOMBEY & SON.
Next Week—F. C. BANGS in THE SILVER KING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
MR. C. H. HOYT'S Jovial
RAG BABY!
THIS AFTERNOON, THIS EVENING.
Last Matinee Saturday. Last performance Saturday evening.
Next week, beginning Sunday evening—Bowser Comedy Company, "IN THE SWIM."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
NEW-YEAR'S MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Immense Hit! Screams of Laughter! House Crowded! THEY WILL COME! You Can't Blame Them! Tonight, all week, and Saturday Matinee, the comedians,
EVANS AND HOEY,
As "ME AND OLD HOSS" in
"A PARLOR MATCH."
New Songs—O—New Music.
Sunday, Jan. 3—Mr. and Mrs. GEO. S. KNIGHT in "Over the Garden Wall."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Corner of Washington and Clark-sts.
Today Special New Year's Performances—Matinee and Evening. Wallack's Theatre Success. Sardou's Masterpiece,
DIPLOMACY,
With a Great Cast of Players.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Extra.
Monday, Jan. 4, and until further notice,
McCaull Opera Comique Co.
JNO. A. McCAULL, Proprietor and Manager.
Only authorized production of Gilbert & Sullivan's
MIKADO!
The sale of seats now in progress.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.
John A. Stevens in "A Great Wrong Righted."
Extra Matinee today at 2.
Monday—Boston Howard Athenæum Co.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
Haverly's Home Minstrels.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
TWICE TODAY—2 and 8 p. m.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA CO.
Matinee today at 2, tonight at 8. BILLEE TAYLOR.
Also Saturday Mat. and Eve. Sunday Mat.—POLLY.
Sunday Eve.—Buffalo Bill's Dutchman and The Prairie Waif Combination.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of....................J. M. HILL
Grand New Year's Matinee today at 2, tonight at 8,
Daniel Frohman's Magnificent Company in
MAY BLOSSOM.
With Georgia Cayvan, Benj. Maginley and others.
Greatest and most successful of Domestic Dramas.
Sunday, Jan. 3—HENRY CHANFRAU in "KIT."

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening—Saturday and Sunday Matinees—Extra Matinee New-Year's Day.
OLIVER BYRON, Miss KATE BYRON, and a Famous Company, in Scudamore's New Play,
THE INSIDE TRACK.
Prices 50, 35, 25, and 15 cts.
Next Week—ROMANY RYE.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Gala New Year's Matinee at 2. New Year's Holiday Night at 8. Crowded and Enthusiastic Houses.
Boucicault's greatest play,
"AFTER DARK."
Augustin Daly's Thrilling Railroad Sensation.
Double Company, Dramatic and Variety. Monday—"Without a Home."

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
SIGNOR LUIGI DELL'ORO,
The world's greatest Master of Melody. Giants, Midgets, Freaks and Curios. Superb hourly Stage Shows.
10 Cents—To All, Including a Seat—10 Cents.
Reserved Opera Chairs 5 Cents Extra.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.
South Halsted-st., cor. Congress.
WEEK MONDAY, DEC. 28,
NEW RENTZ-SANTLEY COMPANY.
Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c. Matinees Tuesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Special Matinee New-Year's Day.
Next Week—THE GOLD KING.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.
J. W. Baird's Mammoth Minstrels
And Royal Hand-Bell Ringers.
Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

ALLEN ACADEMY,
1832-1836 Michigan-av., thoroughly refitted and equipped for best work. Primary and Higher departments reopen January 4. A few new family and day pupils can be received. Able Faculty. SARAH E. LYON, Teacher of Elocution. Send for circular.
IRA W. ALLEN, LL. D., President,
1832 Michigan-av., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

R. B. Conner, Cheyenne, and John McKinley, Duluth, are at the Sherman.

Joseph Nimmo Jr., Washington, and Edward James, Honduras, are at the Leland.

The Rev. B. T. Bacon, Cincinnati, and Col. A. S. Graves, Minneapolis, are at the Tremont.

J. A. Latcha, Toledo; George W. Adams, Tiffin, O.; and E. C. Case, Hannibal, Mo., are at the Palmer.

Senator John J. Ingalls, Kansas; Col. E. O. Wolcott, Denver; and Judge George S. Eldridge, Ottawa, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The City Collector issued sixty-eight saloon licenses yesterday, making 3,075 for the present period. The delinquents now number about 325.

Mr. A. S. Gage was presented yesterday with a handsome solid mahogany writing-desk by twenty-nine employés, who left last night to take positions elsewhere.

Mayor Harrison will not be at home today on account of his sore finger, but Congressman Lawler will receive his constituents, and give them something to drink.

Mr. Abbot L. Adams, brother of Congressman George E. Adams, has been unanimously nominated for President of the Union Club. The election will take place Saturday evening, Jan. 2.

John Kanthow, an aged German, was run over by a heavy loaded wagon at the corner of La Salle and Adams streets yesterday, crushing his legs. He was removed to his home, No. 52 McReynolds street.

Justice Woodman will begin the new year in a handsome new chair, upholstered in leather, that E. J. Hodlicka, clerk, and B. Schram and C. Lawrence, county constables, presented to him yesterday.

Judge Collins takes Judge Williamson's place in the Criminal Court Monday next. There will be no session in Judge Shepard's court until one week from Monday next, when Judge Tuley will assume Judge Shepard's seat.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 34°; 9 a. m., 34°; 10 a. m., 34°; 11 a. m., 34°; 12 m., 34°; 1 p. m., 34°; 3 p. m., 34°; 6 p. m., 34°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.28; 6 p. m., 29.50.

The members of Battery D, together with those of the Chicago Zouaves, gave their annual New-Year's Eve hop and reception at Battery D Armory last evening. Some 700 couples were present and enjoyed a lengthy dance program until a late hour.

At a meeting of Chicago tug-owners held yesterday the "Independent," "Union," and "Chicago" tug lines were consolidated, forming a line of twenty boats. The new line is called the Chicago Towing Company, and its officers are William Harman, Manager, and Cyrus H. Sinclair, Superintendent.

The address which will be presented to their patrons by the carriers of THE TRIBUNE this morning is somewhat different from the usual documents of the kind, it having been written for the carriers of the Salem *Gazette* in 1838 by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Anything from his pen is, of course, worth reading.

The Postmaster yesterday received authority from the Post-Office Department to lease the old sub-station quarters on Blue Island avenue, near Eighteenth street, from William Ruebl, for a postal station, at an annual rental of $1,200, Ruebl to fit up and furnish the same, provide a fire-proof vault and heating and water facilities.

St. Nicholas visited the County Hospital yesterday to recompense the children for their losses of Christmas-Eve. In the amphitheatre there was a good counterfeit of a red brick chimney, out of which Santa Claus issued in veritable flesh and blood to the no small delight of the little people. He doled out his treasures liberally, not only to inmates, but to visitors as well, and few of the children cherished any continued regret for the ruin of their hopes by the fire of last week.

Miss Blanche L. Jones, daughter of J. Blackburn Jones, the lawyer, was last night united in marriage to Mr. George E. Haskell, of the firm of Abram French & Co., of Boston. The ceremony took place at the Jones residence, No. 2 Oakwood avenue, at 7:30, the Rev. Dr. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood, officiating. After an enjoyable supper the couple left for Washington, D. C. They will visit Richmond, Va., and Old Point Comfort.

The point was made the other day that the city could not control the space under the sidewalks, and, therefore, could not make cleaning the walks a condition of occupancy. There is nothing to the point, however, the Supreme Court having decided that where a plot has been recorded designating streets and alleys the fee becomes absolutely vested in the city in trust for the use of the public. So the city can exact such conditions as it chooses for the use of its property.

Commissioners Klehm, Casselman, and Lynn went to South Chicago yesterday to investigate the charges made against E. W. Clark, who contracts for furnishing the poor of that town with coal. The county visitor complained that Clark was not furnishing the coal the contract called for, that it was of a very inferior grade, and was unscreened. His bill for coal furnished the poor of his neighborhood for November amounted to $418, while it is claimed the coal he delivered was not worth over $275 in all. The Commissioners found that the charges were true, and will make a report Monday.

The annual New-Year's cocking-main between birds owned by Chicagoans and residents of Irondale, South Chicago, Lake, and Hyde Park will come off today unless the police interfere. The Niles fiasco and the outcome at the Armory Police Court have somewhat alarmed the fanciers, but they intend to celebrate the New-Year in the customary manner. The ground has not as yet been selected. Several districts have been named, most of them being in the suburbs, but in all probability a station distant fifty miles from Chicago on the Northwestern Road will be the battleground.

George Ames, a runner for the Grand Central Hotel, swore out a warrant before Justice White yesterday for the arrest of Commissioner Leyden, whom he charged with punching him on the head, kicking him, and knocking him down, against the peace and quietness of the people of the State, and especially of the said Ames. In explanation of the alleged assault the complainant said he spoke in a joking way to another runner at the Gault House of certain Hospital and Insane Asylum affairs in which the Commissioner's name had been associated. The doughty Commissioner heard of it and sought out Ames. As soon as he found him he perpetrated the assault complained of. The Commissioner was not arrested up to a late hour.

The annual meeting of the First Congregational Church took place in the church parlors Wednesday evening. The report of the clerk shows a membership of 1,435—161 uniting with the church during the year—showing a gain of seventy-one. The Treasurer reported collections for benevolent purposes, $7,588; other moneys collected for church building and carrying on the work among its branches, $10,905; total collections, $18,493. The following officers were elected: Deacons, Mark Ayres and Aaron B. Mead; Clerk, Theodore F. Bliss; Treasurer, William E. Longley; Auditor, J. W. Sykes; members of the Prudential Committee, Theo. F. Bliss, Nathan Smith, Charles H. Morse, Henry N. Holden, Albert Dow, Edward C. Wentworth.

William Harms, an apparently unsophisticated young German, saw an advertisement in an afternoon paper offering great inducements for young men out of work. He applied to James Graham in answer to the advertisement, and was introduced to a "Doctor" Carter, who is located in an 8x10 room at No. 77 West Madison street. Here he was induced to part with $100 for a stock of salves and pills that were made of sugar and soap, and was to take a county right and sell the concoction to suffering people. He was put to labeling bottles and boxes preparatory to starting out. The advertisement next brought W. E. Scrafford, a more wide-awake young man, upon the scene. He thought he understood the "doctor's" game, and went him one better. It is alleged that he said he would expose him. Then the "doctor" asked him to join him, so he alleges, in "catching more suckers." Harms was warned of the alleged game that had been played on him, and caused the arrest of Carter and Graham. Justice Woodman continued their case to Jan. 5 in bonds of $500 each.

Several years ago Eugene Daugherty shot and killed a man named Johns on South Halsted street near Harrison. He was tried and sent to Joliet for life. His attorneys filed a bill of exceptions, and a few weeks ago made preparations to take the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. On examining the bill of exceptions State's-Attorney Grinnell discovered that it failed to recite the fact that the crime had been committed in Cook County. Yesterday the proof was submitted to Judge Williamson and ex-State's-Attorney Mills and also Messrs. Van Buren and Schissler, the counsel for Daugherty, were summoned as witnesses. After hearing the proof the court decided that the crime had been committed in Cook County and that this fact should be inserted in the bill of exceptions.

Detective Kelley of Pittsburg came to Chicago yesterday to take charge of Eddie Slatterly, who has been indicted for a murder committed at Pittsburg last summer. Slatterly belongs to a gang of pickpockets, and has served several short terms for minor crimes. June 15 he was present at a picnic given by the Turners at Pittsburg, and snatched a purse from a woman's pocket and fled. A young man named Henry Meyer witnessed the act and gave chase. Slatterly made his escape by shooting Meyer, who died in fifteen minutes. A description of the murderer was telegraphed throughout the country, but the police of Pittsburg were unable to find any trace of him. A short time ago Slatterly was arrested for pocket-picking at Joliet, and after serving a light sentence under an assumed name came to Chicago, where he was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and sent to the bridewell. A short time ago Detective Hanley of the Chicago force was in Pittsburg and recognized Slatterly by a photograph in the rogues' gallery. Detective Kelley says this is the third murder that has been committed by the Slatterly gang during the year.

THE RESULT OF A FIT OF PASSION.

In a fit of ungovernable rage yesterday morning John Terwell, a confirmed drunkard, almost murdered his daughter, and then, overcome by remorse, attempted self-destruction. The family live in the rear of No. 502 Twenty-first street. Wednesday night Terwell came home intoxicated, and was very ill-natured when aroused in the morning. At the breakfast-table he quarreled with his 12-year old son, and became so angry that he picked up a hatchet and hurled it with terrible force at the boy. The latter ducked his head, and it saved his life, but his sister Lizzie entered the room in time to receive a glancing blow from the murderous weapon. An ugly gash was inflicted on the right side of her head just over the ear, and the stream of blood that spurted from the wound brought the infuriated man to his senses. Horrified at what he had done the father fled from the room and locked himself in another apartment, where he drew the blade of a razor across his throat and fell to the floor. The family forced the door open and sent for a doctor, who stopped the flow of blood, and ordered the man sent to the County Hospital. The daughter's wound is not dangerous and the old man is also expected to recover.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

At a special communication of Keystone Lodge, No. 639, F. and A. M., held Wednesday, the following officers were duly installed by D. D. G. M. F. S. Belden: Simon Fisch, W. M.; August Graper, S. W.; August Olsen, J. W.; Joseph H. Dixon, Treasurer; Louis Weyhe, Secretary; Harry J. Neel, S. D.; Christian Urich, J. D.; J. H. Hollander, S. S.; J. J. Lyons, J. S.; William Shorediche, Tiler.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term in Camp Humboldt No. 4, Independent Order of Foresters: C. R., G. Ricker; V. C. R., Charles Geng; H. P., Ernest Heim; Treasurer, H. Freese; Scribe, Theo. Fastings; Capt. R., Nic Kronenburger; I. R., P. Stonitsch; O. R., Ed Heesel.

AN AFFECTIONATE ADIEU.

A FAREWELL GIFT TO THE HON. B. C. COOK, ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

The Hon. B. C. Cook, who for the last fourteen years has been the General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, tendered his resignation a few weeks ago to take effect with the close of the year, and yesterday afternoon the heads of the various departments of the road crowded into his room to bid him farewell and present him with a token of their good feelings. Col. J. H. Howe the advisory counsel to the General Manager of the road, was the spokesman, and made a neat speech. He then presented Mr. Cook with a handsome album, bound in blue morocco and containing the photographs of the President and other officers and heads of departments of the road in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. On the inside of the cover is the following inscription:

"Realizing that the pleasant official relations which for the last fourteen years have existed between yourself and your associate officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are soon to be severed by your decision to retire from the service of the company, we desire that you should have in your possession some memento of those who will a little longer remain in the ranks.

"As the following pages picture to you the familiar features of your long-time associates, let each individual picture convey to you the assurance of a sincere personal regard which has been the sure and steady growth of such association. In your retirement you will take with you the profound respect and affection of those who have long labored by your side, and who will each hope to retain some favored place in the memories you cherish of those years which we have passed together, while we assure you that we are, as ever, so forever, YOUR SINCERE FRIENDS."

Mr. Cook was much affected by the present. He said it was impossible for him to express his gratification at the beautiful gift and the pleasant words accompanying it. He felt glad to remember that he had received nothing but kindness and good will at the hands of his associates. He felt proud to receive such a token from men who had been selected for their ability in the work of building up a great corporation. When he was called by Col. Howe to the office of General Solicitor the stock of the road was for sale at 11 cents on the dollar. Now it was quoted at $1.10. While he had not at all times been equal to the task, he had always discharged his duties to the best of his ability, and his will had never been found wanting. For those who had so kindly remembered him he hoped long-continued health and happiness, and a wish that the inevitable ills of life should touch them lightly, and its joys be theirs in double measure.

HARD KNOCKS EXCHANGED.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE BOXMAKERS' STRIKE—NEITHER SIDE WEAKENS.

The striking boxmakers or their friends were guilty of the first serious outbreak yesterday morning. They met a party of eleven workmen, who were going to Maxwell Bros.', and set upon them with staves and clubs. G. W. Wright, W. H. Hopper, and E. F. Batchelder were the only ones of the party who managed to reach the factory, and it took them until noon, or nearly half a day, to go four blocks. Hopper, who is a tall, stoutly-built man weighing over 200 pounds, said that he had all he could do to fight his way to the factory, and was struck several times with stones. He said that a crowd of probably 150 to 200 men surrounded his little party on the corner of Loomis street and Blue Island avenue, and insisted on all turning back. Hopper and Wright declined to do so, and a fight was inaugurated at once. Wright was struck on the head with the butt of a revolver, and had a cut about four inches in length inflicted. He and some others made a stand, however, and when the crowd chased the timid ones down Blue Island avenue they began an advance toward Maxwell Bros.', which they reached after some time by a roundabout way. No arrests were made.

The strikers and a large crowd of boys hung about all day, and indulged in the pastime of hooting at the police and parading up and down with sticks when the police were not within easy reach of them. Several times an hour Sergt. Enright would order the corners cleared, but as soon as the police retired the crowd gathered again and resumed their yells. At 4:30 o'clock the workmen formed in line, two deep, and were marched to a Blue Island avenue car guarded by a dozen officers. The crowd collected in dense numbers at the corner of the avenue, but the police boarded the car with the men and saw them safely to the corner of Madison street.

No more work will be done at the factory until Monday next, by which time Mr. Maxwell says he will have comfortable bunks built in the nailing room for 100 men, and will lodge and feed all who desire to work. It was claimed by a member of the Boxmakers' Union that none of the strikers were implicated in the assaults on the workmen. He said further that orders had been issued for them to stay away. It was also alleged that union men in shops where the Maxwells had tried to get boxes made had refused to work as soon as they learned that fact. The other manufacturers had therefore sent word to Mr. Maxwell that they would gladly help them out if they could, but the men would not work on boxes for them. The drivers for Maxwell say that they are not armed, but would like to be, because they dare not take out a load and hope to escape unless they have protection. Several loaded wagons stood in the factory-yard all day yesterday for want of men to drive. There is no appearance of a settlement on either side at present.

LAW-BREAKING SALOONKEEPERS

PROSECUTED BY THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE WITHIN THE LAST THREE DAYS.

The following offending saloonkeepers have been prosecuted by Andrew Paxton, the agent of the Citizens' League, within the last three days:

John Gleason, No. 720 Thirty-first street, charged with selling liquor to minors; fined $50 and costs by Justice Prindiville. Charles Monahan, No. 436 State street, charged with selling liquor to a drunken woman; held to the Criminal Court in $200 bonds. Jacob Gebhardt, No. 113 Clinton street, charged with selling liquor to minors in pails; fined $20 and costs and held to the Criminal Court in $200 bonds. Ignatz Kleiber, No. 319 Milwaukee avenue, two charges of selling liquor to minors; fined $20 and costs in each case by Justice Prindiville. Joseph Beck, No. 576 Halsted street, charged with selling liquor to a drunkard; continued to Jan. 7 in $200 bonds by Justice R. H. White. Michael Martin, No. 3251 Ashland avenue, selling liquor to drunkards and minors; continued to Jan. 4 in $200 bonds by Justice Prindiville. H. Bending, No. 141 West Harrison street, charged with selling to minors, two charges; continued to Jan. 5 in $200 bonds by Justice Prindiville. Matthew Sablick, No. 102 Randolph street, charged with selling liquor to minors; fined $20 and costs by Justice Meech. Charles Koester, No. 49 Clark street, charged with keeping a disorderly house; fined $5 and costs by Justice Prindiville. George Freudenberg, No. 1200 State street, charged with selling liquor to drunkards; held to the Criminal Court in $200 bonds by Justice Prindiville. E. Berauck, No. 2 Currier street, charged with selling liquor to drunkards, two charges; continued to Jan. 4 in $200 bonds. Julius Periberg, No. 114 Twelfth street, charged with selling liquor to drunkards; continued to Jan. 7 in $200 bonds by Justice Hammer. John Wooischied, No. 122 Twenty-fifth place, charged with selling liquor to drunkards; continued to Jan. 7 by Justice Hammer in $200 bonds. August Sather, No. 105 West Erie street, charged with selling liquor to minors and allowing minors to play pool; continued to Jan. 7, in $200 bonds, by Justice Hammer. Patrick Joyce, No. 3829 Laurel street, two charges of selling to drunkards; continued to Jan. 7, in $200 bonds, by Justice Hammer. Matthias Schmidt, No. 3947 Halsted street, two charges of selling liquor to drunkards; continued to Jan. 7, in $200 bonds, by Justice Hammer. Thomas Quealy, No. 3755 Halsted street, two charges of selling liquor to drunkards; continued to Jan. 7, in $200 bonds, by Justice Hammer. Augusta Teska, No. 2908 Wentworth avenue, selling liquor to minors and allowing minors to play pool; continued to Jan. 7, in $200 bonds, by Justice Hammer. Emil Hauschultz, No. 3631 Halsted street, two charges of selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house; continued to Jan. 6, in $400 bonds, by Justice Prindiville. Charles Peters, No. 3449 Halsted street, two charges of selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house; continued to Jan. 6, in $400 bonds, by Justice Prindiville. J. Albright, No. 3518 Halsted street, two charges, selling to minors and keeping a disorderly house; continued to Jan. 6, in $400 bonds, by Justice Prindiville. Mrs. Geneva Martin, No. 299 West Lake street, charged with selling to minors; continued to Jan. 6 by Justice Prindiville. George P. Gilman, No. 210 South Water street, charged with selling to drunkards; continued to Jan. 6 by Judge Prindiville. C. H. Burdett, No. 122 Austin avenue, charged with selling liquor to drunkards; continued to Jan. 6 by Justice Prindiville. Alfred Farero and Thomas Turnbull, No. 274 South Water street, charged with selling liquor to drunkards; continued to Jan. 6 by Justice Prindiville.

The following offending saloonkeepers were prosecuted by C. M. Albenson of the North Side Citizens' League:

George R. Shiville, No. 122 North Wells street; held to the Criminal Court for selling liquor to minors and permitting minors to play pool, under bonds of $300 in each case, and also fined $5 and costs for keeping a disorderly house, by Justice Barber. Two warrants were also sworn out before the same Magistrate against H. Klare, No. 70 North Clark street, charged with selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house. Adam Hembes, No. 265 Orchard street, for selling intoxicating liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house; continued for further examination under $300 bonds in each case until Jan. 7 by Justice Kersten. Charles Rathman, No. 55 North Clark street, for keeping a disorderly house; fined $10 and costs by Justice Kersten. Joseph Bollig, No. 153 East Division street, for selling liquor to a drunkard; continued under $600 bail until Jan. 6 by Justice Prindiville. A. Brugner, No. 507 North Western avenue, for selling intoxicating liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house; continued under $600 bond until Jan. 7 by Justice Prindiville. Philip Enders, No. 171 North Clark street, for keeping a disorderly house; fined $10 and costs by Justice Barker.

In Justice Barker's court yesterday Mr. Albertson said that on examining the records at the City-Hall he discovered that I. H. Klare, proprietor of the Klare's Hall above mentioned, had been selling liquor for fourteen years in this city without having procured a license.

POLICE COURT CHROMOS.

AN UNNATURAL SON.

John Aspwall, a surly-looking young man, was before Justice Meech yesterday for disorderly conduct. The complaint was made by his mother, a gray-haired woman, bent with age. "For weeks at a time he is never sober, your Honor," she said. "He does no work, but robs me of the little money I can make. Last night he came home very drunk, and when I refused to fetch him liquor he knocked me down and beat me cruelly."

"Have you anything to say to this?" asked the court.

"No," said the prisoner sullenly.

"You are fined $60," said the Justice, "and it's a pity there's no whipping-post here for brutes like you."

SURE HE'S A BIGAMIST.

Elizabeth Grimes swore out a warrant before Justice Peter Foote yesterday for the arrest of Karl Ober on charges of bigamy and disorderly conduct. Miss Grimes, who claims to be wife No. 2, is a large woman of mature charms and the proprietress of a fur shop on the corner of Clark and Madison streets. Her marriage with Ober, she says, took place nearly two years ago. "After we were married I had nothing against him," said Mrs. Grimes-Ober, "until a month ago, when he was arrested for stealing furs from his employers. The matter was fixed up in some way, but I felt that he was no longer worthy to be called my husband. I told him never to come near me again, but he comes nearly every day."

"But in regard to the bigamy?"

"Well, I think he has a wife in Germany. Of course, I can't prove it, but he lived there till he was 30 years old. Now, doesn't it seem improbable that a man would live there that long without being married? O, I'm sure he is a bigamist."

Ober was not arrested yesterday, but the warrant is in the hands of a Constable.

BEGGED TWO YEARS OFF IT.

A CONVICTED THIEF'S PRAYER FOR MERCY HAS ITS EFFECT ON JUDGE WILLIAMSON.

William Murray, who stole several diamonds from Giles Bros. some time ago, and who testified that he was induced to steal by Andre Andrews, the State street pawnbroker, recently sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for receiving stolen property, was arraigned before Judge Williamson yesterday for sentence. When the prisoner was brought into court State's-Attorney Grinnell said that the two cases of larceny against him were sufficient to send him to the penitentiary for twenty years; but, owing to the service which the prisoner had done the State in giving evidence against Andrews, he would consent to enter a nolle pros. in both cases, with the exception of the first count in the indictment, and suggested that a sentence of five years be imposed.

Murray then made a most pathetic appeal to the court for mercy, swearing that if he were given an opportunity he would reform and accept any kind of labor, however menial, if it were but honest, so that he might be enabled to support his sister. He cited the fact of his having testified against Andrews, as a result of which his life had been attempted by means of poisoned cake which was brought to him at the County Jail, and of which he ate sufficient to nearly end his life. When the portion of the cake which was left untouched was analyzed it was found to contain enough to kill eight men. State's-Attorney Grinnell corroborated this statement, saying that the cake had been brought to the prisoner by a nephew of Mrs. Andrews. The boy had afterwards been detained in the County Jail for two weeks on suspicion, but nothing could be proved against him.

Judge Williamson refused to discharge Murray, owing to the fact of his having been previously an inmate of the penitentiary, but in view of his having testified against Andrews he said he would only impose a sentence of three years. The prisoner appeared to be decidedly pleased at the leniency of the court.

Y. M. C. A.

GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION IN VARIOUS CITIES—ITS MANY ADVANTAGES.

"The steady and rapid growth in membership of the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country," said Superintendent Hemingway of the Chicago association to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "is certainly very encouraging to those interested in the work. Last year Chicago had 3,110 members; this year finds us with 3,600. Boston now has about 4,000; New York, 3,500; Philadelphia, 2,000; San Francisco, 1,800; and Brooklyn, 3,000. Last year the City of Churches had but 1,200 members in its association. The large increase there, however, is doubtless due in a great measure to the recent occupancy of the $300,000 building they have erected. Many inducements to join are furnished young men there, which the cramped quarters of associations in other cities will not permit of. Here in Chicago we have outgrown our building, and it is the earnest hope of the association to in time occupy its own building."

"What advantages and privileges are enjoyed by association members?" was asked.

"By the payment of a fee of $5 any young man of good moral character and cleanly habits, irrespective of religious views or belief, can join the association and be admitted to its privileges. These are instruction in German, vocal music, penmanship, bookkeeping, phonography, mechanical drawing, and English literature, as well as admission to our lectures, our entertainments, our gymnasium, and our libraries. A member is not asked to take up or attend in any department unless he so wishes. In our gymnasium, for instance, we have many young men who are not church-members, and who perhaps rarely, if ever, attend any of the religious exercises. This department is under the charge of a competent instructor and has been fitted up with baths, dressing-rooms, and apparatus as completely as any gymnasium in the country."

"Do you find employment for many applicants?"

"Yes, quite a number. Last year we found positions for 3,699 men and boys. Many of the positions were only temporary, of course, but many proved to be permanent and others but stepping-stones to higher attainment. This year we shall have placed something over 3,000 in positions."

"From what source does the association derive its income?"

"To some extent through the fees paid by members, though they lack a great deal of being sufficient to cover our expenses, which last year reached something over $30,000. When I say that we have 3,600 members I include our life members and those in the railroad departments, from which we of course receive no membership dues. We look principally for our support to our contributors, who yearly subscribe amounts of from $25 to $750 toward carrying on the work. The social features of the organization have proved especially attractive to its members. The wives and daughters of both members and contributors have taken a growing interest in its affairs, and our receptions are invariably well attended. Tomorrow (Friday) afternoon we hold our annual New-Year's reception, when the women will receive the members and their friends from 11 a. to m. 6 and refreshments be partaken of."

GIVING THEM A CHANCE.

JUSTICE WHITE REMEMBERS THAT A NEW YEAR IS UPON THE WRETCHES BEFORE HIM.

Justice C. J. White remembered that the new year was close at hand yesterday as he looked over his docket and saw the usual number of drunks and disorderlies to adjudicate upon. The remembrance of the day also brought to his mind that this was the time above all others when people turn over a new leaf, swear off, promise to never do it again, commence to keep an expense account, and do other foolish things of the sort. He therefore let the first five men who had taken too much "booze" go, after a lecture on the evil. The next batch of five got a fine of $3 each because they were very bad, but the Justice relented and suspended it before the prisoners left the dock. Then Annie O'Connor, alias "The Modoc," came up. She had stood before him so many times, that when Officer Jones said, "Here's Annie again, your Honor," the Judge waved his hand sorrowfully, and said, "I know, I know." The woman began to weep, and between sobs was heard to say something about "Never do it again." "Silence," cried the court; "you know that you will do it again; you can't help it. You have been a nuisance for twelve years. What do you mean by such conduct?"

"O, Jedge, yer Anner, it's eight weeks sin Oi was afore ye now. Oi'm only bad win the cratur gits the bist o' me sinses. Lit me go this toime, New-Year's Day, too, an' Oi'll try to do betther, so Oi will."

"She ought to git wan hundred dollars, Judge, so she ought," said the policeman in charge.

"No, not this time. It is the beginning of a new year, and perhaps she will do better if I give her a chance. Annie, I want you to make a resolution to reform. Go to work and put your earnings to a better use. I will give you one more chance, but if you come before me again I shall be severe. Pay $3 and costs to Mr. La Buy and go."

"Oi hav'nt a sint about me, an' Oi suposhe Oi'll go down."

"O, well, pass out; I can add it to your next fine."

A MIND GONE ASTRAY.

MRS. KIRK, 80 YEARS OF AGE, FOUND INSANE DESPITE HER PLAINTIVE PROTEST TO THE CONTRARY.

Judge Gary of Du Page County heard the insane cases yesterday in the absence of Judge Prendergast. The only one of interest tried was that of Mrs. Kirk, who was led into the room by her son, Alfred Kirk, Principal of the Moseley School. She is 80 years of age, and very feeble. Mr. Kirk testified that his father and mother never got along well together. One of his earliest recollections was of quarrels between them. They were of almost weekly occurrence, and continued for years, until one summer his two sisters and one brother died within five months. Since that time, many years ago, his mother's mind had been unbalanced. His father was a traveling man, and they separated. For fifteen years she had lived alone in Ohio, being supported by the witness. About a year ago he brought her to Chicago, and she had been living with him. During the last few weeks she had become violent, and assaulted members of his family, striking his daughter. He could not tell whether she was insane or only demented. She had a very strong temper, inherited from her father, who possessed an ungovernable one. This trait was transmitted to all of Mrs. Kirk's brothers and sisters, six in number, who were noted for their passionate dispositions, and died long ago.

While the witness was testifying Mrs. Kirk fell back in her chair, and afterward got up and walked aimlessly about until led back to her seat. Dr. Daniel T. Nelson of No. 2400 Indiana avenue testified that he had been called to see Mrs. Kirk once. She manifested all the peculiarities of advanced age, but was in fair physical condition. No other evidence was offered. In a moment or two Mrs. Kirk arose and said, plaintively, to the court: "I am not mad, Judge. Do not believe them; they are trying to get rid of me." Then, trembling with emotion, she turned to her son. "I did not strike his daughter," she said; "his daughter struck me. My body is marked now from the blows I received."

"Where are the marks?" inquired the court.

"O!" was the reply, "I cannot show them to a gentleman."

The jury consulted in their seats, and found that Mrs. Kirk was insane.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Turn-Verein Lincoln met Wednesday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: First Speaker, Carl Rosenow; Second Speaker, Alfred Hanswigh; First Turnmaster, George Machmertz; Second Turnmaster, G. Riese; Recording Secretary, Carl Roehm; Corresponding Secretary, Fritz Moritz; Cashier, Emil Lazarus; Treasurer, George Rachan; Drawing Instructor, Richard Hausner.

At the last semi-annual election of the Union [illegible] held in their halls Dec. 29, the following [illegible] A [illegible] resident, H. W. d'Evers; A Denver man drives a teamer; Treasurer, C. of going 100 miles a day. P. Geudtner; Secretary, Charles E. Whittle; Corresponding Secretary, Sweet Caporal.

OAK PARK.

The following-named persons will welcome all their male friends and acquaintances New-Year's Day in the parlors of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Oak Park, Ill.:

Mesdames W. H. Kerkhoff, C. E. Mandeville, W. E. Blackstone, G. Lasher, P. Smith, O. G. Kellogg, D. L. McDaniels, J. A. Brown, James Barker, A. K. Newman, F. W. Cook, M. A. Preston, E. Memory, G. D. Elderkin, Dr. E. W. Wood, M. B. Start, Jessie Smith, N. T. Holly, Emma Emery, De Camp, Fred Arnold, B. C. Arnold, F. Whitney, W. F. Arnold, Misses Hattie Wood, Effie Fawkes, Mrs. Straight, Mrs. Barker.

WHAT IS INSURANCE?

IT IS THE ABILITY TO MAKE GOOD THE GUARANTEE ISSUED IN THE FORM OF A POLICY.

Prudent business-men or owners of buildings, when their pecuniary interests are jeopardized by fire, are invariably anxious about their insurance policies. To be relieved from this anxiety it is not sufficient to hold a policy guaranteeing a man against losses, but he must feel that the guarantee is something more than a paper promise and that the guarantor has the ability to make good the declaration. In this connection attention is called to the Liverpool & London & Globe Fire-Insurance Company, whose home office is in Liverpool, England, and whose Chicago office, "from which its business throughout the entire Northwest is conducted and controlled," is at 124 La Salle street. The reputation of this great company is world-wide, as also its known conservatism in issuing policies, in taking no chances outside of careful and judicious judgment, and the stringent laws of its organization, wherein every stockholder's liability is unlimited. During the thirty-five years of its American experience its substantiability has been tested in some of the greatest conflagrations of the century, notably the two great Chicago fires and the Boston one, when the company paid $4,500,000 in losses, without deducting interest, with a promptness that proved most acceptable to the fortunate holders of policies. The United States branch shows a net surplus of about $2,000,000. The company's local Board of Directors comprises some of Chicago's most influential and wealthiest citizens—viz: John Crerar, of Crerar, Adams & Co.; Levi Z. Leiter, late of Field, Leiter & Co.; and Ezra J. Warner, of Sprague, Warner & Co. Its Resident Secretary, William Warner, Esq., has been connected with the company for nearly thirty-five years, and it is owing to his efficient and able supervision over nearly 500 agencies that the people of the Northwestern States have been put in position to avail themselves of the assured protection of this stanch and reliable company.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

THE PREDICTIONS OF THE BOSTON "HERALD" ACCOUNTED FOR.

In a recent issue of the Boston *Herald* that journal claimed the East had lost its hold on the wholesale trade of dry goods, and that the metropolis of the Great West (Chicago) had gained what New York and Boston had lost, attributing this movement of the business to two things—the rapid growth and wealth of the country tributary to this city; its immense railroad facilities, and the great energy and activity of the merchants engaged in the business.

No firm in this all-important line has made more rapid strides in a few years than the one at the head of this brief article. Year after year it has added to its sales and warerooms, and today further increases its facilities by taking the large store adjoining on the east of their long-established location, corner of Madison and Franklin streets, actually increasing the capacity 50 per cent. To give a good conception of the requirements of this ever wide-awake house it is accurately ascertained that it today has a grand total of about 395 900 square feet devoted to its business. No New York, Boston, or Philadelphia house is so well prepared with such full and complete stocks of everything pertaining to the dry-goods trade as is Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., whose great increase in business is a sure indication of the high appreciation which its thousands of customers have for the firm.

THE LELAND.

WHAT THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" HAS TO SAY ON THE "GEM OF CHICAGO."

Chicago is noted for its immense and elegant hotels, but the most delightfully located of all is "The Leland," on the corner of Michigan boulevard and Jackson street, facing the Lake-side Park and Lake Michigan. Under the able management of Mr. Warren F. Leland it has gained an enviable reputation, and is widely known as the "Gem of Chicago."

The table is second to none in the country, clerks polite and attentive, and everything possible is done to insure the comfort and convenience of guests.

"The Leland" is patronized by the best class of the traveling public, and tourists will find there all the comforts and luxuries of an elegant home, without the noise and excitement unavoidable in the larger houses.—*New York Tribune, Sept. 27.*

BANK REMOVAL.

BACK TO THE OLD LOCATION, WITH INCREASED FACILITIES.

The National Bank of Illinois will tomorrow open for business in the reconstructed, strictly fire-proof building, Nos. 109 to 115 Dearborn street, which will henceforth be known as the "*Illinois Bank Building.*" With the increased and improved facilities of this bank it is sure to advance still further in popular favor.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

One of the most prosperous real-estate dealers in Chicago is Mr. T. B. Boyd. He began in 1869, and has built up a business second to none in his line in the city. His income for the last year is said to have been about $24,000—an indication that he paid close attention to what was given him to do. He contracted and closed up many large transactions, both in and out of the city, and among them were several stock ranches and farms. The largest was the lease of the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis for Col. Marmaduke to Messrs. Hulbert and Howe of Chicago, for ten years, at a total rent of $587,500. The success of Mr. Boyd shows that attention to business and hard work are sure to be handsomely rewarded.

TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO.'S NEW OFFICES.

The Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., so long located corner of State and Randolph streets, is now located with their main offices in Rooms 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the new Illinois Bank Building, 115 Dearborn street. Their facilities for commercial reports, collections, and all business pertaining to a commercial agency, both in this country and Europe, are better than ever and will enable them to render valuable service to commercial interests.

SCHRADER BROS. REAL ESTATE.

One of the veteran real-estate firms of Chicago, 91 Fifth avenue, report a very good trade during the past year with promise of a still more prosperous season for 1886. This firm, while doing a general real-estate business, have been specially identified with the management and sale of North Side property, of which they have an extensive list, besides many choice locations in business and residence property on the South and West Sides.

F. C. VIERLING,

who is among the busiest and best established of the real-estate men in Chicago, was seen at his office, No. 110 Dearborn street. Mr. V. gives his attention to the purchase, sale, and management of property in all parts of the city, in which is included a large renting list. A largely-increased activity in real estate is anticipated for 1886.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
George W. Lodge, Jane Fitzpatrick	21—19
Frank Pelican, Alexander Blair	21—19
Dennis Keating, Mary A. Long	27—21
Kent Collins, Bridget McCarthy	22—20
John Lourek, Colehour, Mary Kalar, same	23—23
Bernherd Hardnigh, Elisa Bopp	25—24
Harry Smith, South Chicago, Aggie Hart, same	25—18
P. Schmal, Crown Point, Lizzie Reeder, same	26—24
Joseph Gutschick, Mary Fischer	21—20
Gustav Heeki, Theresa Lifka	22—22
Isaac M. Dennis, Mary Bennett	24—25
Matej Probel, Mary Kofronona	28—24
Alonzo A. Sherman, Barbara F. Perham	23—23
George Ehrhard, Mary Klein	22—20
Edward W. Pike, Josie Jarsey	23—25
Carl A. Oreson, Anna J. Olson	28—22
Albert Schoenberg, Emma Hendricks	23—23
Julius Otto, Gussie Trautner	27—27
Franck Block, Bertha Laboda	23—18
Andrew Henneberry, Mary Corbek	25—23
George C. McDonald, Maude Osterman	28—25
James A. Hawker, Sarah A. King	34—30
William Hunnemel, Joliet; Mary Wrinckler	31—28
Max Morgenthau, Rosa Meyers	32—21
George M. Foley, May Lawlee	22—18
John Fischer, Kate Loeber	30—19
William W. Bowers, Susie B. Spears	27—24
Lewis Levy, Jennie Simon	24—19
Alexander Hansen, Josafine Johansen	55—38
William A. Reis, Grand Crossing; Belle Ashford, Grand Crossing	25—20

MANDEL BROTHERS.

10th Annual Sale

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Linens, Housekeeping Goods,

—AND—

Hamburg Embroideries,

Monday, Jan. 4th.

Greatest Assortment Ever Shown.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.

117 to 123 State-st.

Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William E. Rexses, Desplaines; Mary Clark, Desplaines	25—21
Jacob Moses, Caroline Marx	29—29
Charles Lapp, Minnie Mallman	29—26
George W. Danton, Arlington Heights; Louisa Geeske, Palatine	35—22
Thomas J. Osborne, Sarah A. Townsend	30—24
J. George Meehan, Frances E. McIntyre	25—20
John Mohrmann, Marie Meier	25—22
George Lucas, Annie Williams	39—36
Charles P. Smith, Hattie B. Jackson	47—33
Anthony W. Wermerskirchen, Ray Folz	25—20
Fred Baker, Susie Williams	22—20
Eugene Mallet, Rosa Grinahan	21—18
Johan Kral, Marie Remes	26—20
Gustav Werkmeister, Louise Wilt	29—24
George L. Cottrell, Minnie Lange	30—24
August Butgerit, Barbara Brown	25—21
George F. Spaulding, Sadie T. Breckbill	26—24

MARRIAGES.

OTTO—TRAUTNER—New Year's Eve, at 7 p. m. at the residence of the bride, No. 20 North Carpenter-st., Dr. Julius Otto and Gussie Trautner, the Rev. Dr. Lambrecht officiating.

WINANS—FORREST—Tuesday, Dec. 29, by the Rev. David Keene, D. D., of Milwaukee, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Petrie, Mr. Henry D. Winans of New York City and Clara B., youngest daughter of Thomas L. Forrest of this city.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BRESNAN—Dec. 30, at his residence, No. 150 South Clinton-st., Police Officer Thomas J. Bresnan, native of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 35 years.

Funeral from his late residence Sunday, Jan. 3, at 11 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars from the Union Depot and St. Paul Road to Calvary. Friends of the family invited to attend.

BOYNTON—Edward E. Boynton, infant son of Henry F. and Florence B. Boynton, of infantile convulsions, aged 1 month and 15 days.

☞ Fulton (Ill.) papers please copy.

BOOTH—At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Pratt Hamilton, 134 Loomis-st., Spencer Booth, aged 84 years.

Funeral at the house Friday, Jan. 1, at 11 a. m.

BUELL—At his residence near Sterling, Ill., Dec. 30, Clinton C. Buell, brother of Ira W. Buell of Chicago.

DOYLE—Michael Doyle, aged 45 years, native of Ballylongford, County Kerry, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 5 East Erie-st., Saturday, Jan. 2, to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where high mass will be celebrated at 10:15, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

HULL—Thomas Hull, Dec. 31, at 176 North Curtis-st. Funeral Jan. 1, 2 p. m.; remains taken to Fond du Lac for burial.

JANES—The funeral services of Mrs. Janes, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scudder, are to be held at the First Presbyterian Church Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. No flowers.

LLOYD—The 30th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Horace H. Lloyd, in his 48th year.

Funeral from the Cathedral, corner Washington and Peoria-sts., at 11 a. m., Saturday, Jan. 2, to Rosehill.

LAWRENCE—At 311 Washington-boulevard, Dec. 31, 1885, of diphtheria, Agnes Lawrence, aged 8 years, daughter of Theodore F. and the late Lizzie L. Lawrence.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

McCALL—Dec. 31, at 5:30 a. m., James A. McCall, at his residence, No. 152 Emerson-av., aged 37.

Funeral from his residence Saturday, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

MIGELY—Rudolph Migely, Dec. 30, in his 75th year. Funeral from his late residence, 2430 Prairie-av., Sunday, Jan. 3, at 12:30 p. m., to Graceland.

MUSSELMAN—At 659 West North-av., Dec. 30, George Musselman, aged 14 months, only child of W. H. and Annie E. Musselman.

Funeral Friday, Jan. 1, at 12 o'clock, to Forest Home.

RUBENSTEIN—H. W. Rubenstein, Dec. 30, in his 42d year.

Funeral from 446 South Canal-st., Friday, at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp, to Graceland.

☞ New York papers please copy.

WELCH—Dec. 30, Walter, beloved husband of Mary Welch, aged 60 years.

Funeral Saturday, Jan. 2, from his late residence, 16 Gurley-st., at 10 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WINTHER—At 7:40 a. m., Dec. 30, 1885, of malignant diphtheritis, Otto Winther, aged 33 years 2 months and 10 days, formerly of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Funeral from Jordan's, 14 East Madison-st., at 1:40 p. m. Jan. 1, 1886; thence to Oakwoods by cars.

WOLCOT—E. J. Wolcot died at Wolcot, Ind., Dec. 30, 1885, aged 66 years.

Funeral at Belvidere. N. W. R. R. train at 10:30 a. m., Jan 1.

ZILLINGER—At 643 West Chicago-av., Jennie, beloved wife of M. Zillinger, aged 28 years, 11 months, 2 days.

Funeral Saturday at 1:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE HELD IN the Lecture-Room of the Second Presbyterian Church on New Year's morning at 9 o'clock. It is expected that the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., the pastor, will conduct the services.

GEORGE H. THOMAS' POST, NO. 5, G. A. R., will keep open house at Grand Army Hall, No. 167 East Washington-st., from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., Jan. 1, 1886. A fraternal invitation is extended to all old soldiers to visit them and partake of coffee and hard-tack, and have a smoke.

MR. ROBERT CLARK, PRESIDENT OF THE St. Andrew's Society, with Mrs. Clark, and their daughter, Miss Grace, will be pleased to meet the members of the society and other friends at the Sherman House, Parlor A, on New Year's-Day, from 12 m. to 4 p. m.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY BOARD MEETING will be held at the Erring Woman's Refuge on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10 a. m.

THE UNION VETERAN LEAGUE ROOMS, at No. 185 South Clark-st., will be kept open all day today, and here the members will receive their friends.

Notice of Removal.

J. G. LANGGUTH,

Dealer in OPTICAL GOODS, STEREOPTICONS, &c., has this day removed to No. 38 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

The next first-class California Excursion via the Union and Central Pacific Railways will leave Chicago at noon Jan. 12, 1886. Fare for round trip, $113.15. Return tickets good for six months. For full particulars apply to T. B. GAULT, Gen'l Agent, 67 Clark-st.

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KRANZ'S CANDIES

THE YEAR 1885.

Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures of Chicago for the Last Year.

Increased Receipts of Hogs, Corn, Oats, and Flour, but Less of Wheat, Rye, and Lumber.

The Total Trade of the Year Measured by $949,000,000, Being a Gain of Nearly 2 Per Cent.

The Value of Produce Less, Owing to Reduced Prices—Wholesale and Manufactures Show an Increase.

The history of the trade and commerce of Chicago during the year just ended is a comparatively monotonous one. It is marked with few excitements, and those of a tame order, when measured against some that are prominent on the record of previous years. To use a nautical simile, we may say that our commercial ship has been riding in the trough of the sea, with high rollers in the far distance, but with the waves on each side of us not big enough to cause disaster. The storm was already over twelve months ago, but the sea has scarcely calmed down yet sufficiently to permit the repair of the mischief that was wrought when the tempest was at its hight.

A year ago the situation looked very blue. There was a general cutting down of expenses in most departments and a widespread fear of bankruptcy. Some establishments reduced their expenses by as much as 20 per cent, and others prepared to do so but found it unnecessary. Things continued to grow worse till towards the beginning of March, but not in the way that had been expected. The dullness of trade was bad enough, but it was tided over without much trouble so far as this city was concerned, the principal feature being an unusually close collection of accounts in the absence of much new business. The next three months were good by comparison, but trade was slow, and received but a slight stimulus from the prospect of trouble outside this country. In June the bank clearings were larger than a year previously, and since then those of each month have been larger than those of the corresponding figures for 1884. The last six months have witnessed a stiffening in prices in some directions, but it has scarcely been general, and the competition has continued close enough to keep down the profits in all departments of business to a very small percentage of the value of the property handled.

The year has been one of unusual turmoil in the world outside. Its leading feature was a general preparation for war, with little fighting. Some blood was shed in the Soudan, on the Chinese coast, on the Afghan border, and on Canadian soil; but the quantity was very small as compared with what was threatened and feared. The French withdrew from the Western Pacific and the English from the banks of the Nile, but for many months after the Old World watched with almost breathless interest the action of the Russian and British Governments as their forces lowered at each other across the backbone of the Asiatic Continent, and when the dogs of war were called off in that quarter it was only to bay deep-mouthed around the Balkans, and fighting was begun there on a small scale just at the time when the old-fashioned rules of warfare require that armies should go into winter quarters. About the same time the British forces were ordered to Burmah. Then there was the terrible cholera visitation in Southern Europe during the warm weather, and more than one rumor that it had reached our own shores. The natural result of all this, to say nothing of the minor threatenings of war due to the meddlings of Germany in Australia and the Caroline Isles, with our own cattle exodus from an area nearly half as large as that disputed over in Eastern Europe, was a very unsettled feeling here. But it had a more direct bearing upon the business of Chicago than many people are aware of. The packers of this city were called on to furnish a good many million pounds of meats for provisioning the armies of the contending nations, our wheat market was depressed by the anxiety of Russian holders to rush their grain into England before the declaration of war should place an embargo on the movement, and our export business was further hampered by the locking up of many ocean steamers for possible use in the transportation of war material.

Outside of this there are few features to describe. The course of the speculative markets, the current of our wholesale trade, and our manufacturing activities have all alike been much more regular than ordinary and present few salient points. But there is one gratifying fact. They have exhibited less of the depression and distress that marked the former years that lie at the minimum points in the curve which may be drawn to represent the ups and downs of the commercial tide. The current may have been sluggish, but it has not ceased to be one. A partial closing of our iron-mills, which occurs in most years, has been the principal suspension of activity. No broken banks and no large mercantile failures dot the record. Our business-men may not have made large profits, but as a rule they have more than paid expenses, and a few have netted a fair sum as a reward for their exertions; while the toilers have met with less difficulty in finding employment than they feared twelve months ago, and have certainly not been obliged to accept the wholesale reductions of pay that were then prophesied would be the rule for the new year. The cloud has proved to have a silver lining which was not visible at the close of 1884; and it is less dense now than then, though it cannot yet be said to have rolled away.

The explanation of this is found in the fact that the shrinking process had terminated about the time that everybody thought the bottom had fallen out of prices. They have not ranged quite so high as for 1884, but a little higher than at the close of that year. They fell badly in the six months preceding the summer before last, sank very slowly to the middle of the winter, and have since changed little. But the recent tendency has been rather to rise than to fall. In other words, the policy of buying no more than could be sold resulted in a reduction of the stocks in the hands of consumers to a minimum some months ago. They have since been buying at a rate equal to the current consumption, and not much more than that, if any. The consequence is a healthy trade, but one untouched by the excitements of the times, which are mistakenly called "good," when folks buy more than they want and thus lay the foundation for a succeeding depression. There has been a little "laying in" recently, but scarcely enough of it to restore the stocks in the hands of dealers to a normal fullness.

The change from a Republican to a Democratic Administration at Washington has but little affected the business of the country, and that of Chicago scarcely at all. The death of lt in the early part of last month did o unsettle confidence for a while than the vote of a year ago last November. There has been no change in the tariff and the financial policy of the Government, t a manipulation of the debt statement, which, however absurd it may be, as it deceives nobody. Fortunately our circulating medium is on such a that dull times have not affected except to make it cheaper to those to use it and can give good security repayment. Money has been dear in the a little of it would buy a good deal property, and for this very reason it is The fact that it was difficult to place money to good advantage in business during the summer led to its free investment in real estate and improvements thereon. The building of residences has again been prosecuted very actively, while the larger class of structures have been erected more sparingly than in two or three former years. The tendency of this is to a gradual improvement in the appearance of the city as a whole, an enhancement of the comfort of our resident population, and ultimately a lowering of rents, which will render it easier for the average man to live. We may remark that the tendency to investment in building, alike by capitalists and wage-workers, in this city ever since the culmination of the speculative excitement of 1881 has been a leading cause why the depression has told upon this city less strongly than on many other places. The activity of the building trades has given employment to thousands of workers. Of course the main spring of this movement is an abiding faith on the part of the many in the future of Chicago.

The following columns contain a review of the business of the city for 1885, the estimates of values being confined to those of personal property. The total does not include real estate, nor even the cost of the buildings erected thereon, except as such cost appears under the separate headings in manufactures. It is also independent of speculative transactions on the Board of Trade or elsewhere, except as those operate to affect the first selling value of the property as handled there. Even after excluding all this we make a further deduction for inevitable duplications between the different departments, chiefly the manufacturing and the wholesale. The object has been to present a summary of the year's business on substantially the same plan as that pursued for many former years in these columns, so that the series shall permit a truthful comparison of the facts which measure the growth of the city in its business aspects. It is evident that widely different totals might be obtained for this or any other of the years in the series. For instance, the line may be drawn so as to either include or exclude the men who manufacture boots and shoes to measure for their individual customers, and those who handle goods on commission without passing them through the warehouses of this city. It is likewise evident that the proportion of these to the whole has very much changed within a few years, a fact which renders it very difficult to make a record that shall fairly compare with previous ones.

Our figures showing the movement of produce are the aggregates of those furnished (most of them daily to the Board of Trade) by the Custom-House, railroads, etc., and the inspectors and registrars of grain and provisions, and from other official sources. The figures and facts for value were obtained by observation of the markets and by personal canvass among representative men in the different departments.

The following table of percentages of volume and value presents a bird's-eye view of the activity of the city in the leading directions during last year as compared with 1884, the figures for which are taken as 100 in each case. While most of the percentages are only approximations, they are close enough to be of value in enabling the reader at a glance to form an idea of the growth of our trade and commerce as a whole and the relative importance of the principal items which contribute thereto:

	Quantity.	Value.
Corn	104	91
Wheat	69	79
All breadstuffs	96	92
Hogs	130	103
Cattle	104	90
Total farm produce	103	95
Lumber	95	105
Groceries	115	97
Dry goods	105	100
Total wholesale	104	102½
Iron manufactures	100	105
Hog packing	129	103
Building	103	100
Total manufactures	102	108½
Total trade of city	104	101¾
Bank clearings	102¾	.....

The following is an approximation to the total value of our trade in 1885:

Produce trade	$337,500,000
Wholesale	380,000,000
Manufactures	318,500,000
Total	$1,036,000,000

These three departments, however, overlap each other, especially the last two. A great many items have been counted twice; as material manufactured here has been sold at wholesale by the manufacturer. Following the same plan as in former years, we estimate for this doubling up, and deduct from the above $87,000,000. We then have the following:

Total trade of 1885	$949,000,000
Total trade of 1884	933,000,000
Increase	$16,000,000

or a gain of 1¾ per cent.

The following are our totals for a series of past years. The figures in the fourteenth line are for the twelve months from Oct. 11, 1871, to Oct. 11, 1872, the series having been interrupted by the great fire:

Year.	In currency.	In gold.
1885	$949,000,000	$949,000,000
1884	933,000,000	933,000,000
1883	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000
1882	1,045,000,000	1,045,000,000
1881	1,015,000,000	1,015,000,000
1880	900,000,000	900,000,000
1879	764,000,000	764,000,000
1878	655,000,000	650,000,000
1877	621,500,000	595,000,000
1876	652,000,000	587,000,000
1875	657,000,000	566,000,000
1874	639,000,000	575,000,000
1873	596,090,000	514,000,000
1871-'72	490,000,000	437,000,000
1870	439,000,000	377,000,000
1869	450,000,000	336,000,000
1868	434,000,000	310,000,000
1860	97,000,000	97,000,000
1850	20,000,000	20,000,000

FINANCIAL.

The first half of the year was a period of small profits to lenders on account of the low rates of interest, but during the summer the situation began to improve, and the returns on capital gradually increased the last six months. There were months during which 3 per cent was accepted on loans for thirty days with warehouse receipts as collateral, and in some cases call money was put out at 2½. The best mercantile paper sold at 4 and 4½ per cent, and ordinary accommodations were to be had at 5. Even with these low rates the quantity of funds in the banks available for lending was largely in excess of the needs of borrowers. In the early fall renewals were made on a higher level, and at the close of the year the bankers quoted 5 per cent as the lowest rate for loans on call and for thirty days with warehouse receipts or the best securities for collateral; 6 for the highest grade of time loans; 7 and 8 for small sums or on an inferior grade of paper. The shipments of currency to the country towns were large during the movement of spring wheat from farmers' hands, and moderate quantities were sent out for the purchase of hogs a little later. The deposits of the country banks in this city were therefore small at the close of the year. Many of the country banks also borrowed freely in the way of rediscounts. Eastern exchange sold at such prices most of the year that it was profitable to send currency neither to nor from the seaboard. There were few shipments both ways, but they sufficed to restore the equilibrium. Special orders for currency were sent from this city to New York from time to time on account of the scarcity of small bills, but it was an unprofitable operation—merely one of convenience—and had nothing to do with the exchange market. Gold was sometimes shipped in response to these orders, as it was difficult to get the currency even in the East. Both gold and silver were often sent from Chicago to the surrounding country on orders for currency. Transactions in foreign bills were not specially heavy, the exports of wheat being moderate and the Continent of Europe being practically closed against our hog products.

Stock speculation increased largely. Chicago was the centre of several important deals, the most conspicuous of which was the bull movement in St. Paul stock. The election of P. D. Armour as a director and his confidence in the value of the property rallied many strong men to the support of the stock. The holdings in this city at one time could not have been less than 75,000 shares. The price was rapidly advanced under the purchases of the Armour party and has been as well sustained as the price of any stock on the New York list. A deal in the stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road was run by John R. Hoxie, who at one time said he was the holder of 72,000 shares. The buying by the smaller operators in this city was quite large. There was also an important pool in Chicago & Northwestern stock, the leading member of which is supposed to have been Samuel W. Allerton. The increase in the number of stock-brokerage houses and the facilities for doing business was larger than in any previous year. A great many small operators have come in, and they have been more successful than usual. The dealings some days have probably run as high as 150,000 shares.

The following were the aggregate bank clearings in this city:

	1885.	1884.
January	$189,867,993.34	$200,979,283
February	140,472,633.93	180,663,747
March	159,461,745.28	186,823,366
April	184,327,861.83	199,126,563
May	189,280,890.97	206,735,083
June	205,145,332.58	186,944,774
July	189,373,443.72	172,241,144
August	178,296,040.36	166,818,089
September	192,897,440.66	177,440,516
October	234,770,623.21	204,715,254
November	223,931,574.09	173,955,219
December	230,805,423.10	202,907,348
Totals	$2,318,579,003.07	$2,259,350,386
Do 1883		2,525,622,994
Do 1882		2,366,536,855
Do 1881		2,229,463,270
Do 1880		1,725,684,894
Do 1879		1,257,756,124
Do 1878		967,184,093
Do 1877		1,044,678,476

The trade in investment securities was fairly satisfactory, but brokers and dealers were much embarrassed in making purchases by the firmness with which the securities were held. Local issues were most of the time very scarce. The only new issue of any considerable amount was $1,000,000 City Railway 4½s, which were readily taken. The sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were $9,000,000 of bonds and 15,000 shares of stock against $12,000,000 of bonds and about 15,000 shares of stock in 1884. The operations of the private dealers and brokers would make about the same relative showing as between the two years. It has often been necessary for them to buy securities not naturally seeking this city as a market in order to supply the demand from investors.

FARM PRODUCE.

The produce markets have been generally dull, with much smaller fluctuations in prices than usual, while the average has been a low one. The absence of speculative excitements to cause abnormal inflation of nominal values has allowed the lower grades to average nearer to the prices of the contract material than in most former years. The volume handled was much larger in flaxseed, live stock, and meats, moderately so in the animal products, such as butter, cheese, and wool, and exhibits a slight loss in breadstuffs, a falling off in wheat and rye being nearly compensated by the gain in flour. The farm has given us more, on the whole, than in 1884, while the forest has contributed a little less in the shape of lumber.

The changes in the relative quantities of the material received here have corresponded rather closely with those of crop production, though not strictly so in all cases, even when allowance is made for the fact that the different crop years and the calendar are not the same. We have received less of corn than we would have done but for the severe discriminations against us in the matter of rail freights, and less of wheat because of the fact that the greatest yield was in the Northwest, which finds a nearer market in Minneapolis for grinding, and in Duluth a more direct one for shipment to the East or to Europe. Our live-stock trade has been increased by the difficulty of finding as good market elsewhere for hogs, and to a small extent by the Presidential order to vacate the cattle-grazing grounds in the Southwest. Our lumber business has been restricted somewhat by the more general use of brick and stone for building in this city and by a minor diversion of supply from Chicago as a market. On the other hand, a great deal of wheat came here that could not be sold except in a speculative way, and it is not too much to say that our market was the safety-valve of that cereal during no small part of the year, when there was apparently no demand for it by consumers. On the whole, there is little ground for complaint as to results, however much of fault may be legitimately found with certain agencies that have been actively at work in striving to attract or drive business away from this city.

The volume of speculative trading shows a decided decrease, which was felt all the more because of the universal preparation for more on the removal to new quarters last May. Apparently there is room for a large growth up to the measure of the augment in facilities eight months since. The aggregate for last year was probably 15 per cent less than that for 1884, the fact being chiefly traceable to a lack of the excitements which marked that year in corn and pork. The trading has, however, been more of the scalping order than ever before, though the change to that condition may be said to have occurred more than twelve months ago. There has been some buying and selling in the hope of realizing large profits in proportion to the quantity handled, but this was not the rule. The reason for this lay in the fact that prices were already so low as to diminish the chances of a further big decline, while the general dullness outside and the exceeding cheapness of most other articles of merchandise held out little prospect of a large rise in prices unless from a material increase in the foreign demand, which did not come. With France and Germany practically closed against us, while England was partly drawing her hog supplies from the latter and filling her deficiencies of breadstuffs largely from her own colonies, the transaction of an export business has been more difficult than in any former year, the constant tendency has been to a glut of material, especially in wheat and hog product, and it has been a hard task to prevent our large stocks from being much larger.

But if we have not been able to get rid of the material so fast as some people have thought to be desirable we have furnished a market in which it could be bought and sold by the whole world. This has been especially the case with wheat. The cargoes sent from India, Russia, and California were hedged against by sales here; as were the purchases by millers in Minneapolis and storers in Duluth; and the varying prospects of war in the Old World formed reasons for a vast amount of trading here by foreign speculators. This market has thus had to carry not only the stocks accumulating at this point, but much of that held in other places. It has been charged with the weight of nearly all of our visible supply, and with much of that afloat on the ocean as well. It is this fact which has made our market at times so heavy and yet enabled it to keep relatively higher than others. The very ponderosity of the machine has caused it to move slowly and respond so slightly to influences that would have driven the markets at other places wild with excitement had they not been restrained by the reported insouciance at Chicago. We have acted the part of motor and flywheel as well, gathering up the power when accretions came from outside and storing it for use after those outside forces had ceased to act.

The secret of all this largely lies in the fact that our board is in very great part composed of the class of traders who are designated as "scalpers." It is they who make a market and sustain it. Apparently they stand ready to shave a slice from every loaf, and exact toll from each bushel or pound of produce that is offered for sale or that may come on the market. And to this extent they are largely what they seem. But they are wonderful steadiers of the course of prices. But for them the offering of a few car-loads more or less of grain would often cause great fluctuations, as it does in such places as St. Louis. They know that the course of prices always presents a series of minor ups and downs, even at the times when it is most decidedly weak or strong, and for this reason they are willing to buy on very little decline and sell on a small advance, being well aware that in much more than half the number of cases a few minutes will bring a change of conditions that will enable them to reverse the operation at a small profit. As a rule the scalper is willing to take an eighth of a cent profit on a transaction, and does not go home except with a clean slate. If from any cause he is unable to even up by the time for adjournment he is very apt to buy a privilege to protect himself against any very large change in prices at the opening of the next day.

And these privileges are also a most important means of steadying the market. Many a time and oft it would have gone "all to pieces" in spite of the scalpers but for the puts or calls that were sold the previous afternoon. The market has gone down till it touched the put price and there struck a barrier as effective as a wall of granit in stopping a further decline. The trading in privileges is an offense against the laws of the State, and is not recognized by the Board of Trade to the extent of enforcing the payment of obligations incurred by it. But its utility is scarcely open to question, and its methods not more objectionable than the taking out of a policy of insurance against loss by fire. The Board of Trade should use its influence to obtain a repeal of the law.

The people outside the board who send in orders to trade have largely adopted the methods of the scalper, in kind if not in degree. They have favored the "resting order" this last year more than ever before. They name a figure at which the commission merchant may buy or sell when he can do so, and, having assumed an obligation, they name another price which will limit loss on the transaction if not the possible profit. The speculator sees the market going up or down and judges that it will turn at about a certain point. He gives his instructions accordingly, and thus becomes a veritable scalper, though not watching the market so closely as do his brethren in the pit. The order to buy or sell outright is becoming more and more scarce, while the commission men are not infrequently waiting to pick up or sell untold millions of bushels of grain when the market reaches a certain point. Our wheat market was very largely influenced by this kind of trading through several months of the year, and more so in the new location than in the old. The reason for this is to be found in the action of the board in cutting off quotations on the removal to its new building. It became impossible to many men to follow the course of the market as they had been accustomed to do, and those of them who did not cease trading altogether largely adopted the plan above mentioned. It is now generally conceded that the policy was a mistaken one, the remedy being at least as bad as the disease it was meant to cure. The bucket-shop business was not killed off as expected, and the members of the board lost a good deal of business as well as sympathy. The action was well meant, but it did harm. The board resolved about two months ago to let the quotations go out to any one who was vouched for by a member, and the quotations are now as free as ought to be desired.

We have lately had considerable more than the average of grumbling about the gambling on 'Change. Some of the Eastern papers have had very much to say about its iniquity and inexpediency, especially as applied to wheat. The wiseacres who do not appear to have the first glimmer of a correct idea of the prevailing conditions have abused Chicago en masse, and its Board of Trade in particular, because this city has held over a few million bushels of the surplus from the harvest of 1884, which nobody seemed to want for the time being. It should not be necessary to make other answer to all this than to point to the fact that when the price of wheat was let down to 70 cents per bushel a little more than a year ago the foreign demand for it did not exhibit any improvement and that the good wheat of Chicago and the poor wheat of the New York elevators has been alike difficult to sell abroad, though pushed with an energy previously unknown in the export trade. The speculators did let prices down pretty low about the close of 1884, chiefly in consequence of a pressure from outside; but it may be truthfully said of them that during the whole of last year they held up the market far above what it would have been without them, and were the means, directly and indirectly, of enabling the farmers of the West to obtain a great deal more for their grain and hogs than could have been done in the absence of their action. The same was true of corn the last two months as of wheat in the earlier part of the year and it was true of provisions for the whole of the summer season. Considering the vast influence exerted by the Chicago market in favor of the producer, it would be morally right to exact for its benefit a toll for every pound of farm produce in the West that is sold without coming to this market, and it is the hight of iniquity that the railroad system should have for so long discriminated against us by carrying the property more cheaply for others than for Chicago men. It is matter for sincere congratulation that after much long suffering our merchants have at last united in what promises to be an imperative demand that the evil be abolished.

It should not be forgotten that it is the existence of a speculative market here, though of the scalping phase, which has prevented us from degenerating to the position of a mere wayside station through which the produce would pass instead of being handled here. The memory of a young man in the trade is sufficient to run back to the time when the railroad manager would no more have thought of competing with the lake route to the seaboard than of carrying the property East for nothing. The natural course of things was for the Western line to bring it here to be loaded into vessels, and only the relatively small quantities that were imperatively needed during the winter months went to the seaboard by rail. Now the tendency is to through shipments direct from the country point to the Eastern distributor, the unit of measure being the car-load, instead of the cargo. The railroads have fostered this trade by tariffs which have discriminated against us to the extent of at least five cents per hundred pounds, in addition to the terminal charges here, which are heavier than in other Western cities. The tendency of the trade to go around us or straight through without stopping is chiefly counteracted by the advantages which Chicago offers as a market all the year round and every day in the year except holidays. The buyer of produce at country points can make arrangements to ship it in here whether there be a market for it elsewhere or not, and can sell it before or after, or at the instant of fixing his price with the farmer, as may seem most expedient. He can take advantage of the variations in our market without asking at all times if his stuff be ready to ship or if the railroad company be ready to furnish transportation. And similar advantages are offered to the buyer over and above those that result from the ease with which the required banking facilities can be obtained. Untold millions of bushels of corn are sold in the early part of the winter to be delivered here the following summer, and thousands of tons of meats are similarly sold here in the autumn to be shipped east months afterwards. In both cases the property is actually carried by the speculator and also most of the risk of the transaction. It is his intervention that enables the farmer to deliver his corn to cribs when he has little else to do and while it is yet too soft to be shelled. It is largely to this that is due the ability of our packers to pay out $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 for hogs in the cold weather and hold a large part of the product through the following summer, if it be not sooner wanted for consumption. It is this that has carried some 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in our elevators all through last year, and will probably prove to have done good service by holding it over to a time of comparative scarcity. It is this that has prevented the shrinkage of our cash transactions in produce to less than half their present annual volume.

That speculation enhances the price for which an article is sold in this market may be proved by reference to the fact that breadstuffs and pork products are selling, even in what we call depressed times, for more than they commanded before the War of the Rebellion, though the cost of production is undeniably much less and the money value of most other staples of consumption has been largely reduced. But an even more immediate proof is furnished by the fact that the difference between the prices of the speculative grades and those below them averages considerably more than the difference due to value for purposes of consumption, though it stands to reason that the latter are also lifted by the former. For instance: the price of No. 3 spring wheat has averaged not far from 12 cents per bushel less than that of No. 2 for several years past, while both home millers and exporters agree that the difference in value is scarcely ever more than eight, and generally does not exceed six cents. The extra speculative premium of not less than five cents is sought to be saved by the millers of this city, who buy all the No. 3 they can, and by the exporter, who picks it up whenever he gets a chance; while it even pays to buy the lower grade for shipment to Milwaukee, and for sifting and cleaning up into the speculative grade by local and other "grain doctors." It is this feature that causes the piling up of big stocks in store, they being mostly composed of the speculative grade, which is not wanted while the other can be obtained, or under some tempory drop in prices which brings it within the reach of limited buying orders. The stocks which some unreasoning people allege to be piled up here without a proper excuse therefor are precisely the quantities that form the surplus which consumers do not want for the time being, and which it is absurd to offer till they do want it, unless the holder is prepared to offer it at a sacrifice. Even in the times of corner excitement, when prices were forced far above what they ought to have been, the supply of the kind of produce that was wanted for consumption has been very little affected and that only for a short time. Our last corner in No. 3 wheat, which raised the price of that grade to 30 cents above that of No. 3, was not accompanied by a rise in the price of flour, and the subsidence of the corner did not cause a change of one cent per barrel in the price of flour. So of our last corner in pork, when the shorts had to pay $27.50 per barrel, the people who wanted pork to eat could get a very good article at $16, which was considered to be not at all dear for those times. It was only the speculators that had to pay for their inability to reason correctly when they ventured to sell something which they did not own, and deserved little more sympathy than does the gambler who loses where he had expected to make the other party stand the loss.

We remark here that outside of the regular business of buying and selling the cash property as receiver or shipper, the trading in produce is apt to be either scalping or cornering. As the latter is always found fault with whenever it occurs, there remains but the other to fall back upon, which is a point worthy of being commended to the attention of those who complain that our markets have degenerated into mere scalping pits. The man who goes in to either buy or sell on a large scale is very apt to be regarded as an enemy by some one, especially if that somebody happen to be implicated as deeply on the other side of the deal. The men who run corners are not to be envied or commended, but they are not necessarily worse than those who are the losers. Still, a corner excitement is something like war between nations in its influence on the morals of the community after the struggle is over; and for this reason it is to be deprecated. It needs not to be told that the scarceness of corners in produce during last year was not due to the existence of a higher moral tone on the board or away from it, but to the absence of inducement thereto. Material of all kinds has been too plentiful to encourage the hope of making money by cornering it.

The number of firms on 'Change who have been obliged to suspend during the year is very small, and the list includes no large failures, such as have been chronicled for many previous years. This comparative immunity is partly due to the fact that prices have not fluctuated so widely, but is in no small measure to be credited to the Clearing-House system, which was established a little more than two years ago, and enables traders to keep much closer track of each other than they could do previously. So far as known no very large losses have been sustained by parties either on or off the board as a result of trading. The greatest losers were three or four men who had made their money in produce in earlier days and one who had been similarly fortunate in dry goods. They had faith in wheat which was not justified by the facts, several successive ventures on the long side being disastrous. A few others who were persistent bears made a great deal of money. In both cases, however, the processes were slow, on account of the absence of rapid fluctuations in prices on a large scale.

The following were the monthly clearings in the Board of Trade Clearing-House:

	1885.	1884.
January	$10,242,618.75	$11,841,431
February	4,224,434.37	10,140,566
March	6,852,195.00	11,405,439
April	12,576,458.75	23,718,618
May	8,285,677.37	14,962,140
June	8,197,654.00	7,469,236
July	5,954,800.45	8,919,433
August	9,573,127.50	7,056,633
September	9,107,233.00	8,393,437
October	9,501,380.62	8,423,246
November	8,116,240.13	4,825,200
December	7,427,707.88	6,767,101
Totals	$100,059,586.82	$123,921,480

The principal operators on their own account have been Armour and Hutchinson, who have carried a large part of the grain and provisions, Ream, Cudahy, Jones, Linn, the Adams Brothers, Baldwin, Kent, Gifford, Comstock, Miller, Pardridge, G. Smith, Bloom, Bliss, Hancock, Wright, and Crasper early in the year. Of the commission houses that have been most prominent we may note Baker and Walker in wheat or domestic account, Young in the same chiefly for Canada, Geddes Dunn and Warren in wheat and provisions for England, Gabain in flaxseed for France, Eldridge, Lester, and Schwartz for Chicago and New York, Crosby for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Minneapolis, Blair in wheat for Indiana, Norton-Worthington, Poole-Sherman, and Fleming-Boyden in handling grain for shipment.

The Board of Trade moved into its new building eight months ago, having been preceded by the Open Board a year previously. The result has been an immense change in the value of property in the section immediately west from Clark and north from Van Buren street. The big board spent some $1,800,000 on the new building, of which $1,550,000 was on the structure alone. The total increase in the value of the property in that neighborhood is estimated by some to have been nearly $40,000,000, and that of the section vacated does not seem to have suffered much from the removal. There has been a very large demand for office room all around the business section of the city. It is estimated that about a thousand new offices are required each year to meet the demands of business and professional men.

The most important acts of the board during last year were the following: An attempt to prevent the bucket-shops from obtaining quotations, which involved it in trouble with the open board and led to other annoyances with parties outside, in addition to causing some loss of trade. The change in the rules which facilitates the trading in small lots of grain and provisions, which has added a good deal to the business of some of its members. A marked improvement in the daily statistics, and the arriving at an agreement which has reduced the Chicago and New York statements of visible supply to a harmonious basis. The abolition of the penalty for doing business at less than a stated rate of compensation, which was done in November—too recently to permit the formation of an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the new plan. And lastly the appointment of a committee to work for the suppression of the practice on the part of the railroads of unduly discriminating against the produce trade of this city. The board appropriated the sum of $7,000 for the latter purpose of enabling the committee to coöperate effectively with the freight bureau in the endeavor to bring about this very important reform.

The Board of Trade resolved Feb. 9 to restore the daily call on removing into the new building. The new room was opened in May, but the members did not take kindly to it, having learned to do without it, and the call was soon discontinued. It had served pretty well the purpose of the dealers in provisions under the old régime, and might have been sustained had its friends been satisfied to let well alone. But they wanted the increased revenue that would result from a membership of purely grain men, and the latter did not think trading on the call to be "a long-felt want supplied" in their case. The method is too cumbersome for speculating in grain, and has been voted to be so "by a large majority."

Chicago now contains twenty-nine public elevators for the storage of grain, counting as one the annex to Armour-Dole's D house, and including those of Seaverns, Weiss, and Hess. The three last named are public only in cases of emergency, and the last two are chiefly used for the storage of barley. The aggregate capacity is about 27,000,000 bushels. The Pacific Elevator B, with capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, was added during last year. The actual working capacity is considerably less than that above stated, as the elevators cannot be worked when choke full, and a variable amount of room is unavailable owing to the placing of small quantities of grain in special bin, which leaves the bin partly empty. The available room was pretty well occupied during the greater part of last year, chiefly with wheat. The total quantity of grain in store was 16,182,000 bushels at the opening of the year, rose to 18,851,000 bushels April 11, and reached a minimum of 13,522,600 bushels Sept. 19. It was 17,156,903 bushels a week ago. The average for the year was about 16,000,000 bushels, yielding a total of $2,600,000 for storage in addition to that shipped as well as received into store during the twelve months. The proportion of the latter to the aggregate receipts of the city is much less than a few years ago, owing to the more general sale of grain by sample on track for domestic consumption as well as for shipment to other points.

There has been no important change in our capacity for the storage of provisions. It was much increased in 1883, and since then has not needed to be enlarged, though the stocks carried through last summer were massive enough to meet the views of the most rabid bear. A subsequent table, under the head of "provisions," gives the stocks of leading articles at different times. The total storage capacity is equal to about 250,000 barrels of pork, 200,000 tierces of lard, 60,000 tons of meats, or fully the equivalent of one-third of the production of any year in our packing history. There has been no trouble in the registration or inspection of provisions during the last twelve months except once in regard to ribs, and that passed off almost without comment after the day on which delivery was made. We repeat, however, from our review of a year ago, that "there is a rather wide opening for a change in the rules for the inspection of lard." It should be about time to go back to the old-time requirement that the lard tierce shall contain the leaf, and that the trade should not be permitted to cater longer to the butterine men when it would be so much cheaper to let the consumer wear a pair of yellow spectacles while eating the lard itself without aid from the adulterators. Except for its deficiency in the leaf there is little cause for complaint about the lard as it has left the packing house for two years past. It is devoutly to be wished that the same could be said truly of the product of the so-called "refineries."

The inspection of grain has been a little more open to fault-finding. At the beginning of the crop year there was some letting down in wheat, but it was soon stopped on attention being called to the fact. The chief fault connected with the working of the department is the very great difficulty which sufferers from mistakes find in obtaining redress. It is practically impossible to avoid error occasionally in the handling of so much grain as has to be passed on by the Inspectors, but it is too bad that the party who innocently suffers by those errors should be denied simple justice, as was the case on more than one occasion within the last twelve months. The Board of Trade might very profitably devote a little attention to this matter after having solved the transportation problem.

The official changes in rail rates eastward were few. The following were the principal figures, with the dates at which they took effect, the first price in each column referring to grain and the second to provisions:

	Before Jan. 1.	March 16.	Nov. 23.
To New York	25@30	20@25	25@30
Boston	30@35	25@30	30@35
Philadelphia	23@28	18@23	23@28
Baltimore	22@27	17@22	22@27

Shipments were made at much less rates than the above during the summer, the lowest point being touched about Sept. 7, when some contracts were made as low as 5 cents on wheat by lake and rail to New York.

Lake freight rates for grain were uniformly lower last season than was perhaps ever known before, the year being an extremely dull one. The highest ranges were shortly before and at the opening of navigation and just anterior to its close. The lowest points were reached May 22, June 18, and July 24. Charters were made as early as the latter part of February to load and carry wheat and corn to the various lake ports as soon as navigation opened on terms not made known. Just before the close of that month the rate for corn to Buffalo was 3c. Early in March the rates were quoted at 3½c for wheat and 2¾c for corn, declining later to 2¾c and 2½c, respectively. By the time navigation opened, early in May, rates had advanced to 3½c for wheat and 3c for corn. At this time charters had been made for about 4,000,000 bushels of grain. A rapid decline in rates then took place, touching 1c for either cereal. Partial recoveries ensued to be again and again depressed, the rate ruling for four consecutive days in July at 1c. From the end of that month there was a gradual advance to 3½c and 3c for wheat and corn Nov. 12. From that date until the close of navigation prices ruled weak.

PROVISIONS.

THE MARKET FOR HOG PRODUCT

has been exceptionally barren of incident, and therefore unusually steady. The range of prices has not been far from a minimum on account of the absence of speculative excitement and the low prices for cereals. We have not even had a corner in pork, though that had got to be so regular a part of the annual history of our market as to be looked for by the older heads as a matter of course. Stocks of material were almost uniformly large in spite of vigorous efforts at reduction, and they were only worked down to a moderate volume two months ago by dint of exertions that cost a good deal of money to the party who engineered the movement. There was a good demand for product in January on the theory of a short hog crop. The packing was not so large as had been expected, and it was said that the hogs had been killed in the fall partly to save the increased loss feared by hog-cholera, while the winter was not very favorable to the production of a big crop for the present winter. The highest prices of the year were reached Feb. 9, when pork was quoted up to $13.35, lard to $7.10, and ribs to $6.67½. This was the day on which the board voted to reëstablish the call, that being the especial pet of the pork interest, and about a week before the news of the Russian advance in Asia. From this point the market declined, partly on free selling by the packers, who began to fear that the year would develop but a poor consuming demand for the stuff, and a rather heavy break occurred the last week in February. In March pork was very active, moving largely in sympathy with wheat. The packers were generally bearish because hogs proved to be plentiful in spite of previous talk of short crop, but they filled in a good deal about the 23d, the longs having been mostly in the country. Later in the month the scare about cholera at the East caused further weakness. Lard was not speculated in to any great extent, and was generally steady, but the fact that it was low in price caused a very active movement across the ocean, and a great deal of it was bought by the foreign houses here. The foreign demand for our meats was very poor, and about 5,000 boxes of middles were shipped back from Europe to New York during March. But our meats were shipped southward at a very active rate. The consignments were, however, mostly of meats that had been bought during the winter, when it was thought that prices were too low to continue, and there was not much new demand, the market being really a dull and dragging one just at the time when a look at the bulletin-board would lead to the conclusion that the business was in a condition of healthy activity. But there was a good demand for canned meats by the Governments of Europe to provision their armies, about 8,250,000 pounds being ordered from two houses here during March.

THE MARKET DRAGGED

all through May and June, the supply of hogs being too large to permit strength. The pork was mostly held by outsiders in the West, who hoped that Armour would take hold of it as in former years and give it a "boost" upwards from about $10. But he let it alone, and the feeling grew heavier as the time wore on and gave no signs of his interposing in behalf of the bull element. Lard went out freely, but it was mostly what had been bought on the war excitement at higher prices. There was little demand for meats till the advent of the warm weather the last week in June brought out a sharp inquiry for hams, which sent them up fully ½ cent per pound, and this caused some stiffness in middles, though they were not much wanted. In July the tone changed. The arrivals of hogs were not so large as had been expected, and as soon as this was found out by the English they sent big orders to foreign houses, which lasted well into the following month, and sent light-weight hogs up to a premium of fully 50c per 100 lbs, that being the class wanted for making the English cuts. Also the fact of a good cotton crop caused a much better demand from the South, and that section took less from Kansas City than heretofore owing to some agitation of the rail-freight question. Freight southward had been fearfully discriminative against us, so much so as seriously to menace the prosperity of our trade. Shipments of stuff were very large during the last half of July and into August, but there was some suspicion that much of the stuff was being placed rather than sold, and the trade did not take kindly to the idea of higher prices. The majority of the packers gave no support, and the principal strength came from parties outside who waited for Armour to bull pork. It seemed not to be generally known that his last corner was run in deference to the opinion of Plankinton, and that he had determined to run no more corners after the dissolution of the partnership. It is probable, however, that the abundance of stocks present and prospective would have acted as a bar even in the absence of such a resolve.

Sept. 7 short ribs rounded $6.00 as the top, probably under the better demand due to the fact that through freights to Europe were down to bed-rock, wheat to New York being quoted as low as 5c per bu. But lard and pork were not improved by the fact. They kept

SINKING SLOWLY DOWNWARD,

the average price for each month being less than that preceding, though there were minor reactions in the market. Apparently the speculative trading was worked up and down between limits just far enough apart to excite a little interest on the part of buyers for consumption, and stocks were pretty well worked down by the close of October, the pork being got rid of chiefly by dint of turning several thousand barrels of it into pork strips. Pork was quoted as low as $7.99 (for old), lard down to $5.80 by the beginning of November, and ribs sold at $4.50 for the year though cash lots could scarcely have been bought at that figure. Then there was a turn. Hogs came in slowly the first week in November, and the market for product strengthened in sympathy with wheat. The declaration of war by Servia came about the middle of the month, and this helped to stiffen prices of product up to the 19th, the one great fact being that the outside had got wakened up to take an interest in pork which made some of the packers think it was useless to attempt the bear rôle longer for the purpose of beating down the price of hogs though the animals were now arriving very freely, giving us the largest receipts ever known with one exception. Then the prices sagged off in sympathy with wheat, and reacted some, but it was difficult to get up any enthusiasm, and the market dragged most of the time since on a nearly even keel. There has been plenty of pork to sell at $10.00 for February, and ready buying of lard at $6.00, but little disposition to sell below the one or buy above the other, while meats have been very tame. The tendency was to strength towards the close, the supply of hogs not being equal to expectation.

PRICES OF PORK.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of cash and seller-the-month pork throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$11.15	$12.50	$12.00
February	12.20	13.35	12.80
March	11.57½	12.80	12.25
April	11.47½	12.80	11.80
May	10.15	11.52½	10.95
June	10.12½	10.67½	10.30
July	9.85	10.50	10.15
August	8.50	10.12½	9.17½
September	8.20	9.10	8.72½
October	7.95	8.52½	8.27½
November	8.00	10.25	9.45
December	9.70	10.05	9.85
Do year	$7.95	$13.35	$10.47½
Do 1884	10.45	27.50	17.42½
Do 1883	10.12½	20.20	15.15
Do 1882	15.25	24.75	19.32½
Do 1881	15.22½	20.00	16.48
Do 1880	9.25	19.00	13.25
Do 1879	7.27½	13.75	9.75
Do 1878	6.02½	11.35	8.83
Do 1877	10.20	18.10	13.85
Do 1876	15.12½	22.72½	18.72½
Do 1875	17.70	23.50	20.20
Do 1874	13.85	24.50	18.25
Do 1873	11.00	18.00	15.25

PRICES OF LARD.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price of prime steam lard throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$6.67½	$7.05	$6.82½
February	6.72½	7.10	6.95
March*	6.67½	7.00	6.85
April	6.67½	7.07½	6.90
May	6.37½	6.92½	6.75
June	6.35	6.65	6.57½
July	6.45	6.67½	6.55
August	6.05	6.55	6.27½
September	6.00	6.30	6.17½
October	5.80	6.15	5.95
November	5.80	6.25	6.07½
December	5.85	6.10	6.00
Do year	$5.80	$7.10	$6.50
Do 1884	6.45	10.02½	7.92
Do 1883	7.10	12.10	9.67½
Do 1882	10.00	13.10	11.48
Do 1881	8.37½	10.00	10.91
Do 1880	6.37½	8.77½	7.44
Do 1879	5.30	7.75	6.23½
Do 1878	5.30	7.80	6.68
Do 1877	7.57½	11.55	9.09
Do 1876	9.35	13.90	11.40
Do 1875	12.10	15.75	13.15
Do 1874	8.40	15.00	11.50
Do 1873	6.50	9.37½	8.00

PRICES OF MEATS.

The following table shows the monthly range and average price of "regular" short ribs, loose, throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$5.65	$6.35	$6.07½
February	6.05	6.67½	6.40
March	5.85	6.40	6.10
April	5.75	6.22½	5.95
May	5.07½	5.85	5.60
June	5.05	5.50	5.32½
July	5.15	5.72½	5.50
August	5.25	5.90	5.52½
September	5.25	6.00	5.67½
October	4.62½	5.50	5.17½
November	4.52½	5.00	4.77½
December	4.75	5.00	4.82½
Do year	$4.52½	$6.67½	$5.57½
Do 1884	5.45	11.00	8.27½
Do 1883	5.60	10.75	8.12½
Do 1882	8.50	15.25	11.08½
Do 1881	6.50	10.55	8.44
Do 1880	5.85	8.50	[illegible]
Do 1879	3.42½	6.70	4.85
Do 1878	3.42½	6.85	4.93
Do 1877	5.75	8.87½	7.50
Do 1876	7.62½	12.00	9.75
Do 1875	9.50	14.00	10.25
Do 1874	7.12½	14.25	9.50
Do 1873	.....	.....	8.00

Shoulders have averaged about 70 per cent of the price of short ribs, against 73½ in 1884, 77 in 1883, 71½ in 1882, 69 in 1881, 63½ in 1880, and 72 per cent in 1879. The lower relative price is accounted for by the fact that they are now trimmed much more closely than they used to be. They have been more active the last few months than heretofore. The average price for the whole year was about $3.92½ per 100 lbs loose, against $6.10 in 1884, $6.25 in 1883, $7.92½ in 1882, $5.75 in 1881, $4.33½ in 1880, and $3.50 in 1879.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions and dressed hogs in this city during the year, with the receipts of 1884:

	Received, 1885.	Shipped, 1885.	Received, 1884.
Beef, pkgs	318	116,583	2,294
Pork, brls	34,858	393,213	56,247
Lard, tons	30,430	127,688	31,573
Cut meats, tons	81,009	352,678	63,503
Dressed hogs, No	32,700	56,369	24,598
Dressed beef, tons	2,847	242,026	2,204

The following table shows the stocks in this city at the close of each month, the last being a rough estimate. They are given in thousands of barrels of mess pork, tierces of lard, and millions of pounds of meats. The middles include short ribs, long clears, and short clears only:

	Pork.	Lard.	Middles.	Shoulders.
December (1884)	119	68	39	7½
January	201	92½	37½	8
February	231	105½	42	8
March	230½	102	44	8
April	220	88½	44	7
May	209	91	48	7
June	186	101	62	7
July	180	122	62	6
August	156	92	44	4½
September	101½	39	27	3
October	76	16	17	3
November	122½	49	35½	6
December	200	100	52	7

The following table shows the exports from seven Atlantic ports for the twelve months ending with Oct. 24 last:

To—	Pork, brls.	Meats, tons.	Lard, tons.
United Kingdom	71,120	198,383	49,727
Continent	6,880	13,935	70,308
South and Central America	32,688	857	9,475
West Indies	100,260	3,207	15,321
British Colonies	46,679	212	434
Other countries	2,296	198	348
Totals	259,923	216,788	146,113

The exports for the corresponding year ending with Oct. 27, in 1884, were:

To—	Pork, brls.	Meats, tons.	Lard, tons.
United Kingdom	53,386	153,512	42,255
Continent	5,826	9,309	43,603
South and Central America	21,500	775	8,227
West Indies	74,444	2,718	13,978
British Colonies	26,376	134	326
Other countries	1,978	161	232
Totals	183,510	166,009	108,621

The Bureau of Statistics of Washington, D. C., furnishes the following table of exports of provisions and tallow for the twelve months ending Oct. 31, 1885, as compared with the preceding twelve months:

	1884-'5.	1883-'4.
Bacon, lbs	360,361,732	316,661,881
Ham, lbs	54,538,352	46,089,463
Pork, lbs	79,835,079	60,863,305
Total meats, lbs	494,735,163	413,614,649
Lard, lbs	300,181,663	226,779,678
Total hog product, lbs	794,916,826	640,394,327
Canned beef, value	$4,015,927	$3,204,944
Total value	$86,062,086	$83,468,218

FLOUR.

THE MARKET FOR FLOUR

has been more active, though the greater volume of business was chiefly experienced in the spring months. The quantity handled here and passing through the city shows a decided increase. The receipts of last year aggregated 5,385,103 barrels, and the shipments, 5,245,185 barrels, against 4,960,830 received and 4,808,884 shipped in 1884. The difference between the receipts and shipments, plus the quantity manufactured here, very nearly represents the city consumption, which is growing each year, and of itself amounts to a large trade. In regard to prices the market has followed the lead of wheat more closely than in most former years, owing to the comparative steadiness of the latter and its freedom from corner excitements, the squeezing process having been suffered rather by the bulls than by the bears. The parallel was closely observed during the first two months, the market being generally dull. It was deviated from in March and the following months till the arrival of the new crop, flour being relatively high from March to July. The fear of war in Europe called out a very good demand for export, much better than that for wheat, and it led Eastern dealers to load up early in the season. A good many thousand bags were bought here for export in the early spring, and the city mills sold all they could make, but country mills got the advantage of us in the matter of freight rates on flour to an extent which told very heavily against our trade. The fact that stocks in the hands of dealers last winter were generally light made the speculative offers all the larger when they did start in, and some of those given in April had not been filled by the middle of July.

A RADICAL CHANGE

in the character of the flour trade resulted from the developments of our last wheat harvest. The scarcity of winter wheat, especially the shortage in Missouri, Kansas, and Southern Illinois, placed at a great disadvantage the millers who had previously been the most liberal contributors of those flours to our market. Many of the millers in the winter-wheat sections have become impoverished, and it is remarked that some of the mills have taken fire "accidentally" while waiting for work. The winter-wheat crop of Indiana and Michigan was a good one, and was early drawn upon by the St. Louis millers for supplies to the extent of nearly three-quarters of their consumption. They even drew a little from as far east as Ohio, being aided by very low freight rates on the Southern lines of rail. But it resulted from this that the St. Louis flour has lost some of its prestige, and many consumers say it is not nearly so satisfactory an article as in former years. This gave to the Minneapolis millers an advantage in addition to that which they derived from being so near to the area where was grown the great crop of spring wheat, and they improved both to the utmost. Their arrangements existing enabled them to control of the wheat of the Northw their best to keep it from only strongly-competing o of the crop. Their mills est available capacity, turning out nearly 180,000 barrels in one week, and this immense production was not only sent to the Eastern States and Europe, as formerly, but distributed all over the South for sale, and even carried into the heart of the enemy's country by agents in St. Louis. As might have been expected, they overshot the mark, and were obliged to shut down partially at the close of November, while the wheat which they had set in motion towards their city had to be diverted to Chicago and Duluth because the storehouses and mills and side-tracks at Minneapolis could hold no more. A good deal of Wisconsin flour was handled in this city up to the time of harvest, since when the Minneapolis product has been so plentiful as to materially lessen the demand for the other. The Minnesota people have, however, done their best to ship past us, so that our dealers should only handle as much of the product as could be disposed of for consumption in this city and vicinity.

THE SUCCESS OF THE COMBINATION

in the Northwest has led to the formation of others. The most prominent of these is the Colorado millers' syndicate, which was formed about four months ago, with headquarters at Denver. Besides the wheat of that section they have ground up considerable quantities of Utah wheat, billing it through from Salt Lake to Chicago and milling it in transit. Some of the cars sent here have contained as much as 430 sacks of flour. A similar movement has recently been set on foot in Atchison, the syndicate promising to be a powerful one, and the St. Louis millers are also said to have recently organized arrangements for the receipt of wheat for their mills from the Far West.

The direct exports from this city to Europe in 1884 included 428,600 brls flour and 129,626 brls oatmeal. For last year the quantities were nearly 800,000 brls flour and 150,000 brls oatmeal, which does not include something like 150,000 brls flour shipped to Canada, the latter being considerably less than the figures for 1884. The average movement was not far from equal to 3,000 brls of flour and oatmeal for each day in the year, and this only what was sent on through bills of lading. Last month witnessed an active demand here for shipment to the Southern States.

The coarse millstuffs have met with a good demand all through the year, shippers wanting them for New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States. Prices have ruled unusually steady, the variations being slight. An effort has recently been made in the direction of shipping bran to Europe, as was proposed a few years ago to be done as a sequel to compressing it into comparatively solid bales. As the "offal" of the mill commands a high price for feeding in the British Isles the fact that ours cannot be transported thither cheaply prevents the millers of the old country from being placed at what would otherwise be an overwhelming disadvantage by competition with the millers of the United States.

THE LOCAL TRADE

in flour is a large one, but the tendency recently has been to take it more and more out of the hands of our jobbers. The commission men on 'Change have suffered rather severely in the past from the appointment of local agents for the country mills, not a few of them acting as peddlers. More recently the wholesale grocers have in several cases added a flour department to their business, and this is mostly supplied direct from the mills. An effort was made a few months ago to counteract this tendency by opening a flour room in the hall that was built for call purposes, the intent being that buyers should be welcome though not members of the Board of Trade. The movement fell through, as the hall was taken by the Stock Exchange, and then it was proposed to have the flour-dealers assemble for an hour each afternoon in the rooms of the Produce Exchange. This has not yet been acceded to, and probably will not be, as it is more likely arrangements will be made for some such gathering in the Board of Trade Building. It is highly desirable that some such step should be taken to preserve the flour-commission business from extinction. It used to be a very important part of our trade in produce, and its destruction would probably work much more harm to the general business in produce than any advantage that can be obtained by dispensing with it.

WHEAT.

EXCITEMENT AND STEADINESS

have strangely enough combined as the controlling features of our wheat market during the greater part of last year. Our receipts were less in volume, but they staid more persistently with us than in any former year, the market being practically destitute of a foreign demand throughout. Our city simply acted as a bank of deposit for as much of the wheat crop as it cared to handle, and there was at no time a healthy demand for it to be drawn out, lest[illegible] a run to reduce the reserve to a low point. During most of the time the world outside us was oppressed with the idea that wheat was so plentiful as to be a drug, and dealers in Europe were rather inclined to sell than to buy in this market—using it, as a gambler might say, to copper the cards that were being played elsewhere. As a result the price of wheat here averaged as low, if not lower, than it would have done in the absence of political excitement on the other side of the Atlantic. True, the average was a little higher, that for the first ten months being precisely equal to the figure for the whole of 1884, and the last two months have raised it some. But the difference ought to have been at least 8 cents per bushel to the advantage of the market in 1885, seeing that there was such a diminution of our crop yield, with the leading nations practically standing to arms all the year, and the cost of production not materially less than that for the large harvest of the year last preceding, though there has been a gradual shrinkage in that particular ever since the War of the Rebellion stimulated the use of machinery in the culture of our wheat fields. It is rather matter for surprise that we should have held up so well with so much in sight here, and the British markets down to the lowest average known in this century. And that fact is even more of a surprise when we remember that the country was menaced by war with one or more first-class Powers from first to last, while her insular position, combined with her inability to raise more than half enough for home use, renders England peculiarly sensitive to the danger of a bread-famine should she be involved in a struggle with a first-class naval Power.

Strangely enough, that fact constituted one of the principal causes of the depression. It was not so much Indian as Russian wheat that bore down prices. Early in the spring the holders of wheat around the shores of the Black Sea became afraid that they would not be able to send their surplus abroad unless they did so speedily, and willingly parted with it on low terms to insure a market. Soon as the opening of navigation permitted, that wheat was rushed out of the country, and the pressure was so great as to make it almost impossible to sell ours in competition with it. Indian sellers modified their views to meet the situation, while the belief here in a short crop made American holders unwilling to do so, though as a rule our market was not far above an export basis, and it was possible to sell wheat abroad on weak spots here, especially as the warehousemen were willing to grant rebates on the storage due till satisfied that it was of little use. The truth of the matter is that if we had reduced our offers 10 cents per bushel it would not have much increased our export business. And this would have been the case with wheat in the berry even if there had not been so much pressing in from other sources. The Western miller would have sent more flour, but on cheaper terms than could be afforded on flour ground from American wheat in England, the difference in freight being an important item in favor of manufacture here instead of abroad.

THE PRICE OF REGULAR WHEAT

varied from 72⅞c, Feb. 27, to 91⅛c, April 30, being a range of 18⅜c, or 26 per cent of the lowest price, against 26⅝c, or 38⅛ per cent in 1884, and 27⅝ per cent in 1883. The lowest price had not previously been reached since 1862, except in December, 1884, though it was within ⅛c of the price at which it sold here in April, 1870, and was below that if the price of fifteen years ago were reckoned on a specie basis. The quantity handled here shows a further decrease; it was the other way for the first half of the calendar year, but the short crop has told markedly the other way since last harvest. Our receipts for the whole year were reported as aggregating 19,266,772 bu, against 26,397,587 in 1884, and 20,361,155 in 1883. The shipments of last year were 13,265,223 bu, against 21,046,577 in 1884, and 11,728,754 in 1883. These figures compare very unfavorably with the 34,106,109 bu received in 1879, which was the largest crop movement reported for this market in any one year of our history. But the most natural method of comparison is by crop years, which end with July, and we should take into the account the movement of flour for the same time, if we would understand the change in the attitude of Chicago as one of the points from which the world draws its supplies of wheaten food. The following is such a comparison for the last six crop years, flour being reduced to its wheat equivalent to obtain the figures in the right-hand column:

Year.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Total, bu.
1879–'80	4,991,422	20,533,833	42,295,232
1880–'81	4,539,325	22,017,598	42,714,560
ing bottles and	[illegible]	14,125,822	32,288,281
out. The advert	[illegible]	21,338,323	42,016,134
Scrafford, a more w	[illegible]	21,595,380	42,025,195
the scene. He the	[illegible]	33,595,703	58,445,779

"doctor's" game, and the first seven months of 1885 were about 3,607,520 brls flour and 11,534,900 bu wheat, or a total of about 27,768,740 bu. Subtracting these quantities from the aggregates already given for the whole year we shall have the quantities to be carried forward to apply on the current crop year.

THE LAST TOTAL

is much the largest on record, and exceeds that of the last preceding year by nearly 16,000,000 bushels. These figures certainly do not indicate any decadence in Chicago as a wheat market. They rather tend to show that this city is growing in importance as a reservoir where the surplus is sent to be kept till wanted, in spite of all that has been said about our elevator charges and other costs of handling here. Perhaps the lowering of those charges last year would have resulted in the sending hither of more wheat than we would have known what to do with. As the Spaniards say, Quien sabe?"

Our stock of wheat in store has been large throughout. Aug. 9 of 1884 it was only 2,303,011 bushels. It had grown to 13,657,943 at the close of the year, and amounted to 15,904,217 three months later. In the next six months (Oct. 3) it reached the minimum of the year, which was 12,612,915 bushels, and since then it has increased to 14,459,855 Dec. 26. This enormous quantity, averaging over 13,000,000 bushels all through, has formed a dead weight on the trade, the storage charge alone being some $7,000 per day for the summer season. The stock has averaged fully a quarter of the entire visible supply, which is well known to have been much larger than in any former year. It aggregated 58,388,469 bushels Dec. 19, besides which there was some 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels in country elevators in the Northwest. The total capacity of those country storehouses is stated at 33,000,000 bushels, without counting the room that can hold 21,000,000 bushels in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

THE LOWEST POINT

recorded in twenty-two years had been reached by wheat in this market about a fortnight before the opening of last year. It advanced 6⅛c by New-Year's Day, and improved to 81⅛c by Jan. 9 under a general conviction that it had been sold too low, with some fears for the winter crop. It sold up to 89c for May, but then turned on news of copious rains in California, cash No. 2 receding to 76⅛c by the end of the month. It advanced to 78⅛c by Feb. 7, owing to very hard weather in the West, with fears of "winter kill," and eased off under a deep fall of snow the 9th, which quieted the fear, and caused our receipts to be light for several days. In the last half of the month came the news of the Russian advance in Asia, the movement of wheat in the West was larger, the French Government was reported to have imposed a duty of about 15c per bu on wheat imports, and there were two failures in the trade in St. Louis. Under this cash wheat receded Feb. 27 to 72⅞c, being the lowest point of the year. Cash advanced to 79⅛c by March 11, on news of the Russian movements in Asia, but broke to 73⅛c by the 17th, carrying Crapser down with it, and was followed the 26th by the announcement of a $5,000,000 failure in the Russia and London wheat trade. The English were speculating here freely that month, but seemed to be mostly bearish, as they did not believe Russia was in a financial position to carry on a great war. She had but recently ill treated the Jews, and that made it more difficult than ever to borrow money into an exhausted treasury. The depression here would probably have been greater but that the weather was cold all through March and the season fully a fortnight late, while reports of winter-kill became worse as the month progressed, and at the close it was estimated that 50 per cent of the winter wheat was ruined. The damage was chiefly in Kansas and east from there to the seaboard, the weather being very dry both in the South and in California. About half the spring-wheat area had been seeded by the close of the month, and about 200,000 bu of No. 2 was taken for export, the No. 3 having been all picked up. From this time for several months the members of the board paid more attention than ever before to the quotations on consols.

Cash wheat advanced to 90c by April 14, first on bad reports from the Southwest, and then (9th) on war news, the Washington estimate of a 400,000,000 bu crop making little difference in the tone of the market. It fell back to 86⅛c the 24th, but rose to 91⅛c by the close of the month. The rise was in part due to large purchases on English account, with news that buyers in that country were picking up all the Black Sea wheat they could get hold of. Dunham took hold for some Canadians near the bottom and sold at a good profit, though before it reached the top. In May peace views prevailed, and the market had sagged 6c by the 5th. Six days later it had improved to 91⅛c, chiefly on the fact of very cold weather in the West and some expert estimates that the total crop of the United States would not exceed 325,000,000 bushels. The market declined to 84⅛c by the close of May, when Russia was reported to have accepted the propositions of England to arbitrate the Afghan question. About this time Northern wheat arrived in New York in poor condition, being said to be musty, and all the more was said about it, as it formed an occasion for the claim that New York might after all have a good reason for her repeated postings of wheat as out of condition. On the

ESTIMATES OF A POOR CROP

above referred to Baker was a large buyer of wheat. He was understood to be acting partly for members of the Commercial Club of this city, but had otherwise a numerous clientage in several of the principal cities from Cincinnati down to New York and even as far away as New Orleans. This buying, and that of tailers on the deal, sent the market up to 90c June 19, at which time the principal longs tried to unload, but found they could not do it without breaking the market all to pieces. This fact helped to cause interest in the visible supply tangle of Tuesday, June 16, when it was quietly whispered that the statement had been doctored in the interest of the club men. Of course there was no real ground for the rumor. The last half of June Jones and Dorr sent McDonald to Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky on a tour of observation, and he reported a vast improvement in the outlook. On this Jones sold out his line June 22, and Roche and Linn followed a day or two later, warm weather helping to carry it down to 86⅛c at the close, as it caused great improvement in the reports of crop conditions all over the West.

In July the market rose to 90c by the 20th. It was excited some by news of great damage through hot weather and great storms in the Northwest, while N. H. Warren sent word of extensive blight in Nebraska, which was laughed at then but has since proved to be true, causing a great deficiency in the yield there. It fell back to 86c the 28th with little support. In fact the market was not much better than a scalping one all through the month. It was oppressed by a load of about 40,000,000 bu of visible supply, 15,000,000 bu of which was being carried here for the charges. Armour had about half of it, and New York was carrying most of the remainder through Baker and others. The process was all the easier, as money was so plenty that it was hard to lend it at 3 per cent, and some was loaned at 2½. The differences paid for carrying averaged 2⅛c, but widened to 2⅝c at the close on

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR

that there was hot wheat in the Air Line and City Elevators. The payment of a premium for the carrying of the wheat was a necessity to the trade, or it could not have been held here at all, and the forcing of it out might have caused a semi-panic in other markets. But it was entirely artificial as well as unusual, and rendered it impossible to make sales ahead for export, as had been the rule in other years. It left our market flat, and with very little outside support.

The market advanced to 89c by Aug. 10, and near that figure a rather large line of shorts was put out by leading men, who believed wheat would ultimately do better, but had no confidence in it till the visible supply should be largely reduced, of which there was no immediate prospect. The news that the crop of the Northwest was a full one and would be delivered early, joined to fears of a cholera visitation, caused a decline which carried it down to 77⅞c Aug. 24, Ream filling in a big line of shorts near the bottom preparatory to a trip to the Pacific coast. Some wheat was shipped out on this down turn, and the taking of freight room for 100,000 brls of flour from the seaboard caused considerable excitement, as it was erroneously supposed that the flour was sold at that time. By Aug. 28 it had reacted to 81c, partly on the understanding that Woerishoffer was under it, and receded to 76⅛c Sept. 6, when he was reputed to be selling out. It then rose unsteadily to 90c Oct. 9, edged along near that point for eight days, and then fell below it, selling to 83⅛c the 25th. From July up to that time the market had been mostly a scalping one, the strength of the situation coming chiefly from the Northwest, though that was the only section that had a good crop. The Minneapolis millers were bidding up for wheat, as they found a ready market for their flour down South, and a good deal of wheat went in the same direction from this city to fill the void caused by a short crop of winter wheat. St. Louis was receiving little except what she had bought earlier in Ohio and Indiana, while Milwaukee took a good deal of our early receipts of the lower grades, the arrivals from the new crop being later there than with us on account of the difference in latitude. Still the demand and the smaller deliveries incident to a light crop did not prevent our visible supply from growing rapidly, and the bulls began to despair of an export movement worthy of the name as compared with that of former years. But now

THE WAR-CLOUD GATHERED

again, this time enveloping the crest of the Balkan range of mountains, and threatening to burst over Burmah, while the holders of wheat in the Northwest showed a disposition to store their grain instead of selling it. Then Armour, who had been carrying about 4,000,000 bushels of our wheat against sales for May, quietly bought it in, taking so much off the market, which gradually rose under the diminished pressure, and the change invited others to buy, though the tone of foreign advices was almost uniformly bearish with accounts of Indian wheat being offered in the British markets at very low prices, and Russian sorts waiting for buyers. The price of cash wheat rose here to 90c Nov. 14 on the declaration of war by Servia, and to 90⅞c the 17th, but this was the top. That figure had been named as the one at which both long holders and those bearishly disposed were willing to sell large quantities, and the following week parties in Minneapolis sold about 5,000,000 bu here for May, the result being a shrinkage of the premium of that delivery over the price for December to 6⅛c, Nov. 21. Fine weather favored large deliveries in the Northwest, and the Minneapolis mills did not want the wheat, as they could find no market for their flour, and had to shut down, which caused some of it to head this way. An increase in the quantity on ocean passage, and the situation here, made the foreign markets weak, and brought rather large orders to sell on English account, which depressed the market still further, and the price declined to 83⅛c cash Nov. 30, which was the signal for filling in by the millers. They covered at a profit of 7@8c per bushel, and went long to a smaller extent, selling out at the resulting advance the first week in December. The situation invited to investment, as it was believed that the deliveries by farmers would be very light during the remainder of the winter, and a good deal of buying ensued, which carried cash wheat up to 89c Dec. 5; but another large augment in the visible supply, followed by the death of Vanderbilt, caused a gradual shrinking to 82⅞c Dec. 19, from which point it reacted to 85⅛c. The visible supply showed a small decrease a week ago.

WHEAT PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 wheat throughout the year. It includes both first storage and regular in the winter season:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	76	82⅛	79.35
February	72⅞	79	77.28
March	73⅛	79⅛	76.10
April	74⅛	91⅛	84.35
May	84⅛	91⅛	88.30
June	84	90	87.80
July	85⅛	90⅛	87.50
August	77⅞	89	83.45
September	76⅛	86⅞	80.75
October	83⅛	91⅛	87.00
November	83⅛	90⅛	87.35
December	82⅞	89	85.25
Do year	72⅞	91⅛	83.70
Do 1884	69⅞	96⅛	83.00
Do 1883	89⅛	114⅛	101.75
Do 1882	90⅛	142	114.75
Do 1881	95⅛	143⅜	114.50
Do 1880	86⅛	132⅞	105.62½
Do 1879	81⅛	133⅜	99.12½
Do 1878	77	114	96.62½
Do 1877	96	177	120.50
Do 1876	83	126⅞	103.12½
Do 1875	83⅛	131	102.50
Do 1874	81⅛	128	108.75
Do 1873	89	140	117.50

The following table shows the range on No. 2 red during the last six months:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
July	90	96	93¼
August	84⅝	94⅝	89⅝
September	81	90⅛	85⅞
October	89	94	91¼
November	89	94	91½
December	87	92	89½
Do six months	81	96	90
Do in 1884	72	92	79¼

The average price of the year was 88⅛c, against 89¼ for the whole of 1884.

The following table shows the average price of No. 2 spring wheat in this market for twenty-six years past, reduced to a specie basis. It includes "regular" for the last three and a half years:

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
1860	$ 93	1874	97¾
1861	73⅛	1875	89¼
1862	67⅛	1876	92⅝
1863	68⅛	1877	1.15
1864	71⅛	1878	96
1865	72⅛	1879	99
1866	93⅛	1880	1.05⅝
1867	1.44	1881	1.14⅛
1868	1.26	1882	1.14⅛
1869	84	1883	1.01⅛
1870	83⅛	1884	83
1871	1.09	1885	83⅛
1872	1.11		
1873	1.03	Average	95⅝

The following table shows the lowest and highest prices for spot or seller the month wheat in this market for twenty-seven years past:

	Lowest.			Highest.		
1858	Feb.	13	$ 53	Aug.	13	$ 97
1859	Jan.	1	69	May	5	1.15
1860	Dec.	8	66	April	28	1.13
1861	June	22	55	May	18	1.25
1862	Jan.	11	65	Aug.	16	92
1863	Aug.	15	80	Dec.	19	1.12⅛
1864	Mar.	12	1.07	May	28	2.26
1865	Dec.	9	85	Jan.	7	1.55
1866	Feb.	17	79	Nov.	3	2.03
1867	Aug.	31	1.55	May	4	2.76
1868	Nov.	14	1.04⅛	May	9	2.15⅛
1869	Dec.	31	76⅝	Aug.	14	1.47
1870	April	9	73⅛	June	18	1.22
1871	Aug.	5	99⅛	April	15	1.32
1872	Nov.	16	1.01	Aug.	17	1.61
1873	Sept.	20	89	May	17	1.40
1874	Oct.	24	81⅛	April	25	1.28
1875	Feb.	20	83¾	July	24	1.28⅛
1876	July	22	83	Dec.	30	1.26⅞
1877	Aug.	18	96	May	5	1.77
1878	Oct.	16	77	April	27	1.14
1879	Jan.	4	81⅛	Dec.	20	1.33¾
1880	Aug.	28	86⅛	Jan.	2	1.32¾
1881	Jan.	4	95⅛	Oct.	3	1.43⅝
1882	Dec.	18	90⅛	April	29	1.42
1883	Oct.	20	89⅛	May	28	1.14⅛
1884	Dec.	15	69⅝	Feb.	12	96⅛
1885	Feb.	27	72⅞	April	30	91⅛

THE LOW GRADES

were in only moderate supply on the old crop, and the quantity in store here was generally small, the arrivals being mostly sold by sample. On the advent of the new crop there was a change. The quality of the arrivals was so poor that for a long time only about one-sixth of the receipts passed into the speculative grades, and this fact tended to strengthen the market on No. 2, though not nearly so much as it would have done with a smaller supply of old in store. And this grading was not due to any increase of rigor in the inspection. There was, in fact, a disposition to let up on the requirements early in the season, but it was so vigorously opposed that few people were aware of the easing off till it was all over. The variation in the volume of supply of the lower grades may be inferred from the fact that the discount on No. 3 spring as compared with No. 2 receded from about 11c in January to 7⅛c in August, and had increased to 12c in October, since which time the difference has been fully 14c, with a still greater discrimination against receipts in the Indiana and Central Elevators. The smallness of the discount in August was largely due to the demand for our No. 3 by Milwaukee millers as already noted.

THE WINTER GRADES

were fully as plentiful as wanted by buyers on the crop of 1884, but have been very scarce since the last harvest was gathered in. The fact of a short crop made those of the millers whose machinery was specially adapted to the grinding of these grades try to buy as directly as possible from the farmers, and as a consequence very little was consigned either here or to any other market for sale. Not enough of it came here to invite speculative trading, and for that reason scarcely anything has been done in futures. The car-lot offerings have been taken on orders by millers, and the relative estimation in which it was held may be inferred from the fact that in January No. 2 red sold at only about 1 cent premium over No. 2 spring for the same storage. The difference widened to nearly 9 cents in May, and dwindled to about 4 cents in October, since when the market has been little better than nominal. It is not to be wondered at that we have received so little of these grades from the new crop when the millers at points which are usually supplied with winter wheat have had to buy the other in order to keep running.

MINNESOTA WHEAT

has not come here in large quantity, though we have been often threatened with it, and have had to carry most of that bought by others in the Northwest. The Minneapolis millers and the port of Duluth had very little to spare for us on the large crop of 1884, and still less on the last. The first-named started some towards us about five weeks ago, but it was alleged to be done more with a desire to break our market than because it was necessary to find room for it, as the Duluth elevators were crying out that they wanted their capacity filled up for the winter. The few car-lots offered for sale here have generally commanded a premium of about 2c per bu over the corresponding grade of ordinary spring, and at one time in the summer the difference was as much as 4 cents. With any considerable quantity of it here the premium for it could not be a large one, and the knowledge of this fact has tended to prevent the sending of it hither fully as much as did the offering of a direct route for it to the seaboard during the season of navigation. It paid better to hold the wheat in the Northwest and sell against it here, which was done very largely, especially in the latter part of November. It is not probable that there will be any considerable pressure for the future on this crop, as it is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the farm surplus has already left the hands of the growers, though they still hold the receipts for a part of what they have delivered to the railroads.

The millers of Minneapolis really exercised a much greater power in the market than ever before, and were accused of aiming to control the flour trade of the world. They certainly did their best to keep down the trade of Duluth, and to that end paid more money for the wheat of the last crop than would have been necessary had they been less ambitious. They got rid of their product

BY DINT OF SCATTERING IT

all over the Union, sending it into the villages of the South as well as to the cities of that section. The stimulus to this enterprise was furnished by the paucity of the winter-wheat crop, but they overdid it, and appear to have suffered the penalty that generally follows the attempt to take an undue advantage of the necessities of others in the same line of business. It has recently been claimed that they have used a great deal of wheat for which the farmers have not yet received pay, having delivered it to the railroads and taken receipts entitling them to call for the grain at any station on the line of road by paying the difference in freights due to transportation from the home station. If this should prove to be true to any large extent, somebody may yet be called upon to pay considerably more for the wheat than the flour has been sold for, as wheat will be scarce before next harvest unless the market resemble dry weather, of which it is said that all signs fail while the dryness prevails.

These gentlemen have, however, an immense advantage in their favor in operating on this market. They really hold a key to the situation, if not the only one, in holding the cash wheat of the Northwest. They can sell it when they please to be delivered at some time in the future, and can buy it back on the decline that results from their first act. One may almost feel tempted to apply to them the reasoning of the wise man of Greece when he told Crœsus, "He who owns the iron will soon be master of all this gold." Yet it is not impossible that they have seen the day of their greatest power as speculators, however it may be with the manufacture of flour, which most people will be disposed to concede is their legitimate business.

THE KEEPING QUALITY

of the wheat in store here was first-class, and no trouble was experienced with it, while New York was posting wheat at short intervals all through the season. We only had about three days of really trying weather, and there was no cause for suspicion, though rumors were rife for several weeks, and more than one committee came here from the East to examine the wheat in our elevators. The only fault was the presence of a little smut, but that was confined to the lower grades; and the fact that the wheat was smutty had formed the reason for its being inspected into those grades when it was received into store. This exemption from trouble was all the more gratifying as some of the wheat had been in store for two years. Receipts were afloat that had been issued as much as three years previously, but it is believed that no grain remained here so long. These old receipts were valued by the carriers, as they required less money to hold them than those of more recent date—the rule of the trade being that the accrued storage charge is deducted from the selling price to the extent necessary to make the grain "regular," and the storage is then assumed by the party who receives the warehouse receipts, as the whole storage charge is made a lien to be lifted when the grain is taken from store. In some cases this amounted to more than half the face value of the grain as agreed to be paid by the buyer.

CROP STATISTICS.

The following table contains the official estimates of production in Western States for three years:

States.	1885, bu.	1884, bu.	1883, bu.
Ohio	20,593,000	41,186,000	25,884,000
Michigan	31,261,000	29,772,000	25,011,000
Indiana	26,659,000	35,745,000	28,448,000
Illinois	10,683,000	32,374,000	22,150,000
Wisconsin	15,065,000	20,083,000	19,695,000
Minnesota	34,285,000	41,307,000	33,773,000
Iowa	30,332,000	31,270,000	27,519,000
Missouri	11,275,000	27,500,000	23,819,000
Kansas	11,197,000	34,990,000	26,851,000
Nebraska	19,828,000	28,325,000	27,481,000
Dakota	27,913,000	22,330,000	16,128,000

The following are the (official) estimates of the wheat acreage of the United States, in millions and tenths, and the crop yield in wheat in several past years, with the annual exports, including flour, for the year ending the following June 30, and the home consumption, seed, and waste, in millions of bushels:

Year.	Acreage.	Crop.	Exports.	Consumption.
1860	....	173.0	8.4	165.0
1865	....	148.5	4.0	144.5
1870	19.00	235.9	49.8	186.0
1871	20.00	230.8	35.5	195.0
1872	20.86	250.0	49.0	201.0
1873	22.17	281.5	87.4	194.0
1874	24.97	308.1	70.5	237.6
1875	26.38	292.1	74.8	217.8
1876	27.63	289.4	57.0	232.4
1877	26.28	364.2	92.1	272.0
1878	32.11	420.1	147.7	272.4
1879	32.55	448.8	180.3	268.0
1880	37.99	498.5	186.5	312.3
1881	37.71	380.3	122.6	258.5
1882	37.07	504.2	148.8	356.5
1883	36.39	420.2	111.5	308.6
1884	39.50	512.8	129.0	383.8
1885	34.00	357.0	95.0	262.0

A DISCOURAGING MARKET

has been the rule nearly all through the year to both bulls and bears, but especially to the former. The theory that the crop would prove to be a short one was pretty widely accepted early in the year, and the price was so low that it formed an additional temptation to buy. The winter crop suffered from very unfavorable weather in the first four months, and it was believed that the crop of spring would be smaller than that of 1884 on account of the discouragement by very low prices, for that if for no other reason. Then the prospect of war furnished a good deal of ground for excitement, but none of these things worked as in former years, and some of the men who were the worst beaten were those who operated on the knowledge of the way in which such things had acted on the markets of the past. There was a big visible supply (using the term in its most extended sense) all through, and like the ghost of Banquo it would not down, but kept on piling up as if the heap would grow till it reached the skies, as the builders of the tower of Babel thought to do. One set of men after another took hold of it, tried their strength upon it, and laid it down in despair if not in disgust. We may say that the market resembled a gigantic "health lift." It sank back after each successive attempt to raise it. The moment a man ceased to buy down it went, with no more self-sustaining power than a corpse has, and no more disposition to try. The great majority of the bears seemed to be all the time afraid that the market would advance and leave them in the lurch, for which reason most of them kept their lines well in hand, and were generally protected by privileges against great loss by a sudden advance. It was not so much short selling that weighed on the market as the quantity of stuff that had to be carried at a great expense, the costs of storage, interest, and insurance for the year being not far from a quarter of the selling value of the wheat in this market. And this applied to the whole of the nearly 50,000,000 of visible supply till late in the season, when the warehousemen at some other points announced their willingness to reduce the charges for storage. The difficulty was increased by the throwing of the Russian surplus on the English markets early in the year, as we have elsewhere noted, by the perpetual threat of an avalanche of Indian wheat in the British Isles, and by the practical bearishness of the situation in New York by virtue of which wheat was posted as out of condition every time the market here showed a little strength. It mattered not whether the thermometer were below zero or above blood heat; the wheat was posted all the same on every advance here. The thing was so persistent as to suggest the attitude of the street conjurer of the old country who used to gain his point by shouting "Three pence more, and up goes the donkey." The chief difference lay in the fact that the donkey never went up, while the notice of "hot wheat" did. Of course it is

THE INDIAN WHEAT

that has been the great bugbear of the trade. No one knows to within a large number of bushels how much wheat was raised in that country on the last crop, but we do know that it does not much exceed a bushel per head for the whole population, while our consumption for bread and seed is estimated to be fully five and a quarter. It is not so much what it is as what may be that gives pause to the trade, but the Englishmen appear to have worked the argument for all it is worth in the attempt to convince us that we must sell them our wheat and flour at still lower prices if at all. It does not seem probable that competition from that source can make the situation for the American farmer much worse than it has been in the recent past. The cost of wheat raising may be reduced to a very small sum per bushel in India, but it has also been wonderfully cut down here since the introduction of farm machinery and its cheaper production since the price of steel came down to bedrock. The figuring-up on one of the large farms in the Northwest showed that its wheat crop of last year cost but 29c per bu for seed, labor, and machines, without allowing anything for the use of the land, interest on other capital, or taxes. On cheap land all these items might be aggregated as not to exceed 10c per bu, making it possible to sell the crop at 40c from the farm if the delivery did not involve too much transportation by wagon. It is not probable that India, with much dearer transportation, will soon beat this.

It is important to remember, in figuring up the cost of wheat and how much the farmer receives for it, that the average is very much less than what would appear to be left after taking the price of No. 2 in this market and subtracting therefrom the cost of bringing it here. That computation gives results which are all the further from the truth as the quality of the crop is poor, as is the case with that of last year. Only about one-sixth of our receipts have passed into the speculative grades, so that the average price on the whole is much nearer to that of No. 3 than to that of No. 2. When it is remembered that the preponderance of the poor grades has been most marked in the West, in the wheat grown on the older lands in the West, which pay higher rents and taxes than those in the newer wheat regions, it will be evident that wheat farming has not paid on the average, and it need excite no surprise to know that wheat culture in the Western States, even as far North as Minnesota, is likely to show a decrease in the future. If it be true, however, that the Pacific slope alone has 100,000,000 acres of land well adapted to wheat culture, as has recently been claimed, there need be no fear of a lack of bread. That area would be sufficient to grow 1,500,000,000 bu of wheat, or approximately three-fourths of the total consumption of the world today.

CORN.

THE HISTORY OF THE MARKET

for last year was a very monotonous one. It contained little worthy of being recounted at the close. The ups and downs of prices were confined within a narrow range, and the movement through the city was a large one when gaged against the facts that there was very little of speculative excitement to draw it here and a good deal of inducement to have it go past us. Our receipts are reported to have aggregated 62,930,474 bu, against 59,580,445 bu in 1884, and 74,412,319 in 1883. The shipments were 58,807,609 bu, against 53,274,050 in 1884, and 71,666,508 in 1883. The movement of last year was quite small as compared with the 97,272,844 bu received here in 1880, but that was the banner year of the trade, and special reasons existed for its magnitude which have been lacking more recently, though it is by no means certain that they will not recur in the future. The range of prices last year was only from 34⅛c in January to 50c in May, against 34⅛@90c in 1884 and 46@71c in 1883. Our stocks have varied widely in volume, though generally small, and at times extremely so. The total was only 1,472,868 bu at the close of January, increased to 2,368,559 bu at end of March, was reduced to 477,524 by Oct. 10, increased to 1,001,459 in the next two weeks, and fell off to only 107,423 bu of all grades Nov. 14, since which time it has grown moderately with the arrival of new corn. The supply at other points was generally light, in spite of the magnitude of the last crop and of the one next preceding it. The 1,800,000,000 bu of 1884 and the nearly 2,000,000,000 of 1885 seemed to be unequal to the task of making corn plentiful at the leading centres of supply, though the bear interest was a powerful one much of the time in anticipation of the avalanche which never came. Stocks were well kept down by a steadily liberal demand for shipment, and the consequence was a discounting of futures in this market all the time last year (till about a fortnight ago), which is so rare a circumstance that it may almost be said to be unparalleled in our history.

THE LOWEST POINT

of the year was witnessed the first trading day. It then sold at 34⅛c, and improved to 40c by Jan. 23, fell back to 36c at the close of the month, advanced to 38⅛c in the middle of February, and ruled very steady at a little below that figure, with May about 41c during the greater part of that month. Our receipts were very light, mostly on account of severe storms, but the movement around us on cut rates of freight had been very heavy previously whenever the weather permitted. In March the market was very steady, fresh receipts selling up to 41⅛c the 11th, and ranging near 40c the rest of the month, with speculation very dull. The weather was cold and dry, favoring a large consumption eastward and a brisk movement here. The export business was active all through the month. The greater part of our receipts was sold on track, and parties who wanted to load vessels had to buy sample lots. No. 3 ranged but about ½c, and No. 4 barely 1c, below the price of No. 2. Vast quantities of corn went around us from Nebraska during March, and one lot of 6,000 cars passed through this city. It now became known that very little corn had been cribbed during the winter, except what was wagoned and shelled pending the snow blockade, and this made the country rather buyers than sellers for May delivery. Parties in Council Bluffs were large buyers, and the selling was mostly done by city men and on New York orders.

In April the market advanced to 48c by the 25th, with a smaller movement around us which increased the demand here, and generally only moderate receipts here, while the war cloud in Europe tended to stiffen the market. There was very good buying on the rise, as it was generally understood that Lester and Norton were under it, and they were supposed to be chiefly working for a clique in Kansas City. But it was mostly the shorts who bought, and so few were willing to get on the short side of the deal that it was not judged prudent to attempt a corner for May, and it was afterwards claimed that none had been intended. The principal longs, said to consist of Lester, Fisher, Pardridge, and Fairbank, sold out their holding of 7,000,000 bu or more just at the time the crowd thought the line was to be increased. They made a profit of fully 5c per bu, but the event proved that they might have made more by holding on a little longer. The minor longs transferred their interest into June, the market declining to 44⅛c at the close of May under their offerings when they found there would be no squeeze for them to profit by. It touched 43⅞c the 1st of June, with weather more favorable for the new crop and reports of large areas being planted on land that had been sown to wheat but was plowed up because the latter did not materialize. The market rose again to 49c by June 17 under what seemed to be herculean

EFFORTS TO BULL IT

by statements that the old corn was about all used up, while some who did not believe that said the arrivals would be very small for several weeks, as there was no corn cribbed and the farmers had something else to do than to haul corn to the stations. Also the strength in wheat helped to stiffen corn, but the two finally parted company under free selling of corn in view of more liberal receipts, with promise of still bigger, which led leading firms to advise their friends to take the short side. Up to this time there had been a good shipping demand, but it slackened off as grass feed became more plentiful at the East, and the market fell off to 45⅛c at the close of July, with the futures discounted. There was some fear of a corner for this month, but it did not come, and the longs were glad to sell out without getting the expected profit. The receipts of July were not large, but rail shipments were dull because of cut rates from St. Louis, Peoria, Burlington, and even Kansas City, but Canada took a great quantity by lake from us, being in fact our best customer in the latter part of the month. In August there was a reaction of about 2 cents, but the course of the market from then to the end of October was almost steadily downwards in a slow way, the minimum of 40 cents being reached Oct. 30. During all this time the air was full of rumors that a corner was on the program for each succeeding month, but it did not arrive. Prominent firms were pointed at as unmistakably engaged in manipulating the market for a squeeze, but it appears that they were simply buying the current receipts and shipping against them to the seaboard. The fact is that the corner of September, 1884, has rendered the bears cautious, and it would probably have been impossible to buy enough to make the operation a profitable one had anybody been minded to attempt it for any time before the new corn was expected to be on hand. The little spurts of speculative excitement turned chiefly on the prospects for the new crop, the weather being cool enough to raise grave fears that it would not mature in time to be out of the way of frost. But the greater part of it was admitted to be practically safe about three months ago, and then it was accepted as certain that new corn would be plenty in a few weeks at farthest. There was then a quiet rush to

SELL FOR NOVEMBER,

and the quantity sold was not very large, simply because there was not enough buying confidence at the price and sellers thought the market to be as low as it could well go and bring in large receipts. Ream had bought about 2,000,000 bu, while outside parties had invested moderately through Lester and McCormick-Kennett, but it was difficult to get the market up much, though it was assisted by an extraordinary demand to fill short sales in New York for November. This demand was the only vigorous one of the year. It carried cash corn up from 39⅝c at the opening of the month (November) to 48c on the 11th, but it had dropped to 42⅛c two days after, as there was no certainty of being able to get corn through by water if shipped after that time. The market reacted some then with continued mild weather, but struck a couple of snags both together Nov. 23, in the shape of an advance in rail freights and an incipient snow-storm, the latter bringing a promise of much larger receipts. It soon settled down to about 41c for No. 2, supposed to be all old, and 34c for No. 3, known to be all new, while May hung along at near 39⅛c till Dec. 5, when it rose above 40c with news that the magnitude of the crop had been vastly overrated. Dec. 9 the market for the year rose to 43⅝c on the fear of a corner to be run by McCormick-Kennett, but the longs sold at this point, omitting to take what close observers thought to be a grand opportunity for a much larger profit, and the market fell back to 40c three days later, while May continued firm with good buying, some of which was on country account. The next step was downward, and due to the improvement in the inspection, just half of the receipts passing into the speculative grades two weeks ago. Cash corn broke under heavy selling for January, which was based on the conviction that No. 2 was worth very little more than the 32⅛@33c which was accepted by holders of No. 3 in store.

CORN PRICES.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 corn throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	34⅛	40	37.35
February	36	38⅜	37.20
March	36⅝	41⅜	39.00
April	37⅛	48	44.10
May	44⅝	50	47.75
June	43⅝	49	47.10
July	45⅛	48	46.60
August	42⅛	47⅛	45.50
September	40⅝	45⅛	43.10
October	40	44⅛	42.00
November	39⅝	44	42.80
December	35⅛	43⅝	39.60
Do year	34⅛	50	42.65
Do 1884	34⅛	90	51.20
Do 1883	46	71	53.54
Do 1882	48⅝	82⅜	67.37
Do 1881	35⅜	76⅝	49.75
Do 1880	31⅛	44⅛	37.62½
Do 1879	29⅝	49	35.62½
Do 1878	29⅛	43⅝	37.37½
Do 1877	37⅛	58	44.75
Do 1876	38⅝	49	44.62½
Do 1875	46	76⅝	63.75
Do 1874	53	86	65.00
Do 1873	29	53⅝	37.00

The following were the average specie prices of corn for twenty-six years past in this market:

Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
1860	40⅛	1874	58⅛
1861	25⅛	1875	55⅛
1862	25⅛	1876	40
1863	40⅛	1877	42⅛
1864	53	1878	37
1865	40	1879	35⅛
1866	40	1880	37⅝
1867	62⅛	1881	49⅝
1868	60	1882	67⅝
1869	61⅛	1883	58⅝
1870	61⅛	1884	51⅛
1871	44	1885	42⅝
1872	34⅛		
1873	32⅛	Average	45⅝

THE LOWER GRADES

have been in very good demand all through, and have sold well up towards the price of No. 2. The discount was much less than in most previous years, the fact being chiefly due to the absence of corner excitements to cause artificial prices for the speculative grade. It is now thirteen months since the inspection in this city was changed, so that we have No. 3 and No. 4 in the place of the old-fashioned classification into new mixed and rejected. The qualities are substantially the same as before. Up to five weeks ago the average discount on No. 3 had been barely 1⅛c, and till the new corn began to arrive in November No. 4 had ranged but a little below No. 3. Then the differences widened, and they were quite large till recently, as the old corn became more scarce and the new contained a great deal of moisture, which caused a great reduction of weight if dried out to the siccity required for No. 2. Very little of the corn has been graded as high mixed, and only a small proportion of it as no grade till the new crop began to come in. There has, however, been a good deal of yellow, both No. 2 and No. 3, and this has generally commanded a fair premium, sometimes as high as 1c, and seldom less than ½c. The No. 2 has mostly been sold in store for shipment by lake after it had done duty in being carried around on contracts. In reality the deliveries on these contracts were generally small, owing to the fact that cash corn commanded a premium over seller the month most of the time, as already indicated. About half of the No. 3 went into store, and the rest, with nearly all the No. 4 and all the no grade, was sold by sample, a lot being occasionally ordered into store. The sample lots were taken by rail shippers and for city use. There was a good demand all through for the East and Canada took more than usual, her purchases being mostly for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks. The starch works and local distilleries have used large quantities of corn, but the sugar-makers have taken very little, owing to the cheapness of the article made from the cane and an abundance of beet-root sugar, the latter coming from the Continent of Europe.

The following are the official estimates of production in Western States for three years past:

States	1885, bu.	1884, bu.	1883, bu.
Ohio	111,865,000	85,893,000	73,560,000
Michigan	30,706,000	26,022,000	21,412,000
Indiana	131,994,000	104,757,000	95,630,000
Illinois	268,998,000	244,544,000	203,786,000
Wisconsin	32,750,000	26,200,000	23,580,000
Minnesota	18,431,000	23,630,000	15,125,000
Iowa	242,496,000	252,600,000	169,629,000
Missouri	196,561,000	197,850,000	161,655,000
Kansas	158,39[illegible],000	168,500,000	172,801,000
Nebraska	129,426,000	122,100,000	101,279,000

YIELD OF PAST YEARS.

The following table gives the estimated corn acreages and yield of the United States in several years past. Also the total exports of corn from all United States ports since 1869. The figures represent millions and decimal parts of millions:

Year.	Acres.	Crop.	Exports.
1870	38.65	1,095.3	10.7
1871	34.09	991.9	35.7
1872	35.53	1,092.7	40.2
1873	39.20	932.3	36.0
1874	41.04	850.1	30.0
1875	44.84	1,321.1	50.9
1876	49.03	1,283.8	72.7
1877	50.37	1,342.6	87.2
1878	51.59	1,388.2	87.9
1879	53.09	1,547.9	99.6
1880	62.32	1,717.4	93.6
1881	64.26	1,194.9	44.3
1882	65.66	1,617.0	41.7
1883	68.30	1,551.1	44.8
1884	69.70	1,795.5	51.4
1885	73.00	1,936.0	60.0

THE TWO LAST CROPS

of corn were abundant and of good quality, but probably were much overrated. The tendency always is to overestimate a full crop, and, to a smaller extent, to underestimate a poor one. The same is true of wheat, only that the rule worked in opposite directions on these two crops for last year. The great fault appears to be that the estimates are obtained from parties in the country towns rather than from the farmers themselves, and more than one cause is often in operation to bias the judgment of the men who make the preliminary returns, however much they may intend to be honest. Where the figures are furnished by parties in trade there is the desire not to say anything that shall injure their credit, and when by railroad officials there is a wish not to damage the business standing of the road or to discourage immigration. At the same time it must be confessed that if the returns were made by the farmers themselves the tendency would be to an equally large error in the other direction. Leaving generalities, it is very difficult to understand how the corn crop of the United States for 1884 could aggregate 1,800,000,000 bu and have been so closely used up as it was by the time the crop of last year was ready to move. The difficulty is not removed when we admit that the winter before this was a very hard one and involved the use of vast quantities of corn, more than would have been consumed in ordinary seasons. To credit the figures we must believe that the low prices of last winter caused a very great quantity to be wasted as not worth the trouble of saving. At the same time we may remember that the crop of 1884 was drawn upon at an unusually early date, but so was the last. The closeness with which both of the two last preceding crops was used up enables us to infer that the one of 1884 was all consumed within the twelve months that followed its maturity, and if it were as large as it was said to be we are led to believe that the consumption of corn in the United States averages about 150,000,000 bu per month all the year round, which is at least 200,000,000 more for the whole period than is indicated by previous estimates and the experiences that have followed them. Whether the estimates were correct or not, if the one on the last crop be equally near to correctness or equally far away from it, we have no more corn on hand than can be comfortably used up before another crop is available, and there is neither sense nor reason in beating down the price as if it were impossible to do more than justice to the bear argument. Very

LITTLE CORN WAS CRIBBED

last winter, but fair quantities are being put up this season and a good many million bu will have been placed in cribs before next spring if it can be sold for May delivery without bearing the market to a point at which it is not profitable to work. We may add that the mild damp weather of several weeks following the maturing of the last crop appears to have soured considerable quantities of the new corn to such an extent as to spoil it for merchantable use, and even so much so as to render it unfit for feeding right away on the farm. There is strong reason to believe that the extensive ravages of the hog-cholera in the West reported within the last two months were in large part due to the effort to utilize this sour corn for feeding purposes before it had time to spoil further. It was a costly experiment, and one which it ought not to have been necessary to make in order to a demonstration that the policy of using it in such a way is of the kind which the English proverb calls "penny wise and pound foolish."

OATS.

A DULL AND STEADY MARKET

was the rule with oats during last year. There has been a moderate volume of trading, but marked by few ups and downs, and those only minor ones. The quantity handled here shows a decrease in spite of the two large crops, the chief reason being the absence of speculative excitement, though more than one attempt was made to cause one. The receipts of the year are reported as 37,687,241 bu, and the shipments as 32,666,065 bu, against 40,082,362 received and 34,230,293 shipped in 1884. The range of prices was 12⅛c.

The crop of 1884 was a large one, but was soon used up. The high price of corn that autumn, which took shape in the well-remembered corner of September, vastly increased the consumption of oats by causing them to be used exclusively in place of the ordinary mixture with corn for ground feed. The crop was thereby thoroughly cleaned up by the time the next was ready to market, and the belief that they would prove to be scarce induced several men to buy in the hope of taking advantage of it, but none of them were able to do so. Prominent among these we may note a big line bought by Jones in April; the same in June, supposed to be for McGeoch; another in July by Kammerer, which would probably have been a success but for the want of a little more of the article called "backbone," and still another in August, said to be for McGeoch. The speculative atmosphere did not favor corners, though the market was excited in April, along with other cereals, on the prospect of an extensive war in the Old World. Of course there have been no such designs harbored since the advent of the new crop. Its reported volume of some 600,000,000 bu was too great to permit it, though there is recent reason to believe that the yield was very much overestimated. The one ruling feature of the market on the new crop has been a constant fear of being overwhelmed with supplies, and a standing negation of the idea. The fact is that a

SCANTINESS OF STOCKS

has prevailed all through, on the new as well as the old crop. We have had scarcely any in store to be delivered on contracts, and the only thing that has prevented a squeeze has been the settled conviction that a little rise in prices would bring in an avalanche. Very few have gone into store, the great bulk of the arrivals being sold by sample, both for city use and for shipment. The selling of white oats and the lower grades of mixed has been almost exclusively by sample, and the price in store was scarcely other than nominal at any time in the year. The purchases for shipment have included a good many oats for export; fully 4,000,000 bu of the new crop having been taken to go abroad via New York and half as many more through Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is in addition to large quantities that have been exported in the shape of oatmeal. It is remarkable, too, that our shipments have been nearly all by rail. The only lake shipments of consequence were to the lumber regions and to the mining points on Lake Superior.

The most noteworthy price changes of the year were the April rise from 27⅛c to 36⅛c, the July decline from 32⅛c to 26c at the close of the month, and the November advance from 26⅛c to 32c owing to the export movement above noted, which kept the market bare, as buyers took all they could get to fill short sales on the seaboard. About two months ago there was a rather free selling of oats for May against the buying of an equal quantity of corn for the same delivery, the total sales being at least 3,000,000 bu. There has also been a moderately large investment in oats on country account, the belief being that prices will rule higher next summer. This is based partly on the idea that the crop has been overestimated, and perhaps more on the knowledge of the fact that the crop does not grade well, which may make No. 2 a rather scarce article before next harvest even if the supply of the lower grades should prove equal to the demand for consumption.

PRICES OF OATS.

The following table shows the monthly range and the average price on No. 2 oats in store throughout the year:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	25⅛	29	[illegible]
February	26⅛	29	[illegible]
March	26⅛	31	[illegible]
April	27⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
May	31⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
June	32	34⅛	[illegible]
July	26⅛	33	[illegible]
August	24⅛	29	[illegible]
September	24⅛	26⅞	[illegible]
October	24⅛	26⅛	[illegible]
November	26⅛	32	[illegible]
December	27	29⅛	[illegible]
Do year	24⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
Do 1884	23	35⅛	[illegible]
Do 1883	25	43⅛	[illegible]
Do 1882	30⅛	62	[illegible]
Do 1881	29	47⅛	[illegible]
Do 1880	22⅝	35⅛	[illegible]
Do 1879	19⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
Do 1878	18	27⅛	[illegible]
Do 1877	22	46	[illegible]
Do 1876	27	35	[illegible]
Do 1875	29⅛	63	[illegible]
Do 1874	37⅛	55	[illegible]
Do 1873	23⅜	40⅛	[illegible]

THE CROP.

The acreage of the United States and the estimated yield of oats for several past years were reported as follows:

	Acreage.	Yield, bu.
1879	12,683,500	365,760,000
1880	16,187,977	417,890,000
1881	16,841,500	416,480,000
1882	18,494,691	475,657,000
1883	20,322,622	571,233,000
1884	21,000,000	570,000,000
1885	23,000,000	629,000,000

RYE.

ONLY A LIGHT TRADE

and a very steady market has been the rule with rye. Our receipts are reported as 1,905,[illegible] bu and the shipments as 1,218,623 bu, against 3,327,518 received and 4,365,757 shipped in 1884. The quantity handled was only about half as large as in the first-named year, and was but little more than a quarter as much as came here in 1883. The story of the market may be soon told. From 52⅛c at the beginning of the year it advanced to 64c at the close of February in sympathy with wheat, and some talk of winter-kill of the latter. It fell off to 62c in March, and to 60c April 6, then mounted to 73c in the middle of May on the expectation of war in Europe accompanied by good buying on foreign account. It declined to 57⅛c July [illegible]. The new crop sold as high as 62c in June and July for August delivery, but when that month came around cash rye sold down to 56c. There was then a gradual rise to 62c in October, and the market has been steady at not far from 61c till three weeks ago, when it broke off, and was quoted at 58⅛c last week for regular.

Leaving out Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which do not raise enough for their own consumption, the rye crop of 1884 was about 24,000,000 bu, and that of last year not more than about 15,000,000.

THE LATTER HARVEST

was a very poor one, and not least so in this state. The fact explains the paucity of our receipts during the last few months, but it scarcely furnishes the reason why prices have kept down with the rye crop of Europe believed to be 20 per cent short. But it is well known that Germany loaded up with all the rye that could be procured before the imposition of the duty of about 18c per bu, and took on so much more during the war scare in the spring that none has since been wanted from without, while France is in a similar condition, though not to the same extent. Hence exportation has been impossible, except two or three cargoes, all the rye [illegible] has been sent to New York for sale abroad [illegible] lain in the harbor there vainly awaiting a buyer. But our stocks have been kept uniformly low. The shipments were made largely to New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, while some has gone from this city down the Mississippi as far south as Memphis and Nashville. We note as a curiosity in the trade that about a month ago our rye [illegible] was called upon to ship 10,000 bu to Janesville, Wis., and as much more to go to Nebraska. The distillers of this country have not yet learned to make acceptable whisky without rye, though they use less of it than formerly, and a considerable part of our foreign-born population prefer the rye bread they learned to eat in Europe.

BARLEY.

THE MOVEMENT DURING 1885

exhibits considerable increase. The receipts of the year were 10,781,240 bu and the shipments 5,581,181 bu, against 7,848,829 received and 4,095,500 shipped in 1884. There is very little to say about the market—indeed it has been little better than nominal during the last [illegible] months, so far as the fixing of an [illegible] as a given quality is concerned. Hence it is difficult to make a comparison of selling values between that and previous years. There was a little buying for future delivery on the new crop. With that exception the buying and selling was done by sample, which is about the same thing as saying the market was controlled by consumers. We have plenty of room and opportunity here for a large speculative trade in barley, as was the case up to a few years ago, when the article attracted more attention than rye and compared favorably with oats in this respect. But confidence in the value of the inspection in this city is at a very low ebb, and the brewers and maltsters appear to favor the idea that "the right of private judgment" entitles them to an exclusively sample trade, which keeps the market more uniform as regards prices, and probably reduces the average of the price they have to pay for the material. The range of last year for a given quality was barely 20c per bu, and perhaps not more than 15c. No. 2 sold as low as 59c in January and up to 65½c in February. During the next five months the market was nearly nominal. In August it opened at 65c, and advanced to 71½c in the middle of September, receding to 65c, at which price it was steady during the greater part of last month. The average price of the year on this grade was about 66c, being 4c less than the average for 1884.

A UNIFORM INSPECTION,

to be obtained by the appointment of one man as Inspector, to whose judgment all the arrivals should be submitted, was advocated about six months ago, but it was not desired by the brewers, and therefore no change was made. The receipts continue to be passed upon by the official inspectors, and their rating of the relative value of the property is so far disregarded that it is no unheard-of thing for No. 3 to sell at a higher price than No. 2 at the same time and to the same man; while it not seldom happens that the same sample is rated by one buyer as worth several cents more than the bid made by another.

Our receipts of barley come chiefly from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Nebraska, with some from Illinois. Considerable quantities have recently come here from Utah, and from Washington Territory since the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The barley that is raised by the help of irrigation in the mountain regions is the palest, which fact makes it preferred for malting, though the brewers are not now so much dependent on the color of the grain as they used to be. Nearly half of our receipts are shipped out as grain, in addition to that which leaves us in the shape of malt. The barley goes largely to Indiana, Ohio, and the more Southern States, while Eastern buyers have recently learned to prefer it to that grown in Canada, on account of the difference in price. Our shipments of barley to the Atlantic seaboard are estimated to be fully five times larger than they were ten years ago. It is just possible that this tremendous increase is in part due to the absence of speculation, which keeps down the price in this market, and thus enables our sellers to more easily meet the competition with Canada.

BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour and grain in this city during the year, with the receipts of 1884, as reported by the Board of Trade, flour being reduced in the footings to its equivalent in wheat:

	Receipts, 1885.	Shipments, 1885.	Receipts, 1884.
Flour, brls	5,385,103	5,245,185	4,960,830
Wheat, bu	19,266,772	13,265,223	26,397,587
Corn, bu	62,930,474	58,807,609	59,580,445
Oats, bu	37,687,241	32,666,065	40,082,362
Rye, bu	1,905,616	1,218,623	3,327,516
Barley, bu	10,781,240	5,581,181	7,849,823
Totals, bu	156,804,412	135,143,034	159,561,474

The following were the totals of all breadstuffs for several previous years:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
[illegible]	159,561,474	138,652,155
[illegible]	164,924,732	141,720,259
[illegible]	126,155,483	114,864,938
[illegible]	146,807,329	140,307,597
[illegible]	165,855,370	154,377,115
[illegible]	134,086,595	118,675,468
[illegible]	97,735,482	87,241,306
[illegible]	98,935,413	91,597,092
[illegible]	60,432,574	54,745,903
[illegible]	54,950,114	52,268,181
[illegible]	37,235,027	31,108,759
[illegible]	20,367,702	16,632,750
[illegible]	....	1,830,968
[illegible]	....	1,025,620
[illegible]	....	10,000
[illegible]	....	78

The following were the stocks of flour and grain in this city at the close of the years named:

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Flour, brls	86,243	58,628	62,427
Wheat, bu	14,459,855	13,254,906	11,800,415
Corn, bu	1,921,998	1,470,240	2,580,984
Oats, bu	252,453	488,916	1,481,417
Rye, bu	299,377	101,602	1,590,772
Barley, bu	223,220	104,072	365,354
Total grain	17,156,903	15,419,736	17,818,942

The following table shows the number of car-loads of grain inspected as "received" in this city during last year:

Month.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
January	4,509	7,890	2,923	205	1,369
February	2,608	6,298	2,696	202	1,064
March	3,335	7,859	2,233	253	1,241
April	2,155	5,181	2,404	153	621
May	2,828	7,295	4,839	205	563
June	4,045	11,709	4,525	170	209
July	2,731	10,362	2,919	122	71
August	1,962	10,434	3,815	501	209
September	2,610	11,318	5,355	521	1,789
October	3,059	8,821	3,952	524	2,781
November	3,637	5,698	2,367	332	2,163
December	3,097	8,267	3,086	246	1,758
Totals	38,576	101,132	42,114	3,434	13,838
Totals, 1884	55,477	98,956	40,381	6,191	10,632
Totals, 1883	44,133	136,167	38,099	10,663	12,213

Total car-loads, 199,094. Also received by lake and canal 9,700 bu wheat, 2,061,300 bu corn, 672,700 bu oats, 18,260 bu rye, 30,500 bu barley. Total, 2,792,460 bu.

OTHER PRODUCE.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of other articles of produce in 1885, with the receipts of 1884. The figures for live stock are given subsequently:

	Receipts, 1885.	Shipments, 1885.	Receipts, 1884.
Flaxseed, bu	6,837,012	5,478,876	3,679,530
Other seeds, tons	33,837	26,313	34,048
Broom-corn, tons	5,391	2,791	11,423
Butter, tons	46,138	48,408	41,705
Hides, tons	33,503	56,656	35,223
Wool, tons	24,085	24,717	21,005
Potatoes, bu	8,000,000	....	6,000,000
Cheese, tons	20,722	15,104	19,739
Can'd meats, cases	8,872	785,793	10,595
Hay, tons	100,000	....	50,000
Coal, tons	5,965,600	987,916	3,842,796
Lead, tons	29,925	....	48,650
Lumber, m	1,731,672	816,492	1,821,317
Shingles, m	1,296,591	55,550	919,706
Salt, brls	1,438,681	1,225,309	1,490,478
Millstuffs, tons	105,000	....	101,647
Hops, tons	1,750	....	2,479
Pig-iron, tons	650,000	....	....
Iron ore, tons	489,320	....	....

The following were the direct foreign exports from this city on through bills of lading for the year up to last Saturday: Flour, brls, 773,344; oatmeal, brls, 143,129; corn-meal, brls, [illegible]; wheat, bu, 921,124; corn, bu, 2,670,308; oats, bu, 139,265; flaxseed, lbs, 11,354,607; clover seed, lbs, 290,924; other seeds, lbs, 331,-[illegible]; cured meats, boxes, 280,935; canned meats, cases, 278,733; tongues, pkgs, 10,646; beef, pkgs, 19,835; beef, fresh, lbs, 8,557,661; pork, brls, 23,952; pork, pkgs, 3,092; lard, tcs, [illegible]; lard pkgs, 211,078; tallow, pkgs, 29,-[illegible]; butter, lbs, 1,744,956; cheese, lbs, 4,643,-[illegible]; hides, lbs, 1,946,220; leather, lbs, 3,600; tobacco, lbs, 344,792; oil, brls, 4,587; oil-cake, lbs, 14,961,665; distilled spirits, brls, 75; miscellaneous, lbs, 11,817,623.

LIVE STOCK.

THE TRADE OF LAST YEAR

was marked by a large increase in the number of animals handled in this city and by a great shrinkage in prices, the quotations being on a downward sliding scale almost uniformly from the opening of the year to its close. Both hogs and cattle have ranged very low, the prices on both being near the minimum points of many years past, and not far above those which obtained in the non-speculative era before our great War.

The reasons for this condition of the trade are as numerous as the various elements in and factors to a business of such enormous magnitude as the live-stock trade of Chicago. The increase in the receipts has been quite marked, and, with the possible exception of hogs, the receipts have been greater than in an previous year. The greatest records of previous years were as follows: Cattle, 1,878,944 in 18[illegible]; sheep, 801,630 in 1884; calves, 52,353 in 1[illegible]; and hogs, 7,059,355 in 1880. The increase over the receipts of 1884 were 87,821 cattle, 6,148 calves, 1,085,568 hogs, 201,968 sheep, and [illegible] horses. The trade was stimulated considerably in the early part of the year by the trouble in the Old World over Asiatic territory and prospective war between two or more European Powers. The year was a notable one in the matter of at least securing an entrance for American meats into France, particularly for the use of the French army. Large orders were filled here in the spring, and one concern is now engaged in filling an order for the French Government which will require 25,000 cattle. Otherwise the export trade for the year may be considered as having fallen off from 1884. During that year it had been forced up very largely and carried up prices with it. Active competition ensued and finally reached the summit about twelve months ago, and it then had to descend.

THE CATTLE MARKET

for January opened steady, but the offerings were of an inferior quality generally, and, as the manufacturers of canned goods were operating rather slowly, the end of the month revealed a considerable depression, with the following prices prevailing: Shipping cattle, common to fair, $4.00@4.45; medium to good, $4.60@5.30; choice, $5.40@5.62½; export, $5.65@6.00. This was an average decline from the prices of January, 1884, of about 80c. The prices for cows and stockers and feeders held up to about the figures of the previous year. February brought blockading snows, which made the movement of cattle in every direction difficult, and, although the Lenten season is usually expected to depress the trade, prices had advanced all around about 25c. There was a like advance in prices during March, the character of the weather making feeding poor and transportation difficult. Contrary to rule the month of April was dull. "General principles" was the only reason given. May brought in the distillery-fed and corn-fed cattle, the former being in by far the best condition, because of shelter and warm feed. There was a general advance of 25c on prices, but they were still from 75c to $1.00 less than during the corresponding period in 1884. With June came Texas and distillery-fed cattle in large numbers, with prices $1.25 per 100 pounds under those of 1884. Texas and the Western range cattle poured into the market heavily during July and bore the market down. Common to good shipping cattle were not worth as much as the year before by from 75c to $1.00. August was notable for a continuance of enormous receipts, and one day in that month marked heavier arrivals than in any previous day in the history of the yards. Thin, half-fed cattle were then exceedingly difficult to dispose of, but prices were about the same as in August, 1884. September was well supplied with cattle, and only choice animals commanded good prices, the range below the prices for the previous year being from 50c to $1.00. A great oversupply resulted from the close of the grazing season in October. Hogs were in heavy supply for the close of the summer packing season, sheep were coming in in large numbers, and the month is remembered as one of

THE WORST IN THE HISTORY

of the yards. Range and Texas cattle were selling for $1.00 to $1.50 lower than they did a year before; while at near the end of the month shipping cattle were selling in New York at Chicago prices. Thin, poor cattle brought only such low prices as to effectually demonstrate to cattle-raisers the folly of shipping such stock to market. The October depression continued into November, and Wednesday, Nov. 4, was the worst cattle-market day of the year. There was plenty of hogs, cheap mutton, and a flood of poultry, and throughout the month, although there was a slight advance, disastrously low prices prevailed for low grade cattle, while there was but little demand for good stock. During the month just closed beef again came in active competition with holiday meats of every description. The October depression had served to hold back a large proportion of cattle which had been fed for fall shipment, and as a result the November receipts had been comparatively light. When December came all these cattle were unloaded on the market and the result was disastrous to drovers and shippers. $100 per car-load loss was the result on nearly every shipment. $3.50@5.50 was the range of prices for shipping cattle and these figures were from 50c to $1.00 less than they had been in the last month of 1884.

There is plenty of feed in the settled sections of the country for winter feeding and cattle are generally reported as being in fair condition. At about the closing of the grazing season there was a great scare of reported cases of pleuro-pneumonia in Texas and Missouri. So positive and persistent were these reports that they became extremely alarming, and the Governor of Illinois quarantined Missouri—Callaway County being the object of especial dread. Subsequent developments proved that the reports had been maliciously exaggerated for the purpose of affecting the market. They did so for a period of about ten days, but no serious results arose from it. So well satisfied are the Union Stock-Yards Company and cattlemen in Chicago generally that there has never been a case of pleuro-pneumonia west of the Alleghenies that they will handsomely reward any one who will produce a well-defined case of it—not only that, but will assist in any way to detect and expose the disease wherever or whenever it may exist.

HOGS.

As will be seen by the subjoined tables the number of hogs handled last year almost if not quite reaches the highest figures heretofore attained. The year 1885 opened up very cold, and hogs could gain but little in weight, although they were fed lavishly with corn, of which there was plenty. Heavy snowfalls served to retard farmers from getting fat hogs to the railroad stations, but as it was nearly 225,000 more hogs were received than were brought in in January, 1884. Prevailing prices early were from $4.00 to $4.75, and before the end of the month they had advanced 25c. The market continued to gain steadily throughout February, and for choice grades the price had advanced 50c. The supply was correspondingly greater than during the same month in 1884, and prices were consequently from $1.75 to $2.25 lower. Proportionately still greater were the receipts for March and there was a decline in prices. April brought the same results, and May found the market still declining with an increasing supply. June and July showed correspondingly large receipts and small prices, and in August the surplus over the receipts of a year previous was very moderate, being but about 13,000; still there was no marked advance in the market. At the end of September prices were still a little lower. October saw the greatest depression. There were plenty of hogs and it was a most favorable month for shipping. Swine disease breaking out in certain sections caused farmers everywhere to rush their hogs into the market. Prices ruled from $1.00 to $1.40 below those of a year before. With November began the regular winter packing season and all the packers were ready for business. There were, in round numbers, 400,000 more hogs received than in November, '84, and October prices prevailed, with slight fluctuations. December saw a slight decline in receipts; still they were very large, and there was but a slight advance in prices.

SHEEP.

The year has been particularly unfavorable for sheep-raisers. Twelve months ago it was thought that there were large reserves of wool in the interior, while the supply in sight was very great. Woolen goods were in the greatest abundance, and taken altogether there seemed to be a feeling of great depression among the sheep-raisers. Sheep of every condition and all ages were rushed pell-mell into the market, where they brought the following prices: Inferior, $2 to $2.50; common, $2.60 to $3.00; medium, $3.10 to $3.25; good, $3.40 to $4.00; choice, $4.00 to $4.25; extra, $5.00. A year before prices were from 50c to $1 higher. The impression that sheep-raisers were contemplating going out of business was hightened by the character of the sheep of inferior kinds which flooded the market during February, but the prices of the previous month were maintained. Throughout the remainder of the year there was little if any change in the market, and it closed with a plentiful supply for light demands.

HORSES.

The horse market has probably been more satisfactory to producers and buyers than any other branch of the live-stock trade. Heavy draft horses have been in steady demand at fair prices, but a very little more than the prices prevailing in the country. Among the professional horse buyers the trade has not been so satisfactory, the demand in the country and the supply in the market not tending to give them a very large profit to work on. There has been quite an active trade in wild, unbroken horses shipped in droves from the ranches, but their intractable disposition when received makes them of low value.

The National Live-Stock Show which has been held in Chicago during November for some years past has exerted a telling influence upon the breeding of the finer grades of stock, and some of the effects are being felt in the market by the appearance of fine-grade animals. Probably it will not be long before they are regularly offered on the market and a considerable change in the statistics of prices result from the impetus given to the trade.

The following statistics, showing the movement of live stock in this city, are furnished by Mr. Dennison, assistant secretary of the Union Stock-Yards:

RECEIPTS OF 1885.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January	170,819	1,630	773,073	94,171	1,098
February	127,263	948	441,821	84,947	1,484
March	131,344	1,593	402,039	91,747	2,922
April	150,635	3,026	427,202	99,878	2,189
May	150,471	3,410	516,059	84,653	2,050
June	156,117	2,711	590,930	55,299	2,080
July	158,278	3,150	449,154	50,160	1,108
August	176,683	9,220	345,727	64,637	1,430
Sept'mb'r	171,368	15,449	374,967	78,257	1,524
October	191,329	11,326	688,102	99,625	1,556
Novemb'r	151,468	3,980	1,019,226	91,113	946
December	169,743	2,057	909,195	109,111	989
Totals	1,905,518	58,500	6,937,535	1003698	19,356

SHIPMENTS.

The following were the shipments for last year:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January	75,436	440	139,055	30,520	1,063
February	60,347	167	143,851	28,110	1,415
March	61,713	500	162,799	40,304	2,799
April	70,380	546	120,175	47,579	2,335
May	66,757	436	107,490	32,399	1,939
June	58,950	435	121,436	3,746	2,028
July	57,484	713	145,207	9,415	1,107
August	57,984	5,952	154,828	7,359	1,244
Septemb'r	60,847	12,581	180,978	9,865	1,445
October	65,774	8,408	250,897	10,664	1,448
Novemb'r	46,809	2,616	156,992	8,844	878
December	61,659	766	119,234	26,473	881
Totals	744,093	33,610	1,797,416	260,277	18,582

HOG AVERAGES.

The average weight of the hogs received during the last eight years was as follows:

Month.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885
January	280	275	265	258	252	262	242	258
February	270	236	266	232	229	248	218	240
March	242	219	241	217	216	228	204	229
April	225	218	230	220	211	226	217	223
May	223	225	225	226	209	232	223	226
June	229	231	229	233	214	240	226	232
July	224	229	230	233	216	244	235	233
August	229	237	228	238	225	249	239	228
September	240	252	233	234	232	258	238	236
October	252	250	247	242	235	250	241	238
November	268	264	262	262	248	247	261	250
December	270	264	264	267	260	253	272	249

THE ANNUAL RECEIPTS

of cattle, hogs, and sheep since the opening of the Union Stock-Yards have been as follows:

Years.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Total.
1866	393,007	961,746	207,987	1,562,740
1867	329,188	1,696,728	180,888	2,206,814
1868	324,524	1,706,782	270,891	2,302,197
1869	403,102	1,661,869	340,072	2,405,043
1870	532,964	1,693,158	349,853	2,575,975
1871	543,050	2,380,083	315,053	3,238,186
1872	684,075	3,252,623	310,211	4,246,909
1873	761,428	4,337,750	291,734	5,390,912
1874	843,966	4,258,379	333,655	5,436,000
1875	920,843	3,912,110	418,948	5,251,901
1876	1,096,745	4,190,006	364,095	5,650,005
1877	1,033,151	4,025,970	310,240	5,369,361
1878	1,083,068	6,339,654	310,420	7,733,142
1879	1,215,732	6,448,330	325,119	7,989,181
1880	1,382,477	7,059,355	335,810	8,777,642
1881	1,547,498	6,474,844	493,624	8,515,966
1882	1,607,495	5,817,504	628,887	8,053,886
1883	1,909,167	5,640,625	749,917	8,299,709
1884	1,817,697	5,351,967	801,630	7,931,294
1885	1,905,518	6,937,535	1003598	9,846,651

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

NOT FOR MANY YEARS

have the weather conditions been so favorable for a large production of butter and cheese or for excellence of quality as in 1885. Rains were sufficiently frequent and copious to insure abundant pasturage, while the absence of protracted periods of hot weather left no excuse for the production of other than choice goods. The season opened auspiciously enough, but it soon became apparent that these great staples, which hitherto had scarcely felt the effect of the "hard times," were at last to share in the general shrinkage. The downward tide did not set in till early in May, and then with a demoralizing force. In the space of four weeks there was a decline in butter of 5@6c, and in cheese of 3@4c per lb, the best grades of the former receding to 14@16c, while 5½@6¼c bought the choicest full cream cheese. There was no important recovery until late in July. By the close of that month butter had crept up 1@2c, while there was a gain in the price of cheese of scarcely 1c. About the middle of August the butterine factories started up, with the result that the best grades of creamery advanced 2@3c before the end of that month. It was near the last of August before there was any further improvement in the cheese market, and then the change was marked. A better home and export demand, coupled with some speculative buying,

SENT UP PRICES

fully 8c per lb in one week. The folly of this "boom" soon became evident. Exporters withdrew from the market, and the home demand was materially curtailed. After dragging along till the second week in November the market fell off ½@1c, which loss has not been regained. Butter continued to work slowly upward until early in November, when it also underwent a decided reaction. In October the fancy brands of creamery sold up to 29@30c, but as this advance was wholly the result of the manipulations of the butterine men it did not endure. At the beginning of November prices had fallen back to 24@25c. Early in December there was another similar boom, and the year closes at 30@32c.

The average of prices for the year was fully 4c lower for butter and 3c lower for cheese than for 1884. The season proved the least profitable of any that dairymen have experienced within many years. During almost the entire season the supply was greater than the demand, despite the fact that consumption was stimulated by the prevailing low prices. That there was a material falling off as compared with 1884 in our

DIRECT EXPORTS OF CHEESE

is explained by the fact that England produced a larger quantity than usual, and that Canada was a sharper competitor than ever before.

Owing to the demoralized condition of the trade during the last twelve months the growth of the dairy business has not been as great as in some past years. Many new factories and creameries have, however, started up within the year, it being urged that even at the low prices of the last season dairy-farming has been as profitable as any other branch of agriculture. The importance it has attained in the West is wonderful. It will surprise a majority of readers to learn that Illinois and Wisconsin each has more creameries than New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined, and that Iowa has more than three times as many as the three Eastern States named. Turning to cheese-factories we find that while Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa have an aggregate of 904 factories the three Eastern States can only boast of 358. Verily, "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

THE BOGUS BUTTER QUESTION

continues a disturbing element. Notwithstanding all that has been said to its disparagement, and despite the enactment of restrictive and prohibitory laws, its manufacture has continued to increase with great rapidity. That butterine has come to stay may as well be recognized as an established fact. The energies of the dairymen, therefore, would better be directed to the enforcement of the laws regulating its sale. In Chicago alone there are no less than seventeen butterine factories, the aggregate product of which reaches millions of pounds annually. The opening

PRICES FOR BUTTER

were 25@32c for creamery. From these figures there was no important change until the beginning of March, when 22@28c were the quotations. Prices continued to work downward until about the middle of April, when 23@24c bought the finest goods. A cold, backward spring checked the downward tendency for a while, but toward the middle of May they again receded, not stopping until 12@16c was reached the first week in June. There the market remained until the last week in July, when the sitation began to improve. It steadily mended until about the end of October, when there were sales at 30@31c for fancy makes. In November the market fell off to 18@24c, and partially recovered before the end of that month.

Full cream cheese ruled steady during January and February at 11@12c, with scattering sales at 12¼@12½c. In March prices receded to 10¼@11¼c, and in April to 9½@10½c, while before the middle of June the quotation stood at 5½@6¼c. Later in that month the market recovered to 6@6½c, and in July to 7@7½c. There was not much subsequent change until the latter part of August, when a sharp advance in Liverpool and in New York and the springing up of a good home demand sent up prices 2@3c per lb. That advance was well supported until the second week in November, though trade in the meantime had averaged dull as a result of the higher prices. Dealers began to realize that at the then prices the rather liberal stocks on hand could not be gotten into the channels of consumption, and before the end of that month the best goods could be bought at 9½c. The closing quotation is 9½@10½c. Skims broke badly in January, declining from 8c to 5c for the best of them. The depression in that branch of the market was due to the large supply of centrifugal cheese, for much of which there was absolutely no sale at any price. From 1@2c bought the best of them, while the poorer grades could not be moved at ½@¾c. During May, June, and July choice skims sold at 4@4½c. They advanced to 7@8c later in the season and closed at 6@7c.

The receipts of butter for 1885 were about 46,188 tons, against 41,700 tons for 1884, and of cheese 20,722 tons, against 19,700 tons for 1884.

SEEDS.

A RAPID ADVANCE

was made in the seed trade at Chicago last year, and the volume of business transacted was greater than ever before, owing mainly to the large increase in the production of flaxseed in the Northwest. From early fall to the close of the year the market was very active and dealing, both for present and forward delivery, was carried on on an extensive scale.

TIMOTHY SEED

opened at $1.22, advanced to $1.28, and fluctuated between $1.24 and $1.35 during January, with slight variations in price through February and March. The stocks on hand were fully as large as Chicago is in the habit of carrying, and the demand became so active that values advanced in April to $1.55 and to $1.62 in May. The summer trading was perhaps larger than usual, and the price advanced to $1.74 in August, just before the first arrival of the new seed. Last year's crop has proved, as far as can be told, more moderate than the previous one, and the quality, on the whole, has averaged better, perhaps, but furnished a smaller amount of choice and fancy seed. The quality of the prime, however, was fully as good as the previous crop. The first sale of new seed was made Aug. 14, and brought $1.75. A very large quantity of the fresh crop moved in September, hurried to market possibly by the prices ruling, which were mostly $1.70@1.78. An unusual volume of seed was shipped from this city. During October, November, and December the movement was less, but the outgo was fully equal to the arrivals. The course of prices fluctuated within moderate limits, advancing to $1.70½ and receding to $1.63. It is probable that the stocks in Chicago are smaller now than in the summer and are held by fewer parties. It is to be noted that the official postings of the movement of seed are grossly in error. The shipments have been a vast deal more than those reported. This has arisen from the neglect of the lake lines to report their carryings.

FLAXSEED.

The acreage planted to this product last year in the northwestern raising section of this country was exceptionally large, probably 50 per cent larger than in 1884, and more than ever before. This was caused mainly by the price for wheat and other farm produce ruling so low in 1884 that the farmers determined to do something else. The following shows the acreage of the three leading States for 1884 as given by by the United States report, and for 1885, according to the best information that can be obtained:

	1884.	1885.
Dakota	222,665	401,797
Minnesota	109,335	229,713
Iowa	300,000	450,000
	632,000	1,081,510

The yield of seed did not increase in proportion to the increased acreage, from a variety of causes, chief among which were dry weather in the spring, frosts early in the fall, and the fact that a considerable portion of the land seeded was impoverished from having been planted with flax for several years in succession. The estimated yield for 1884 and 1885 in bushels for two of the States referred to is as follows:

	1884.	1885.
Dakota	2,005,000	2,500,000
Minnesota	1,312,020	2,500,000
	3,317,020	5,000,000

The Western crushers experienced an unusually bad year from 1884 to 1885, as they took hold of the crop of flax in the West, while the Eastern mills imported largely, and a heavier percentage of oil was turned out than was anticipated. Added to this the demand for oil was checked by the existing depression in nearly all branches of trade, and there was a surplus left over estimated at 1,000,000 gallons. This, in connection with the immense crop of 1885, has depressed values to the lowest point known in recent years, the market touching $1.10½ Nov. 30, just previous to the close of lake navigation, and after the receipts had begun to diminish.

The low all-rail freights early in the season caused a large quantity of seed to be

SHIPPED FOR EXPORT,

the volume of which is estimated at 750,000 bu. During the season of 1884-'85 the Eastern crushers imported upwards of 3,000,000 bu of seed, while for the present season it is not expected that they will import more than 1,000,000 bu.

The market opened with the new year at $1.36, advanced in January to $1.50. In March the market declined to $1.38, and through April ranged at $1.35@1.39, being limited in May to $1.37@1.38, gradually dropping in June to $1.22. It was a little higher in July, fluctuating between $1.23 and $1.26½, dropping in August to $1.17. In September a "squeeze" was hinted at, but the fact that there was a 10c per 100 lbs all-rail freight to the seaboard, with an unusually low ocean rate, made seed worth $1.20@1.26½ during the latter half of the month. Prices declined to $1.10½ the last day of November. Since that time there has been a steady advance, with a large falling off in the receipts.

During last fall the receipts were the largest ever known, reaching in one day 392 cars, this being above the receipts of wheat. It now looks as if Chicago would handle at least one-half of the entire crop of this product. Small shipments of seed have been received from Washington Territory of a very fair quality, and more is on the way. Some specially selected imported seed was sown in Dakota last year and yielded 18@20 bu to the acre. It is estimated that the volume of seed handled in Chicago last year approximated 6,837,000 bu, and, taking the average price at $1.18 per bu, a total is given of $8,068,000.

PRICES.

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and average price of No. 1 flax for each month in the year:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$1.36	$1.50	$1.45¾
February	1.46	1.49	1.47⅝
March	1.38	1.46	1.43
April	1.35	1.39	1.38
May	1.37	1.38	1.37¾
June	1.22	1.38	1.29⅜
July	1.23	1.26½	1.23¼
August	1.17	1.24	1.21¼
September	1.18	1.26½	1.20⅞
October	1.15¾	1.21	1.17¾
November	1.10½	1.15	1.13¾
December	1.10¾	1.16½	1.12⅞
Do. year	$1.10½	$1.50	$1.37½

CLOVER-SEED.

The year opened with prime seed at $4.40 per bu, and during January it ran up to $5.20, closing the month at $5.00. There was very little variation in February and March, but in April the seed sold as high as $5.60. The domestic demand was good, while that for export, as well as of timothy, was smaller than usual. It is probable that a less amount of clover than for several previous years was left unsold at the end of the season, the stocks in sight at that time being very light. Very little was done during the summer months, but there was a gradual hardening in values and early in August prices ranged at $5.90@6.00, the month closing with prime seed at $5.50. During the fall various reports were afloat indicating a more or less moderate crop of clover, and there seems to have been some foundation for these rumors, for in some localities there was no crop at all while in others there has been a fair average yield. For the last four months prices fluctuated between $5.15 and $5.75, closing at about $5.40. The stocks of clover-seed in sight are now mostly in Toledo and this city, and are not large. The export demand has been very light indeed, and yet there are indications that later on it may be very good.

OTHER SEEDS.

Hungarian was a disappointing trade throughout the year. The same may be said of both common and German millots. The values of both varieties are very low, and so far as is known there are no definit expectations as to the future. The crops of these seeds are not supposed to be large, and present holdings are quite moderate.

PRICES.

On the basis of the reported arrivals of grass-seeds posted on the Board of Trade the quantity handled in this city during last year is given as about 33,837 tons, and the total value is estimated at $3,150,000.

BROOM-CORN.

A DECREASE OF FORTY PER CENT

is the estimate for the crop of 1885 as compared with the large one of 1884. Early in the fall prices ranged at 4@7c, according to quality, but on the arrival of heavy receipts of the new crop they declined rapidly, so that during December, January, and February they ruled as low as was ever known in the history of the broom-corn market. Fair to good corn ranged at 2@2¼c in a wholesale way, and choice brush could not be sold at over 3½@4c. Some increase in consumption followed, and a great many cheap brooms were made. A reaction took place in the spring, when it was found that, while the stocks were ample, the proportion of good green and fine brush was not large enough to run through the year. Consequently those grades steadily but slowly advanced until in the summer and towards the fall of 1885 choice corn sold at 5½@6c. Low grades also recovered to a certain extent, and the range on common to fair stock, just previous to the opening of the new crop season in September, was 3@4c.

A SMALL CROP.

During the summer the reports from the growing districts of the West indicated that a light plant had been made, but it did not cause any particular firmness in the market until the middle of October, as dealers were slow to realize the fact of a shortage in the crop. Then they hastened to take advantage of the situation, and since that time the entire crop has been purchased by them, with the exception of a few hundred tons held by speculators, and there has been a healthy advance taking place. The prospects are that considerably higher prices will rule through the spring. Chicago holds the key to the situation as usual, the principal stock of the United States being held here. Yet the supplies are not heavy, not over three-fourths of the brush actually sold by Chicago dealers between this time and the new crop last year being now on hand, while the principal Eastern markets have only stocks enough to last three or four months. Only a few of the larger manufacturers of the country have stock enough on hand to last them any considerable time, and a good healthy trade is expected for the balance of the season. While the general deficit is supposed to be large, the proportionate shortage of green corn is greater, as the rains during harvest time had the effect, in nearly all the growing districts, of reddening up the corn. The presumption is that before the season is over choice brush will sell at 10@12c and common at 7@8c. It is estimated that the sales in Chicago for last year aggregate in the neighborhood of 15,000 tons, at an average price of $90.00 per ton.

WOOL.

A WELL-SUSTAINED BOOM

occurred in this product early in the fall of last year, and a very satisfactory gain in the volume of business transacted was exhibited at the close. In the report for 1884 mention was made of increased receipts from Montana and Wyoming. The shipments from these sections in 1885 were fully maintained, and a still wider scope of territory has become tributary to this market. The more prominent gains have been in Texas and Utah. During the year three new wool houses were opened in this city and all the establishments did an increased business. Eastern manufacturers continue to pay more attention to this market, and the quantity of wool absorbed at this point is yearly growing larger. For the first three months of 1885 the total of sales was very satisfactory, and the stocks were well cleaned up before the new clip began to arrive. Values during this time ranged low, being about the same as at the close of 1884. The new clip opened about 1@2c lower than in the previous year. In April, May, and June there was only a moderate demand, mostly to supply current wants. The market, however, became active and firmer in July, and continued so for some time. Values gradually advanced 3@4c per lb, varying with the different grades and styles of wool. A decline of about 2c set in after the rush to buy was over. One feature of last year's business has been the handling of large lines of wool by speculators and considerable quantities are so held at the present time in the different markets. The close of the year found the values of the last month well sustained and stocks very much broken as to selection and very limited in certain grades and styles of wool.

PRICES.

The following table shows the ruling prices for the periods named:

	January to April.	May to August.	Sept. to December.
Fine unwashed	12@17	12@20	14@23
Low medium unwash'd	15@18	15@18	17@25
Medium unwashed	11@19	11@22	18@26
Fine washed	25@27	23@27	25@30
Medium washed	26@28	24@28	26@32

These prices are for Wisconsin wools.

The highest and lowest prices of the year for the grades named for 1885 and 1884 were as follows:

	—1885— Low.	High.	—1884— Low.	High.
Fine unwashed	12	23	18	22
Fine washed	23	30	27	35
Medium unwashed	11	26	20	24
Medium washed	26	32	28	36

The total receipts, according to the postings of the Board of Trade, were 24,085 tons, as against 21,000 tons in 1884.

The total estimated value of the wool handled in this city during 1885 was $10,600,000, as against $12,000,000 in 1884.

HAY.

A LIGHT CROP OF TIMOTHY

and a heavy crop of Iowa upland prairie were reported as the yield for 1885. The former was small in quantity to the acreage all over the country, and competent judges claim the falling off to range from 15 to 20 per cent, but the quality was unchanged. The harvest of Iowa upland prairie hay was a plentiful one, but the quality was not equal to that of 1884, owing to very unfavorable weather at the time the crop was ready to be cut, and it was gathered in too late.

The crop of 1884 was generally a good one, and up to the end of last June, when the season closed, the market was amply furnished with timothy, but the receipts of Iowa upland prairie were comparatively light. Early last year prices were moderate, ranging on track at $10.50@12.50 for timothy and $8.00@11.50 for Iowa upland. During April and May timothy advanced to $17.00 for No. 1, but dropped back again in June to $12.00, while Iowa upland was held at about $15.00@16.00, owing to the scarcity. When

THE NEW CROP CAME IN

in July timothy ranged at $13.00@14.00 and upland at $9.00. During August the market advanced to $15.00 and $10.00 respectively, timothy declining in September to $11.50. There was not much change since then except that upland prairie broke to $8.00 in November, by reason of very heavy receipts and the market becoming demoralized for this grade; otherwise prices moved within a narrow limit, closing at $11.00@11.50 for timothy and at $7.50@9.00 for Iowa upland, notwithstanding the high rate of freights, leaving a fair profit to the grower. The demand at the present time is mainly from Maryland and West Virginia. There is some going to the East, but not in large quantities.

The receipts were larger than ever, consisting chiefly of Iowa upland, while the arrivals of timothy have been scarcely equal to the requirements of the market. These have been met by a greatly increased consumption, especially for shipment, and large quantities are sold on this market that do not come into Chicago. It is safe to say that the quantity handled here during 1885 was not less than 100,000 tons, as against 50,000 tons in 1884. Two of the leading firms sold over 20,000 tons each, and the Stock-Yards absorbed 10,000 tons more. Taking 100,000 tons as the maximum of sales and the price at the low average of $11.00, a total is given of $1,100,000.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

FOR THE FIRST HALF

of last year the trade in hides developed no special features. Prices ruled steady and an average volume of business was transacted. During the latter half of the year, however, and down to the close, there was a general improvement in the demand. An advance in values followed, especially as the receipts through the fall season from country points were lighter than usual.

PRICES.

The average prices of the leading selections of hides for the turning point of the year are as follows:

	January.	July.	November.
Dry hides	15	14½	16
Light hides	9	8½	10
Heavy cowhides	8¼	8	9¼
Heavy steer hides	9	8¾	10½
D. S. calfskins	13¼	12¾	13¼

The following are the estimates of the quantity of hides handled and the value for 1885:

	Lbs.	Value.
Country green	68,000,000	$ 6,800,000
Dry hides	7,000,000	1,000,000
City green	63,000,000	6,600,000
	138,000,000	$14,400,000

The estimated figures for 1884 were 132,000,000 lbs hides and the value $12,090,000.

TALLOW.

The market ruled very low throughout the year. Prices fluctuated between 6¼@4¾c per lb, with a downward tendency. At no time was there any special activity, but a heavy volume of tallow was handled. Very little was exported and less from this point than for several years past. The quantity handled in Chicago last year is estimated at 135,000,000 lbs, and at an average price of 5½c per lb a total value is given of $7,400,000.

GREASE.

The low price of grease in the winter of 1884-'85 caused large quantities of it to be used in the manufacture of soap, but the decline in tallow stopped this source of consumption to a very considerable extent. Besides, the introduction of mineral lubricating oils, has interfered so much with the lard-oil trade that it has seriously affected the value of grease as an article of commerce. The white grade ranged during last year at 5½@4¾c, closing at the latter figure. The volume handled aggregated 30,000,000 lbs, and at an average price of 4½c a total is given of $1,350,000.

SHEEP PELTS.

Values ruled low during the first half of last year, but the advance of wool through the autumn increased prices and the market closed steady. The sales are estimated at $1,600,000.

HOPS.

AN UNPROFITABLE SEASON

in 1885 was reported for both the producer and the dealer. A good many hops were carried over from 1884 and last year's crop was larger than any one since 1877. It consisted of about 250,000 bales, while the consumption was estimated at 200,000. The case was said to be similar all over the world. It was one of overproduction all round. As a consequence, prices were on a continual decline from the time the magnitude of the crop became known until they settled down to 9@12c per lb. At such low prices there was very little profit. The Chicago dealers handled a little larger quantity than 1884, owing to the requirements of the trade—say from 17,000 to 18,000 bales of 200 lbs each. The average price per bale was $17, as against $40 in 1884, and taking the sales at 17,500 bales a total is given of $297,500, as compared with $600,000 the previous year.

SALT.

THE VOLUME OF TRADE

in this product showed a small increase for last year over that of 1884. The manufacture at Saginaw was very much reduced by reason of the labor difficulties throughout the lumber districts, and the result is that the stocks on hand at the present time are very much lighter than they were a year ago. The ruling price for common fine salt was 95c per brl, or 15c lower than in 1884, except for July, when it declined to 80c, owing to trouble among the manufacturers, when values were reduced below the cost of production. The difficulty was, however, adjusted early in the fall, and the market is now in a more healthy condition than it was a year ago. The receipts of foreign salt were somewhat larger than heretofore on account of the low rate of freights from the seaboard until the recent advance was made by the trunk lines.

The receipts on this market for last year were about 1,438,680 brls, and the average price per brl is given at 90c, making a total value of $1,295,000.

VEGETABLES.

THE POTATO CROP

of 1884 was large, and there was a plentiful supply on hand at the opening of last year. The price was about 60c per bu for the best varieties, and that was nearly the top of the market. New potatoes from the South began to come in towards the end of March and sold at $4.00@4.50 per brl, gradually decreasing in price as the stocks increased. They have been improving in quality for several years past and find a ready market here. Old potatoes declined gradually to 35@40c, until they were crowded out by the new crop. There was a good supply of early potatoes from the surrounding districts, and the crop bid fair to be a very good one until the wet weather set in. Those grown in heavy soils rotted in enormous quantities, and in some localities were not even dug. They were almost a total failure in sections where, in days gone by, the Chicago market looked for most of its supply. In sandy soils the crop was heavy, and there is plenty to meet the demands until the next crop comes in. The new arrivals started in at about 35@40c per bu in car-lots, and kept at about that range until well into the fall, when the leading varieties, such as Burbank and Beauty of Hebron, advanced steadily to 50@55c, reaching 60c early in December, owing to light receipts and the sudden change from mild to severe weather. Considerable quantities are held in the country in anticipation of a much higher market. The local consumption is estimated at 300 cars of 450 bu each per week, or 25 cars more than in 1884 and in 1883. More potatoes were shipped from this market during the last three months than ever before, and to points where there had always hitherto been crops amply sufficient to meet the demand. The total receipts in this city are estimated at 8,000,000 bu, as against 6,000,000 bu in 1884, and prices ranged higher, scarcely going below 30c for common and poor stocks. At the beginning and end of the year the leading varieties were selling at about 60c. The average price for the whole year would be about 45c per bu, as against 35c in 1884.

CABBAGE.

The State of Illinois is admitted to be the greatest cabbage country in the United States and the crop is invariably large, but the early one of last year was almost a total failure by reason of the cold and wet spring. The late crop looked as if it, too, would fall short, but the open fall weather matured it and a fair average yield was the result. About 1,400 car-loads of 4,000 heads each were shipped to various outside points. At $4.00 per 100 a total value is produced of $184,000, and adding the quantity taken for local consumption the gross amount would be over rather than under $200,000.

The crops of other kinds of garden truck, such as onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, turnips, etc., were plentiful. The shipments and the local trade absorbed not less than 60,000 barrels, and at $1.25 per barrel a total of $75,000 is shown. The crops of beans for 1884 and 1885 were both light. That for the latter year was partially destroyed by the autumn rains. As a consequence stocks of "navies" and "mediums" are scarce and range at $1.60@1.75 per bu. Common and dirty beans sell at $1.00@1.40, according to condition.

POULTRY AND GAME.

THE SUPPLY OF DRESSED POULTRY

in the Chicago market was greater than ever before, and taking the year through prices were remarkably low, there being a glut of the produce over and over again. It often had to be sold for almost what it would bring. This was especially the case immediately after Thanksgiving and during December, when large quantities were sold to the canners at very little better than nominal figures. The demand just anterior to Thanksgiving and Christmas was very light compared with former years, and this was said to be owing in a great measure to the mildness of the weather. The prices for dressed poultry ranged about as follows: Chickens 3@8c per lb, turkeys 7@11c, ducks 6@10c, and geese 6@11c. Better satisfaction was given in regard to live poultry than for several previous years. It arrived generally in fine condition and brought much better prices, averaging 6@12c per lb for chickens, 8@12c for turkeys, 8@10c for ducks, and $5.50@8.50 per doz for geese.

GAME.

The last year was a very satisfactory one all round for game. Chicago is one of the best markets in the Union for this desirable product. Prices were fully up to the average, and the receipts are said to have exceeded those of any previous year, with a good demand all the time. Venison was scarce, while quail and ducks of all descriptions were abundant. The following was about the range of prices: Prairie chickens $2.75@4.50, partridges $2.50@4.00, quail $1.00@2.00, mallard ducks $1.50@3.50, and small ducks $1.00@1.75 per dozen. Venison ranged at 10@14c per lb. The value of the poultry and game handled in this market during 1885 is estimated at $2,225,000.

VALUE OF RECEIPTS.

THE FIRST SELLING VALUE

of the receipts of produce in this city during 1885 was nearly as follows:

Breadstuffs	$ 82,000,000
Live stock	173,000,000
Provisions, tallow, and d. h.	16,000,000
Butter, cheese, hides, wool	35,000,000
Seeds, salt, potatoes, and broom-corn	17,400,000
Hay, poultry, apples, and miscellaneous	13,500,000
Total produce	$337,500,000
Do in 1884	356,000,000
Do in 1883	400,000,000
Do in 1882	382,000,000
Do in 1881	367,500,000
Do in 1880	312,000,000
Do in 1879	253,000,000
Do in 1878, specie basis	218,000,000
Do in 1877, specie basis	203,000,000

The total weight of the farm produce received was about 6,950,000 tons, being an increase of 3 per cent from the 6,750,000 tons of 1884. The aggregate weight for 1883 was 6,935,000, for 1882 it was 5,400,000, and for 1881 it was 6,200,000 tons. The receipts of lumber, coal, and fish are not included in the above estimates of value and weight, being incorporated in the following statistics of wholesale sales.

WHOLESALE.

The different departments which are usually ranged under this head show a rather wide diversity of result for the business of the year. One general fact obtains, with but few exceptions: the quantity of goods handled is larger, in some cases very much so, while the cash received is not more than in 1884. Notwithstanding this the year was more profitable in most lines, and for two reasons: there was not quite so much of a determination to do business for the mere honor of the thing, and there was much less of shrinkage in the value of stocks while in hand. True, a shrinkage of values was the rule for nearly two-thirds of the year, but it was comparatively slow and small, and the fact has been at least partially made up by a change in the other direction within the last four months. On not a few of the great staples scarcely any improvement is to be noted, and in some a decidedly lower range of prices prevails than a year ago. This is noticeably the case in groceries. But the loss by shrinkage is light on the whole, and the plentifulness of money has made collections good, prompt pay being the rule with those who could pay at all. The number of suspensions was, however, great enough to show that the year was far from being a uniformly profitable one to the trader, and those of the last few weeks prove that the improvement in business of which so much has been said was far from universal.

The tendency of the wholesale trade of the country to drift westward has often been commented upon. It was never greater than during the last twelve months. It is leaving seaboard for Chicago to an extent that only the most wide-awake observer can fully appreciate; but a part of it has also moved from this city further to the West. The latter movement has been very much facilitated by the railroad discriminations against us, particularly in the matter of freight rates on lots of merchandise of less than a car-load. The charging of three times as much on small lots as on large ones, taking the car-load as the unit of the latter, was a move directly in the interest of the wholesale merchants in the smaller towns of the West, and all the more so as the tendency of modern trade is for the country dealer to make frequent purchases of small lots of goods all through the year instead of buying only twice in the twelve months, as was the rule less than a quarter of a century ago. One of our wholesale grocers remarked recently that he did not believe his orders would average more than $60.00 each for last year. It is evident that this means very few car-load lots to a single customer. It also means that the change of front by the Western railroads on this point about six weeks ago means a big difference to the wholesale trade of Chicago for the future. It will enable our merchants to distribute goods to large areas of country from which they have been practically excluded in the interests of merchants in other cities of the West.

Those few who have read our annual reviews for several years past may be surprised to note the small augmentation of the totals in wholesale trade as compared with those in produce. The reason must be sought in the greater shrinkage of prices. The products of the farm have sold far below the average of former years, especially when reckoned on the unfair basis of "currency values" which were badly disturbed from the time of the War till specie payments were resumed in 1879, only seven years ago. In some large lines the same quantity of goods is selling today for half the number of dollars it would have brought nine years since, and for one-fifth as much as it would have sold for twenty years ago. Our merchants have to handle four or five times as many goods now for a hundred dollars as they did in 1865 for a hundred-dollar bill. The dollar is worth nearly twice as much in specie now as it was then, and the introduction of machinery, with some other causes that need not here be mentioned, has vastly lessened the specie cost of production. This is a point that ought to be borne in mind if our measures of the business of Chicago for each year be looked at as an index of the growth of the trade and commerce of the city. And still another fact should be named in this connection—viz.: the growing tendency of the manufacturing interests to seek direct sale to the retailer, instead of selling to the jobber or the wholesale merchant as used to be the invariable rule.

It is each year becoming more and more difficult to figure out the aggregates of business done in particular lines, especially when we try to keep the same basis as in former years. The character of trade is changing so much as almost to destroy the identity of some departments. For instance, the competition between the wholesale grocers is so sharp that they have recently absorbed a large part of the tobacco trade and that in the cheaper kind of cigars. Some of them have added beef and pork to their stock, and last year marked a new era in flour, which is now regularly sold by a few of the wholesale grocers. The dry-goods men have long since had a department for notions, but the term is far more comprehensive now than it was a few years ago, and one can now buy "almost any and every thing" at the dry-goods store with cash or satisfactory credit. A similar extension marks several other lines of business, though not to so great a degree. The trade is gradually working its way back to pristine conditions in this respect, the city trade aping that of the country store, the boast of whose keeper is that a man or woman need not go anywhere else for goods, whether it be tar, testaments, treacle, shoes, tea, bonnets, watches, or pianos. It used to be regarded as a distinctive trait of city life that it permitted a man to devote all his energies to the selling of one particular class of goods, and in some places was looked upon as not in keeping with the etiquet of wholesale trade to handle more than one specialty. It is so no longer.

Still further demoralization has arisen from the recently-adopted plan of giving "presents" with each lot of goods sold. Only a few years ago that was regarded as disreputable; now it takes the palm of "enterprise," but it has wrought incalculable mischief all the same. The last few months have witnessed an extraordinary development in this direction. Teaspoons, knives and forks, saucers, lamps, whips, monkey-wrenches, etc., have been bought by the half million at a time to be used as presents to the purchaser of a pound of tea or a package of tobacco. The result is demoralization to the men who seek to make a living by dealing exclusively in crockery and hardware. The giving of a watch with each suit, which is now a common thing in the ready-made clothing store, has perhaps done less harm, as nobody cares to carry such a watch who can afford to buy a better one. There is apparently no hope of a cure for the evil except that which must eventually come from a running of the idea into the ground. Like the now-profitable adulteration of food and drinks, a time will come when people will cease to patronize it; but a vast amount of mischief will have been done before either of these fires has burned itself out for want of fuel.

GROCERIES.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT

to say in what respect the first half of last year was an improvement over the year immediately preceding it, which is generally conceded to have been the most unsatisfactory ever experienced in the trade. Certainly the last decade furnished no parallel. Prices had sunk very low twelve months ago, but they continued to sink till about the time that the fall trade opened and then did not react much. It may surprise many of our readers to know that a careful comparison of prices of the great majority of articles sold shows that they averaged a little over 9 per cent less a month ago than they did a year previously. Owing to previous losses by interior merchants they bought with distrust during the first six months of 1885, and the movement of goods was characterized by a sluggishness almost unparalleled. About the middle of August the business showed some signs of reviving vitality. A fair trade was in progress by the end of the month, and the next ten weeks witnessed an energetic distribution of goods, but without much recovery in prices. The activity of the last four months has brought up the total of the year to about 97 per cent of the sum received for goods in 1884, but the tonnage of goods handled is probably not far short of 20 per cent greater than then. This difference is, however, partly due to the fact that last year showed a large increase in the percentage of heavy goods handled by the trade.

The total of sales by the wholesale houses alone foots up about $33,000,000, and the aggregate is increased to nearly $60,000,000 by the sales of jobbers, including those made by parties here but consigned to other places without breaking bulk. Reckoning on the same basis as in former years we have a volume of sales of about $46,500,000, against $48,000,000 in 1884. The capital employed has been reduced somewhat by the retirement of Bannard, Lyman & Co. from business, but that loss was nearly equalized by additions in other quarters, leaving the total capital at about $6,000,000. The failures in the West were fewer and less important than for 1884, and collections were quite as satisfactory. In the way of securing new territory not much progress has been made except in the extreme West.

SUGAR.

The unprecedentedly low prices at which this staple was sold during the last six months of 1884 led to an immense consumption, and the beginning of 1885 found stocks to be much smaller than generally supposed; as a result the year started in on a strong market, prices advancing ½c, or to 6½c for standard A, during the first three weeks of January. Towards the close of that month, however, weakness again set in, and at the beginning of April the market had fallen away to 5⅝@5¾c, which proved to be the lowest figures of the year. Later in that month, owing to the springing up of a large export demand, prices began to recover, and at the close of May had reached 6⅝c. They then fell off to 6½c, to 6⅜c, and early in August to 6¼c. About that time reports of a partial failure of the European beet-root crop imparted new strength to the market and before September was over standard A sold at 7c. Later the market receded to 6½c and closed a shade firmer, owing to comparative scarcity.

COFFEE.

Prices for this [illegible] steady. During [illegible] ment was slug[illegible] from hand-to [illegible] Rio styles [illegible] change [illegible] decline [illegible] til near [illegible] advan[illegible] alo[illegible]

—, 19, flood [illegible]
[illegible]urg, Miss., 41; May,
11, fire in Brooklyn, 21, fire
, flood in Texas, 15; June,
[illegible]xico, 200, cyclone in Iowa and
[illegible]; July, yacht disaster on Lake
[illegible], Minn., 10; August, cyclone in
[illegible]ania, 12; September, Chinese mass[acre]
[illegible]yoming, 50; November, cyclone in the
[illegible]20; December, mine accident at Nanti[illegible]
Pa., 26, boiler explosion at Mobile, Ala.
[illegible]

The month of August was notable [illegible] number of great storms it brou[illegible] first formed in Arkansas on the [illegible] the month, and, sweeping over [illegible] in a northeasterly direction [illegible] amount of property

Depot. Van
[illegible]ndard Time
[illegible] or address [illegible]
[illegible], 191 La Salle-st., or
Agent. Passenger Department

months, the demand being of a generous character and the trend of prices, especially on low grades, being quite strongly upward. Previous to that time the trade had ruled exceedingly dull at extremely low prices. Since the beginning of August there has been an advance in low grades of 10@25 per cent, Oolongs showing the greatest change. Early in the season the war between China and France created great uneasiness among importers. As a result of the blockade of Chinese ports a tea famine in this country was feared, and there was a temporary hardening of prices, but it was soon found there was no cause for alarm, and the market fell back to a lower point than before. This country consumes annually in round numbers 100,000,000 lbs of tea, of which the bulk comes from China.

DRIED FRUITS.

THE LEADING COMMODITY

in the domestic dried-fruit trade was formerly sun-dried apples. Of late years this product has had to gradually give way to the new system of evaporation. Prices averaged about as follows: Fancy grades, 7¼@7½c per lb; choice, 7c; and prime, 6¾c.

Owing to low prices during last fall California fruits, which before that time ruled quite high, have gone largely into use, and the volume of business in this particular class of product has been three times greater than ever before. The crop of the Golden State was of good quality, and especially so with reference to apricots, which have met with great favor, selling steadily at 20c per lb for fancy evaporated, new process 15c, and sun-dried 12c.

Dried blackberries have been taken all the time, and with little fluctuation in prices. They opened at 9@9½c per lb, advanced to 10¾c, declined to 7½c, reacted to 8¼c, and continued at about that range to the close of the year.

Early in 1885 dried raspberries were in good supply, and the demand and values gradually dropped off. The new crop, which was unusually fine in quality, found the market well supplied with old berries. The consequence was that the new crop opened up at a much lower range than ever before, and continued so to the close of the year, with a

LIBERAL CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND.

Prices for 1884 fruit ranged early at 25@26c, declining later to 20c. The new fruit opened at that figure, declined to 18½c, and so continued to the close of 1885.

For several seasons past sun-dried peaches were scarce and high, but last year the crop was a very heavy one, and the market opened up at 6c, declined very rapidly to 3½c, which induced an enormous consumption.

California pitted plums, Eastern pitted cherries, and similar commodities have been plentiful, active, and very cheap. The new crop of pitted plums opened at 8½c per lb for sun-dried, and 10@12c for the different styles of evaporated. They are substantially held at those figures now. Pitted cherries at the beginning of the year were quoted at 12½@14c, declining later to 10c, at which price the new stock was offered, and that value ruled to the close, except for extra fancy goods, which brought 1½@2c more.

The year opened with large stocks of both peeled and unpeeled peaches, and there was some fear that the market was overloaded. The demand, however, soon became general, and a steady improvement followed, the opening of the present season finding a bare market. The new goods were taken as fast as they arrived. Stocks on hand here are about the same as a year ago. Prices for the new crop opened at 10c for choice goods, closing at 9½c.

The volume of business done in dried fruits for last year is estimated at $1,750,000.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS, ETC.

The production of California raisins is increasing every season. The output last year was estimated at 300,000 boxes. As to quality they are like Falstaff's ragged regiment—many are choice, a large quantity are from fair to medium, and some are poor, the curing being in a somewhat experimental state. Some speculators took hold of a considerable portion of the fruit and tried to cure it in a wholesale way. Having neither knowledge nor experience, they brought out a good many raisins detrimental to the crop. The Spanish raisin crop reached its limit some time ago, the area of territory being fully occupied; while many of the vineyards are worn out and others have been rendered almost useless from continued attacks of the phylloxera.

The demand for foreign dried fruits of all descriptions, including raisins, prunes, currants, figs, dates, nuts, etc., was fully equal to that of 1884, one brokerage firm alone having sold 5,000 bags of nuts last season. The value of the goods handled last year, including California raisins, is estimated at $1,000,000.

GREEN FRUITS.

APPLES.

The stock of both fall and winter apples a year ago was large. The average price was $3.00@4.00 per barrel for Baldwins, Willow Twigs, Russets, Spitzenbergs, etc. Sales were slow by reason of the market being well stocked with oranges and other fruits, and apples declined to $2.00@2.50 in March, continuing at about that range until the close of the season. The first arrivals of the new crop were from Tennessee at the end of May. They sold at 50c per one-third bu box until stocks began to come in from Southern Illinois, towards the close of June. The crops were very heavy and values ruled at 25@30c per box, declining rapidly to 10@15c for even the choicest varieties. In September Michigan apples began to arrive in barrels and sold at $2.00@2.50. They soon receded to $1.00@1.25, and kept at about that range until the winter varieties arrived. They ruled at $1.50@2.00, and have held to about those quotations from store ever since. Prices for car-lots were $1.50@1.75. In Michigan, West New York, and the northern part of Pennsylvania the crops were very heavy. The New York apples and certain varieties of Michigan fruit were unusually small. This market was soon overstocked, and so were all the other markets in the country. There are at the present time at least 200,000 brls in store here, as against 80,000 in 1884, and 60,000 in 1883. Last year's receipts are estimated at 800,000 brls. At an average price of $1.60 a total is arrived at of $1,280,000.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

The Golden State was favored with an enormous crop of fruit, and, as a consequence, suffered from overproduction. Large quantities were shipped to this market, but a considerable portion arrived in such bad condition that from a monetary standpoint the season was a failure. It is estimated that at least one-third more fruit was sold in this market than in 1884 and at fair prices. Instead of one firm handling the bulk of the business, as in that year, it was distributed among at least five or six in 1885. Taking the average receipts of marketable fruit at 375,000 boxes and the price at $3 per box a total is given of $1,125,000, as against $895,000 in 1884.

ORANGES.

The crop of Florida oranges for the season of 1884-'85 was unusually large and of fine quality. Although the fruit was smaller the sizes were better for marketable purposes, selling readily at from $3.00@3.50 per case. The season closed in March. The new crop is an average one, and shipments began to arrive in October. The quality is said to be the finest ever known, and values ranged at $2.25@4.00. The receipts for the year are placed at about 200,000 cases, or 50,000 less than in 1884, at an average price of $3.00 per case. Messina fruit brought low prices, ranging from $2.25 to $3.00 per box. The imports to this market are given at 100,000 boxes, making a money value at, say, $2.75, of $275,000. About 7,500 barrels of Louisiana oranges have been received, at an average of $5.00 per barrel. The foregoing figures make together about 315,000 cases at a value, in the whole, of $912,500.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry crop last year was a very heavy one, especially through New Jersey and around Cape Cod. Prices ruled very low, certainly not half of what they were in 1884, and lower than they have been for years, opening at $6.00@7.00 per brl for the choicest stock and declining gradually to $5.00. The Wisconsin crop was a fair one, but the Eastern berries ruled so low in price and were so much better in size and quality that the Wisconsins have been almost driven out of the market. The receipts of all varieties are put at 35,000 brls, and rated at $5.00 an entire sum of $175,000 is arrived at.

LEMONS.

The receipts of foreign fruit for 1885 were about equal to those of 1884—150,000 boxes. Prices averaged $2.00 per box lower, or at $4.00, although there was a "boom" in them [illegible] "Glorious Fourth," owing to a [illegible] There were some receipts [illegible] but they cut no [illegible]

[illegible] excepting [illegible] Delawares. [illegible] shipments [illegible] was well [illegible] $1.50 [illegible]

were honestly packed. The receipts of Delaware peaches are estimated at 360,000 baskets, making a total money value of $540,000. Those from Michigan aggregated 150,000 baskets, and brought about 40c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were unusually large crops of pears in New York and Michigan. The arrivals approximated 15,000 barrels at $3.50 per barrel.

In all parts of the country the crops of strawberries were very heavy. In some sections they were so prolific as not to pay for handling. This was especially so in Centralia, Ill. The arrivals are furnished at 1,000,000 cases of 24 quarts each, and at an average price of $1.00 per case, which left scarcely anything for the shipper, realized $1,000,000.

The crop and quality of blackberries were both good. The receipts were large, aggregating 250,000 cases at $1.50 per case.

Raspberries were very scarce, especially the fine varieties. The arrivals are estimated at 100,000 cases. They sold at $1.50@2.00.

The Wisconsin crops of blueberries and huckleberries were fully up to the average, those of Michigan were almost a failure. In some sections scarcely a quart was gathered. The receipts are given at 125,000 bushels, at $3.00 per bushel.

Nearly all varieties of grapes, such as Ives, Concords, Isabellas, Catawbas, and Delawares came in in enormous quantities. It is estimated that not less than 7,500,000 lbs were sold on this market. Taking the average price at 3½c per lb a return was obtained of $262,500.

FISH.

LARGER SALES BUT LOWER PRICES

were the special features of the salt and fresh fish trade of 1885. The year opened with unusually large stocks of salt-water products and lower values than for a number of years previously, the catch of mackerel for the New England fleet being 520,000 brls, the largest ever reported. This, added to the product of the Nova Scotia fisheries, made a total of nearly 700,000 brls, which was in excess of the demand, a check having to a certain extent been put to it by the low price of provisions. The following was the range of values: No. 1, $14.00 for ordinary to $25.00 for extra shore; No. 2, $8.00@12.00; and the various grades of family from $2.50 for small to $9.00 for large. The first arrival of new salt mackerel was at New York—April 10, some ten days later than in 1884—and realized $2.50 per brl, the fish being small and of poor quality. As all the leading markets were overstocked with the previous year's fish buyers took the new mackerel very sparingly. In July and August a good demand set in from the South, and the catch of family grade falling off stocks in first hands were soon exhausted and this grade advanced $3.00 per brl. Large mackerel were in light supply throughout the entire season. The greater portion of this kind was taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the bulk of the shore kind being No. 2 fish, which sold in July at $7.00 and are now held at $9.00@12.00, according to quality. The catch for the New England fleet on the shore and in the gulf was 400,000 brls, while that on the Nova Scotia coast was about the same as in 1884, making a total of 120,000 brls less than in the previous year. The season closed with light stocks of No. 1 and family fish, but with sufficient No. 2 to supply an ordinary demand.

The stocks of codfish at the beginning of the year were so large that holders at the fishing ports were forced to look for a new market, and, fortunately, found a profitable one in Portugal, a trade that had for years been in the hands of Newfoundland shippers. Prices of Grand Bank fish declined from $3.50 in January to $2.25 in March, and did not rally until the new crop arrived in June, since when the price ranged from $3.00 to $3.50, and closed at about the latter figure for prime new stock.

THE CATCH OF HERRING

on the Labrador coast in 1884 was only about 10,000 barrels, as against 55,000 for 1883, but this shortage was more than met by the unusually large Holland supplies. The quantity landed in that country was so great that all the markets handling this product were glutted through the entire season, and prices declined to 40c per keg, the lowest ever known in this market. The Labrador catch last year was up to the average, the quality of the fish very fine, and prices low. Stocks are moving freely into consumption. The catch on the Nova Scotia coast was very light, and the fall fishery on the New England coast was the largest for many years—10,000 barrels. The prices of Labrador herring are about $1.50 per barrel less than in 1884, and shore herring about the same as the previous season.

The salmon run on the California rivers was very light, most of the fish going into cans, and that that was salted brought better prices than in the previous year.

The lake fisheries last year were not very productive. The early season was stormy, and scarcely enough fish was taken to supply the trade. The season closed with light stocks, especially of whitefish. Trout was in better supply comparatively, while the catch of herring in the Upper Lakes was insignificant.

Imports of foreign fish, particularly from Norway, have been large, but the demand was equal to the supply, and stocks are light.

The abrogation of the Fishery Treaty with Canada in July last did not have the effect of shutting out imports from that country, while undoubtedly the Western people, who are the consumers of those grades of fish, have had to pay the duties. Prices were no higher, but in most instances lower, than during the last ten years when the goods came in free of duty.

No new firms have engaged in the business. One establishment changed hands, and there was one failure, E. H. Hanford. The capital employed in the business was about the same as in 1884—say, $400,000. The quantity of goods sold was probably more, but on account of unusually low prices the totals footed up rather less, or about $1,500,000.

FRESH FISH.

The catch of lake fish last year was fully up to the average until the equinoctial storms set in, since which time it has been very light. A considerable quantity of large fish was taken, but there was a scarcity of the medium-sized usually handled. The stock in the freezers to supply the winter trade is far behind that of any previous year since 1881, and consequently light. The demand was fully equal to that of 1884, and prices have ruled about 1c higher all round. It is estimated that the quantity handled by the wholesale dealers was about the same as in the previous year—say 10,000,000 lbs. Taking the average price at 8c, a total is given of $800,000.

The scarcity of lake fish will increase the sales of Eastern products, such as smelts, cod, etc., and they will be cheaper than lake white fish and trout.

OYSTERS.

The oyster trade held up fairly well during the early months of last year and until the heavy storms on the seaboard in the spring, when it dropped off to make room for the opening of the lake-fish season. The trade, however, started up very bright in September and ran along fairly well until just before Thanksgiving, although it was not so good as in 1884. Since that time it has rapidly increased, and prices are lower than has been known for many years. The supply is good and the quality fine. The sales for the year are estimated at fully $2,250,000, against $1,850,000 in 1884.

CANNED SALMON.

The pack for 1885 was much less than for several previous years owing to a number of canneries not starting up by reason of an excess of supply left over from 1884 all through the country and the short run of fish in the river. During the summer months prices were less than they had ever been on the Chicago market, but they are now much higher than for the previous three years, the stocks on hand being only about enough to meet the consumption until next spring. The receipts handled in this city are estimated at over 100,000 cases, and are valued at $650,000.

DRY GOODS.

LESS UNSATISFACTORY

than in 1884 is nearly the best that can be said for the dry-goods business of last year. There was a further shrinkage in values, which averaged about 5 per cent for the whole list, but it was so gradual as not to involve any considerable loss through depreciation in stocks. Still it was a burden all the less cheerfully borne, as it came on the heels of the 10@15 per cent decline for 1883 and the correspondingly heavy drop of the next year. Excepting a few weeks in the fall, when trade displayed something like its old time activity, there was a notable absence of briskness. The movement was especially slow during the last weeks of the spring season, but that was chargeable to the cold and generally unfavorable weather more than to anything else. September was active and October fairly so, but November, owing to the open character of the weather, saw less than the usual demand, and the closing month of the year was not so disappointing on the volume of business.

A SUMMING-UP

of the year's trade develops the fact that about 5 per cent more goods were distributed than for 1884. A 5 per cent shrinkage in prices, however, leaves the value of the goods sold about the same as for the previous two years—viz.: $57,000,000. The capital employed has been cut down a little, and is now figured at $9,000,000.

The rather unsatisfactory character of the near-by trade led our merchants to push out for new fields, with the result that our trade with the extreme Northwest (especially Oregon and Washington Territory) was materially increased, and that with Arizona and California to a less extent. So far as Manitoba is concerned there is no longer much effort to secure business in that quarter, the completion of the Canadian Pacific Road practically securing to the Dominion the trade of that country. The trade with the South is growing apace. It could be much more rapidly developed were our merchants more willing to extend credits.

Collections have been satisfactory—eminently so. Not in the most prosperous times even was there less cause for complaint on that score. There was a marked diminution (especially during the last half of the year) in the number of failures, and those occurring were generally for small amounts, though there were two or three pretty bad ones—notably the one at Omaha early in the season and the more recent failure in this city of Barber, Hartman & Co. Financially the dry-goods trade is now believed to be in a sounder condition than for a number of years past. In every aspect the situation is improved as compared with twelve months ago.

WOOLENS.

In all essential particulars the woolen-goods market is in better shape than a year ago. Then both manufacturers and jobbers were staggering under excessive stocks, the demand was at the minimum, and prices, which during the year had declined 10@15 per cent, still showed an unmistakable downward inclination. Before the spring trade had fairly opened there had been a further shrinkage of 5 per cent. The unparalleled low prices had a dual effect. While they greatly stimulated the consumptive demand they at the same time caused a general and decided curtailment of production, with the result that stocks in manufacturers' hands have become reduced to a smaller compass than has been known for several years. The September and October movement was the most active experienced for a number of seasons, and during that time there was an enhancement of values of 10 per cent as compared with the July prices, or of 5 per cent as compared with the prices of December, 1884. This by no means corresponds to the advance in the raw material (which amounts to 20@25 per cent), and the chances are regarded as good for a further advance in the manufactured article before the spring trade opens. Very few woolens were imported, and they were of the more costly sorts, and as the production of the American mills was of a higher grade than for two or three years previous the trade has had less to contend with in the way of "rubbish."

CARPETINGS.

As a result of the unprecedentedly low prices the sales of carpetings show a very considerable increase. It is estimated that the quantity distributed was 20 per cent greater than for 1884, which would make the aggregate value $4,800,000. An addition to the capital employed has also been made, $1,000,000 now being required to carry on the business. Trade was not especially promising during the first six months of the year, but the subsequent movement displayed exceptional activity, and since midsummer there has been a perceptible hardening of prices. Owing to the protracted strike last winter of the mill operatives and the large quantity of goods taken for consumption, stocks in the hands of manufacturers are much smaller than at the close of 1884, and as the cost of production has been materially increased by the advance in wool it is thought that the card rates for 1886 will show a marked advance on present prices, which are at least 5 per cent above the quotations of one year ago. It is estimated that the long strike made a difference in the supply of at least 100,000 rolls of carpeting. Ordinarily at this season manufacturers have a large accumulation of stock for the spring trade, but at the present time they have no stock in excess of the current demand, and it is claimed it will be six months before they will have any surplus. Foreign-made carpetings are no longer handled by the jobbing trade. There is no occasion for it, the domestic article being equal in every respect to the best English goods.

MILLINERY.

THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS

of the year brought no relief to the millinery trade; indeed, the dullness prevailing throughout 1884 was, if possible, intensified, and prices, although then supposed to be down to bedrock, were subjected to a further average decline of 5@10 per cent. The decline extended to pretty nearly everything in the list, but was the most severe in ribbons, velvets, and feathers—the articles upon which dealers chiefly depend for their profits. The spring trade was especially dull, the season having been very backward, but there was no time from Jan. 1 to the middle of August when the movement had even the semblance of activity. With the beginning of autumn the prospect brightened. The September and October trade was better than for any previous two months since the autumn of 1883. Early in November, however, the market relapsed into a lethargic state and a condition of weakness from which there has been no alleviation since. It was not a profitable year, nor a satisfactory one in any respect, except in so far as collections were concerned. They were better than usual. The quantity of goods distributed was enough in excess of the previous year's sales to offset the shrinkage in prices, so that the value of the goods sold was about the same for the two years, and is estimated at $5,800,000. Jobbers have not found it necessary to make any additions to the capital employed in the business, the $1,200,000 in use in 1884 having proved quite equal to the requirements of the business in 1885. The failures have neither been as numerous nor as large as for the previous year. But a single failure occurred here, that of N. B. Haynes, in November, and those reported in the interior were generally small affairs. The trade at the present time is thought to be in a sounder condition financially than for some years previous, the "water" having been pretty thoroughly squeezed out.

CLOTHING.

JOBBERS' SALES

for the last year reached an aggregate of $20,000,000, which is an increase on the total for 1884 of rather more than 10 per cent. The capital has been only slightly augmented, the figures remaining at $7,000,000. The year opened on a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs; indeed there was very little encouragement until the season was more than half gone, and prices receded to a lower point than ever before known. They declined during the first six months fully 10 per cent. Before the summer season was passed, however, evidences of improvement began to manifest themselves. Ere the usual time for the opening of the fall trade orders began to arrive with a freedom that had not been witnessed since the autumn of 1882, while the volume of business accomplished during the remainder of the season certainly met the expectations of reasonable holders. Nearly all lines of clothing are higher than six months ago, but recent gains have not been sufficient to offset the earlier losses, and the year as a whole is accounted an unprofitable one. Present prospects, however, are most flattering. That stocks everywhere are reduced to unusually small dimensions is a generally conceded fact. Not for many years have manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers all held such small supplies as now, and there is no room to doubt that should the spring trade develop even average activity there would be an immediate and decided advance in prices. All the mills are behind with their orders, while many have sold their entire product for six months ahead. Collections have been remarkably good and the losses from bad debts less than for a number of years. The number of firms in the business is about the same as in 1884. Two or three have retired, but their places were taken by new houses.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

A LARGER VOLUME OF BUSINESS

was reported in hats and caps for 1885 than in the previous year, the increase being taken at 10 per cent. This augmentation was mainly during the last half of 1885. A disposition was also shown to buy a better class of goods, and this helped to enhance values. There was no change in the number of firms engaged in the business, except that one small concern with a capital of $10,000 had embarked in it. The total sales for 1885 are placed at $7,000,000, as against $6,500,000 in 1884.

The eight firms engaged in the raw fur and skin trade report a very prosperous year, estimating the increase in the business at fully 20 per cent. Seal was still the leading style, but more small goods were sold, such as trimmings and fur sets, than in the previous three years. It is estimated that the fur trade in this city has increased fivefold in ten years. The sales for 1885 are given at $1,400,000, as against $1,150,000 in 1884.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS

was somewhat larger than for 1884, an increase of 5 per cent being reported. This carries the total of sales to about $17,800,000, as against $17,000,000 for 1884 and nearly $19,000,000 for 1883. To do the slightly increased business of the last year the $6,000,000 capital employed in 1884 was found adequate. Jobbers are not very well pleased with the results of the year's work, though in some respects the situation has been more favorable than for the two years immediately preceding. There has been more stability to prices, less difficulty in making collections, and fewer losses from bad debts, but business was dull during ten months of the year, and was done at smaller profits than ever before. Although there has been an advance in leather and some other items that enter into the cost of production prices for the manufactured article remain about where they were. The competition between Western and Eastern manufacturers was more than ordinarily fierce. This led to a closer shaving of profits by the former, and to the substitution by the latter of a poor quality of goods. The Western dealer has a smaller constituency than his Eastern rival. He works over the same territory year after year and therefore cannot afford to lower the standard of his goods, even though to sustain it he be obliged to sacrifice what is his due in the way of profits. Our dealers have extended their trade with the South, Southwest, and on the Pacific coast, but have practically abandoned the attempt to build up a trade in the Manitoba country, freight discriminations and 25 per cent duty giving the Canadians too great odds. Notwithstanding the dullness of trade and the small gains for the last year, the general situation of the market is more satisfactory than at the close of 1884, and the outlook is not without encouraging features.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The sales foot up a total of about $3,000,000. This is an increase of not far from 10 per cent, credited in nearly equal proportions to a greater demand and increased prices.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A HEALTHY REACTION

has taken place in the market for drugs and chemicals. At the close of 1884 these products had reached a minimum price, and last year was mainly an advancing one. In the early part of 1885 many goods were sold at very little, if anything, above the cost of importation, but a change occurred during the spring and values steadily but slowly advanced, and in common with most merchandise throughout the country will undoubtedly stiffen. The interest felt in quinine has been marked during the close of the year by the bold stand which the leading American manufacturers have taken, and that is to control the market. Essential oils have been gradually hardening in price, more especially those of wintergreen and cubebs. Glycerine has also stiffened, while chloroform has dropped to the lowest point since the War. Opium was much depressed during the greater portion of the year, but closed with a higher market, the stock in sight throughout the world being smaller than was at first anticipated. The difficulties in Eastern Europe have caused gum arabic to about double in price. There was a large increase in the list of proprietary medicines: so much so as to be really burdensome to the trade. Seven firms controlled the wholesale drug business of this city through the year, but another has just been added to their number. This is the only change, except that there has been a variation in the proprietorship of two prominent establishments. Although the volume of goods sold in 1885 was not much above that of 1884, yet the advance in the prices of many goods swelled the values over those of many years previously, and the estimated total of sales is fixed at about $6,250,000 as against $6,000,000 in 1884.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS

of the year saw a material falling-off in the volume of sales and a steady recession of prices. Not only was the demand aggravatingly small, but it had to be met at the lowest prices, and at perhaps the smallest profits ever known to the trade. At the close of 1884 it was supposed prices could not possibly go any lower, but within the next six months they had dropped 5@10 per cent. With the beginning of September things began to mend. That month and the following one saw a large demand, and the remainder of the year compared favorably in that respect with the corresponding two months of any former year. So marked was the improvement that the loss in sales for the first eight months was more than made good, the total value of the goods sold being placed at $2,500,000, as against $2,400,000 for 1884 and $2,700,000 for 1883. The demand for colored and decorated ware is still increasing, though latterly fancy glassware is receiving a large share of attention. Within the last year American manufacturers have taken hold of this branch of the business, and with such eminent success that they have practically driven foreign glassware from the market. The domestic product, both as regards quality and color, is in every respect equal to the imported article, and much cheaper. The number of firms engaged in the crockery and glassware trade is the same as one year ago, and the capital there employed—$450,000—is found equal to the present requirements of the business. The trade in

LAMPS

was very dull until August and has been active since. The year's sales were larger than for 1884, notwithstanding there was a decline in prices of 10@25 per cent. Some new novelties of superior merit, both artistically and mechanically considered, have been introduced. Hanging are taking the place of table lamps, and decorated vase-lamps are being supplanted by bronze and hammered metal.

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, ETC.

AN AVERAGE GAIN

of little more than 15¼ per cent is reported in the volume of business transacted by the wholesale jewelry trade, notwithstanding the fact that prices were fully 10 per cent less than in 1884. Thus this branch of commerce may be said to be in a very satisfactory condition, especially when it is borne in mind that there was a decrease in 1884 of about 27 per cent, except that there was an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent in optical goods, and a gain of fully 20 per cent in solid silverware. The advantage, as nearly as can be assertained, is as follows:

	Per cent.
Plated ware and clocks	10
Jewelry	15
Watch-movements	10
Watch-cases	15
Watch materials and tools	20
Optical goods	20
Solid silver	20

Upon this basis the sales foot up about $11,000,000, as against $9,500,000 in 1884, and $2,000,000 less than in 1883.

During last year there were four failures in the trade in this city, and one firm went out of business with the year. Five new undertakings have been organized, and two important agencies of Eastern establishments have been inaugurated. With one exception, Chicago as a jewelry market has no equal on the continent.

LUMBER.

THE TRADE OF CHICAGO

for 1885 was somewhat more satisfactory than that of 1884, although it is questionable if it was as profitable as it was expected to be at the opening of the season. Still there was an advance in values, if there was a decrease in the volume of sales. The business of lumber distribution in this city is a very extensive one, over 250 individual houses and firms being engaged in it. There are 115 pine-yards, 30 exclusively hardwood-yards, 100 commission dealers and manufacturers representing mills the product of which is marketed here. Home competition among dealers and the demoralization brought about through the medium of traveling representatives—whose struggles for trade with their competitors from the Wisconsin and Mississippi River markets have seriously interfered with the efforts that have been made to adhere to uniform values, as fixed by the monthly price-list issued by the Lumberman's Exchange—have led to sales being made at prices which have not left fair margins over cost.

The estimated capital of the lumber trade of Chicago is about $18,000,000. The value of the product handled in 1885 is, as near as can be ascertained, $40,000,000. The year opened with a stock on hand in the yards here of 681,389,703 feet of pine lumber, 49,430,088 feet of hardwood, 461,930,496 shingles, 65,981,140 lath, 1,529,287 pickets, and 397,832 cedar-posts. The receipts for the year are placed at 1,731,672,000 feet of lumber, 1,296,600,000 shingles, 50,000,000 lath, and 3,500,000 cedar-posts; added to which there were 29,000 cords of wood, 1,900,000 railway-ties (chiefly cedar), 31,094 cords of slabs, 20,000 cords of bark, 52,000 telegraph-poles, and 2,000 piles.

THE STOCK ON HAND

Dec. 1 was 681,389,703 feet of lumber, 411,602,828 shingles, 29,881,115 lath, 2,519,081 pickets, and 525,221 cedar-posts. The shipments for the year approximate 816,492,000 feet of lumber and 55,550,000 shingles. These figures will be increased by adding the excess of stock in South Chicago of about 25,000,000 feet of lumber and 4,000,000 shingles.

The prices for the arrivals by lake were about $1.00 per 1,000 feet higher than in 1884, and nearly the same advance in values ruled at the yards.

The trade at South Chicago was increased by the addition of two yards, and the stock now carried at that point is two and a half times greater than that of 1884.

Two fires occurred last year in the two leading lumber districts of the city, causing a heavy destruction of property.

Owing to an open winter so far—there being scarcely any snow in the lumber regions feeding this market—and the possibility of it so continuing, the conclusion is that there will be a light volume of logs cut. As the stocks at the producing markets tributary to Chicago are much smaller than they were a year ago, both in manufactured logs and lumber, the probabilities are that dry stock will become very scarce. These indications, coupled with an anticipated immediate improvement in the trade, point almost unmistakably to a marked advance in values in the near future.

COAL.

IN THIS BRANCH OF TRADE,

as in most others, dealers express much dissatisfaction with results. While the balance-sheet may not show the gross business to have been done at an actual loss, the profits at best were infinitesimal. Never since Chicago became a distributing point for coal has the demand been so aggravatingly slow from beginning to end of season as it was last year, and but once before have prices receded to so low a plane as last summer. The sluggishness of trade during the first six months was ascribed to the prevalence among consumers of the belief that the price of the article was out of proportion to other commodities, and that a very material decline was sure to come a little further along. The decline came as expected, and was severe, anthracite selling in August as low as $4.50@4.75, but it did not call out the usual activity. The Eastern combination was generally understood to be in a "shaky" condition, and consumers still held off under the belief that it would dissolve, and that as a result the bottom would fall entirely out of the market. But the August prices were the lowest of the year. In September the market began to stiffen and then the demand improved, and the close of navigation found stocks of hard coal in the hands of the city and country trade lighter than they have been for a number of years.

THE AVERAGE WHOLESALE

prices for anthracite for the last season was about $5.50, which is 60c per ton under the 1884 average. The production is over 500,000 tons greater than for 1884. The soft-coal tonnage was large, but prices were low and unsatisfactory. There was a better demand than ever before for Eastern bituminous coals, owing to the comparatively small difference in price between them and the poorer product of the Western mines. During the summer Erie and Briar Hill sold as low as $4.00@4.25 at wholesale, and Youghiogheny sold down to $3.25@3.30. There were sales of Wilmington and Grape Creek at the unheard-of low figure of $2.00 by the car-load. The country demand is increasing every year. Not only are the townspeople using it in preference to wood, but the farmer—especially if he be a lazy one—regards it as economical. Since the beginning of autumn anthracite has advanced $1.00 and bituminous varieties 25@50c per ton at retail.

OILS.

PRICES RULED LOW

all the year, but the market was very even, the changes being slight. The sales were about the same as in 1884, and, with so little variation in values, there was scarcely any difference in the totals, which are estimated to foot up about $5,000,000. Fully as much money was invested in the business, the capital being represented by, say, $950,000. Collections were very good and above the average of former years. At the beginning of the year prices ranged at 11¾c for prime white carbon and 11½c for snow-white. In April they sold at 10c and 8¼c respectively. For July the quotations were 10c and 8¾c. In October the prices were 10¼c and 9½c, and at the close of the year 10¼c and 9¾c. Petroleum sustained no material change until the summer, when prices were advanced to some extent by reason of the decrease in production. In November and December a reaction set in and values declined as a result of speculation, but the variations were not important.

THE LINSEED-OIL MARKET

was in a more unsatisfactory condition last year than in 1884 from a variety of causes, chief among which were the importation of Calcutta and South American seed, a heavy crop of the domestic article, a large stock of oil carried over from the previous year, and a want of permanent coöperation among manufacturers. Prices were lower than was ever before known in this country. During January and February the market for raw oil was 46c per gallon, as against 54c for the same period in 1884. In March a combination was entered into by the manufacturers and the price was advanced to 49c. For April it ruled at 47c, rising in May to 48@49c, continuing at the top figure through June. This was the highest price of the year. Another decline took place in July to 46@47c. A little later on it dropped to 42c, going 1c lower for August and September, owing to the dissolving of the combination. From October to the close of the year 40c was the market, with slight concessions to large buyers during December. As the great bulk of the oil sold in Chicago is produced here the value of the product is included in manufactures.

PIG-IRON.

THE TWELVE MONTHS

ast passed have formed a critical period for American manufacturers. The first nine months were merely a repetition of the demoralizing depression of the previous year. Railroad builders took very little interest in new construction, traffic on the old lines not being sufficiently abundant to warrant new or large enterprises. The low prices of farm products, the stagnation in manufacturing, and a declining traffic generally acted as a check upon railroad building, and with the production of pig-iron largely in excess of the consumption a continued decline in prices was natural, if not inevitable. In many cases prices fell more rapidly than the cost could be reduced, and manufacturers were left the unpleasant alternative of "going to the wall" or closing their mills until business could be resumed on a paying basis.

Up to the beginning of August there can scarcely be said to have been any interruption to the declining tendency of prices. The reduction at that time had amounted to $2.00 per ton, Scotch selling at $23.00@24.00, American Scotch at $16.00@18.00, and Lake Superior at $18.00@19.00. From this decline there has been no important recovery, though early in the fall an improved demand set in, which has continued.

THE INCREASED STRENGTH

recently developed is the result of natural causes. The steady shrinkage that has been going on for a number of years carried iron below its normal value, and the present firmness is simply the natural reaction from an unnatural depression. The total production of pig-iron has been about the same as for 1884, though the Northwestern tonnage is much less, Lake Superior charcoal iron showing a reduction of fully 25 per cent. The quantity handled in this city was about 650,000 tons, of which 35 per cent was Lake Superior charcoal and 45 per cent was standard coke and Southern. The receipts of iron-ore were 489,320 tons.

The steel-rail industry has fared but little better than that of pig-iron. The production was enormously in excess of the consumptive demand, and by midsummer the situation had become so desperate that a meeting of the manufacturers was called Aug. 25 and a partial stoppage of production agreed upon, the market almost immediately advancing $1.00 per ton, or to $29.00, and there has since been a further advance.

MANUFACTURED IRON.

THE HEAVY HARDWARE

establishments were hopeful at the beginning of the year of a marked improvement in the demand for this class of goods, as the surplus stocks of the previous year were quite large, but they were to a great extent doomed to disappointment. While orders averaged fairly well throughout the year, running evenly month by month, buyers have been very conservative, and the result has been small sales or large ones made without adequate profit. An increased number of manufacturers' agents has also tended to restrict the sales of the jobbers. Generally speaking, the tendency of prices has been downward. A reaction took place, however, late in the fall, and substantial advances are looked for early in the coming season. The result of the year's business shows a small balance on the right side, with slightly smaller aggregate sales in dollars, but with about the same quantity of goods handled as in 1884. Bar-iron opened the year at $1.75 rates, but declined to $1.60 in May. The rolling-mill strike occurred June 1, and caused an advance to $1.80, but ended in a few weeks, when prices rapidly returned to the old rate. Since then they fluctuated between $1.60 and $1.70. The brighter prospects for the new year and the advance in pig-iron and old rails stiffened the rates to $1.70 at the close of 1885.

NAILS.

The long strike of the Western nailers, extending from June 1 to within the last month, has made the price of this staple pursue an erratic course. Opening Jan. 1 at a $2.10 rate, they were advanced to $2.30 in June, gradually increasing to $3.25 in October and November. The rapidly-slackening demand in December and the extra efforts put forth by the Eastern mills allowed the dealers to accumulate stocks, and prices were driven back to a $2.50 rate, which still holds. The opening up of several of the Western mills during last month has also had its effect on the market.

Steel nails are rapidly coming into favor, and so forcing iron ones out of demand, fully one-half of the orders being for the former. They command a 10c higher rate per keg than that ruling for iron nails.

CARRIAGE HARDWARE.

The pool formed by the carriage-hardware manufacturers late in 1884 has been steadily maintained and prices remained unchanged throughout the year, yielding a fair profit alike to the manufacturer and dealer.

HORSESHOES AND CARRIAGE BOLTS.

Horseshoes are manufactured by two establishments in this city, and they regulate prices. These products sold at $4.00 per keg early in the year and underwent a reduction of 15c in April. Since that time no change has been made.

Carriage bolts have been turned out for some time at very little, if anything, above cost, selling last year lower than ever before. They are even now selling lower than in the spring, the market being 80 per cent off list prices.

For certain classes of work the lower grades of steel are taking the place of iron. Steel is stronger and stiffer, and the price little above that of iron. American tool steel of the best brands has met with a steady demand at fair prices, ranging from 10c in January to 8½c in December.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WOOD.

Chicago has the largest trade in carriage and wagon wood material of any city in the United States. This stock is handled in connection with iron and heavy hardware. Shipments are made in large lots as far west as California and to a considerable distance east. Prices have ruled steady, but the demand was light, owing to overproduction of vehicles in 1883 and 1884. First quality dry-wood material is scarce, and prices will necessarily advance when the spring trade opens. Producers of this class of material are chiefly irresponsible saw-mill owners, who cut largely and glut the market when prices are high, and stop altogether when low, causing a scarcity every few years.

Eight firms control the heavy hardware trade of the city. The capital employed is estimated at about $2,000,000, and the sales for the year foot up about $10,000,000—the same as in 1884.

SHELF HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

The volume of trade in these goods was about 7½ per cent larger than in 1884, but the early part of last year was fruitful in declines, and the lowest point in values was reached; but the decrease in the spring months was more than counterbalanced by the expansion through the autumn and early winter. A much better feeling prevails than at the close of 1884 in both the wholesale and retail branches of the trade. There was no material change to note in

CUTLERY,

the demand being fully equal to that of 1884. Imported goods still hold a prominent place in the volume of sales, but American manufactures are advancing steadily to the fore. A very considerable quantity of the

BARBED WIRE

sold in this city is made here, as stated under the head of "Manufactures." For the greater portion of the year this product was the subject of such severe competition that it was sold at less than the cost of production. A combination was ultimately entered into by the manufacturers, prices were at once advanced, and the outlook for the coming year is much more favorable.

There are, as in 1884, fifteen firms engaged in the miscellaneous hardware business, and the capital invested by them is estimated at about $2,000,000. The sales for last year make a total of $13,650,000 as against $13,000,000 in 1884.

THE STOVE ESTABLISHMENTS

did a fair volume of business for 1885, although it depreciated fully 10 per cent. This falling off was attributable in a great measure to a comparatively warm fall and early winter. Still the houses in this city did relatively as well as those in any part of the country, for the reason that retailers bought only as they actually needed the goods, and that naturally brought an unusually large proportion of the trade into Chicago. The labor troubles in connection with the various manufactories were less than usual. There was no material diminution in values, and the business done by the eighteen firms represented here is estimated at $4,000,000, as against $4,500,000 in 1884, $5,000,000 in 1883, that $4,000,000 in 1882.

BOOKS AND PAPER.

A CONTINUED INCREASE

was noted in the volume of books sold in this city, including those published here. It is in this direction that the addition to the business mainly comes, especially as it has opened up quite a large trade with the East. There has been a good, steady inquiry all the time for the leading standard works. The increase is estimated at fully 10 per cent, and this gives a total for 1885 of $11,000,000, against $10,000,000 in 1884.

The gain in the quantity of paper sold in 1885 by the five firms in this business was at least 10 per cent, but the prices were fully 5 per cent less. This will give in round numbers a total of about $19,000,000, against $18,000,000 in 1884. The sales of paper stock aggregated the same as in the previous year—say $4,500,000.

Several new firms were added to the stationery houses during last year, and estimating the increase in this business at 10 per cent a total is arrived at of $5,500,000, against $5,000,000 in 1884.

The wall-paper trade improved to the extent of about 8 per cent, not so much in the quantity sold as in a rapidly-growing taste on the part of the public for a better style of decoration. The sales for the year have been computed at $3,000,000, as against $2,750,000 in 1884.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THE WHOLESALE BRICK TRADE

of this city, apart from the product of what are known as the Chicago yards, is estimated to have increased 30 per cent. This trade consists almost entirely of pressed brick, the greater portion of which comes from St. Louis, with about average receipts from Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Zanesville, and Milwaukee, to which must be added a million, more or less, from the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., making a total of, say, 4,500,000. The prices ranged as follows: St. Louis stock, $27.00 per 1,000; Trenton, $38.00; Philadelphia, $45.00; Baltimore, $50; Zanesville, $30.00; Milwaukee, $25.00; and Chester, $16.00@18.00. The value of the brick sold at wholesale and not manufactured here aggregated $118,000, as against $82,600 in 1884. The details of the brick made at the Chicago yards and sold in this market is included under the head of manufactures.

IN BUILDING STONE

there was an increase in the quantity sold of at least 10 per cent and a decrease in prices at about the same rate. The tendency of values was downwards until almost the close of the season, and the only item of decrease in the cost of production was 25c a day from the wages of the men at the quarries. The volume of curbing handled was equal to that of the previous year. The stock is nearly exhausted, there not being a thirty-day supply in the city. Cutting stock maintained the average price of 1884—namely: 40c. Foundation stone averaged 18c, as against 20c in the previous year, and "rubble" sold at $6.50 per cord, as against $7.00 in 1884. The total of the business for last year is estimated at $1,750,000, the same as in the immediately preceding one, with an increase of about 10 per cent in the volume of material used.

The three wholesale marble works did a business aggregating $70,000 a month, or $840,000 for the year.

THE LIME DEALERS

report a slight advance in the sales for 1885, but this was counteracted by a decline in price of 5c per brl, the product selling at 60c instead of 65c, as in 1884. The quantity absorbed is placed at 750,000 brls, and this will give a total of $450,000 for last year.

There was fully a 10 per cent increase in the consumption of sewer-pipe and fire-brick, but prices were 10 per cent lower for both. The outlook for fire-brick during the coming year is, however, much more favorable, as it fluctuates with iron, and that is gradually advancing. The sales of sewer-pipe for last year are estimated at $300,000 and of fire-brick at $400,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.

The sales of pianos for 1885 are estimated to exceed those of 1884 by about 10 per cent. The demand was largely for "uprights" and "grands," with perhaps 10 per cent of the transactions in "squares." This style of instrument is going rapidly out of use. The total sales approximate $2,000,000.

The manufacture of organs in this city is largely on the increase, four large factories being engaged in their production. There has been a reduction in prices to meet the competition of other cities, which has about equaled the increase in the volume of business. The sales are estimated at $1,000,000.

The volume of small musical instruments handled in 1885 was fully equal to that of the previous year, if not slightly larger, but the money value of the sales did not exceed that of 1884. As a result of the severe competition in prices the quality of the lower grades of imported goods—especially harmonicas, accordeons, and guitars—has materially deteriorated. A noticeable feature in this department of the trade is the manufacture in this country of the finest grade of small instruments, and one of the leading Chicago houses has engaged extensively in their manufacture. The estimated sales make a total for last year of $700,000.

The demand for sheet-music and books in 1885 exceeded that of 1884 by about 10 per cent. The class purchased was of a higher order than last year, showing an improvement in musical taste. The sales are computed at $300,000.

CONFECTIONERY.

The trade in confectionery for 1885 was about the same as in 1884. Values were lower, but the variety was much greater and very attractive styles were introduced, which induced a larger consumption. The quality of the goods showed considerable improvement. The number of houses in the business is eleven—the same as in 1884—and the sales make an estimated total of $2,500,000.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The liquor-dealers have suffered a depreciation of about 15 per cent in the volume of business done. There has been a very appreciable falling off in the demand for whisky, while the consumption of light wines has been on the increase. Prices have ruled firmer than in 1884, and in contradistinction to that year a fair profit has been made. The number of firms engaged in the wholesale liquor trade was 146, as against 159 in the previous year. The capital invested in the business is estimated at $5,000,000 and the sales for last year at $10,200,000.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

While there was a slight shrinkage in values in the wooden and willow ware trade for 1885, there was an increase in the volume of business done sufficient to give the totals an advance of about 2½ per cent over those of 1884. The bulk of this branch of commerce is controlled by three firms in this city, and the sales of 1885 foot up about $1,280,000, as against $1,250,000 in the previous year.

CARRIAGES.

An improvement was noted in the wholesale carriage business, the demand being for a finer and more stylish class of vehicles. The total of sales is estimated at fully $1,850,000.

TOTAL WHOLESALE SALES.

THE GRAND AGGREGATE.

The total wholesale sales noted above, with estimates for those not specified, give:

Total sales 1885	$380,000,000
Do for 1884	370,000,000
Increase	$ 10,000,000

Or about 2⅝ per cent.

THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED

in the conduct of the wholesale business was substantially the same as for 1884. The estimates foot up about $85,000,000, but this includes the capital employed in manufacturing in several branches, as in boots and shoes and clothing. Making allowances for this fact, we shall have about $69,500,000 as the capital strictly employed in handling goods at wholesale. This is about 18 per cent of the first selling value of the goods.

MANUFACTURES.

The first two months of last year were marked by severe depression in nearly every branch of manufactures. There was a considerable reduction of force, and in some cases the pay of the remaining workers was cut down. But in general this was only temporary. There was no real revival in the spring, but it was widely conceded that the reductions were not needed, the situation not being worse than in the latter part of 1884, and business took on renewed confidence if not greater activity. By midsummer there was a slight gain, and in the latter part of the year a decided improvement, which was most marked in the leading departments of iron manufacture. The cry of "overproduction" has not been heard quite so loudly as in 1884, though the quantity of goods produced was large enough to keep up a close competition among sellers and prevent profits from exhibiting much improvement. They are still at a very low point, and in some lines it is necessary to sell at figures that barely pay expenses. In a general way we may say that consumption overtook production early in the fall, and that owing to the increased activity since then the returns for the year show a decided increase. A considerable part of the gain is due to an augment in the quantity of material supplied for meat packing, and much of the remainder to the recent revival in the iron industries. The leading iron establishments have been recently running one and one-half days' time, and more than one has counted fourteen days to the week. The greater number of the iron works, such as those making machinery and boilers, have orders for work fully two months ahead. Taken altogether, the position of manufacturers is very much better than it was a year ago, and the workers are much better off—a larger number being employed, with no diminution in the scale of wages.

The ability of the Western country to buy manufactured goods is greater than a year ago, and Chicago has taken her full share of the increase due to this fact. We have grown some in the supply of the East, and even of Europe; especially in the matter of telephone apparatus and agricultural implements. In regard to failures and retirements there has been much less of trouble and loss than was feared at the close of 1884. Strikes among workers would have been unknown but for that of the nailers, lasting over a large part of the year, and the one in the brick-yards in the early summer. A point of especial interest just now is the proposition to have a general strike next May for a day of eight hours, and grave fears are expressed that the movement, if carried out, will place our manufacturers at a decided disadvantage as compared with those of smaller points where the strike will not be attempted till the men see how it fares in Chicago. We note, however, that some houses have taken time by the forelock in this particular, and are now running on the eight-hour system, while others are paying by the hour. There is some ground to hope that when the time comes the event will not be so disastrous as has been feared by many, the plan of paying by the hour being generally accepted by those who insist on the curtailment of the day for labor. Apart from the apprehension of trouble in this respect the future of our manufacturers is regarded as more hopeful than the recent past.

MEAT PACKING.

OUR LEADING INDUSTRY

shows a large increase in the department of hog-packing, but chiefly because the record for 1884 was an unusually light one, owing to the smallness of the corn crop of 1883. During the last half of the winter season (ending ten months ago) the number of hogs that came forward was a surprise to the trade, and the same was true for the greater part of the summer, while that of the last two months has not surpassed expectation. The supply of material all through the year was greater than wanted, and its pressure bore down prices so that packing was performed at a loss during much more than half the time. The packers were able to avoid actual loss only by dint of keeping short on the speculative market, which was a steadily declining one till a few weeks ago. The houses in this city and its suburbs continue to pack very nearly half of all the hogs that are put up in the West, and the dearth of demand for the product has led to the selling on this market of a considerable proportion of what has been manufactured at other points so far this winter.

There has been little change in the arrangements for the conduct of the business, except some made in the interest of economy. The introduction of refrigerating machines has displaced the use of ice to a large extent, and the packers no longer pour their offal into the Haley Slough or the river. They utilize every portion of the animal, and within the last year have even learned to purify the tank water with profit. No extension of facilities is required or likely to be for many years to come, as the introduction of improved processes is constantly increasing the quantity of work that can be done with the same material

During last month one of the packing-houses handled about 8,640 hogs in ten hours on two benches, where a few years ago 2,800 hogs were regarded as a good day's work on one bench. The present facilities are equal to the handling of nearly twice as many hogs per day as are killed in the hight of the busy season.

NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED.

The following shows the number, weight, and value of the hogs packed in this city during the last two calendar years:

	1885.	1884.
January and February	888,000	565,500
March 1 to Oct. 28	2,470,000	1,870,000
November and December	1,682,000	1,480,000
Total, year	5,040,000	3,916,000
Weight, tons	605,250	481,000
Value of do	$51,100,000	$49,760,000
Value of product	57,400,000	56,000,000

BEEF CANNING.

The increase in this production was fully 20 per cent more than in 1884. The number of cattle slaughtered by the three leading canning firms in 1885 for the purpose of this business was 657,582, against 537,467 in the previous year. The output of the various small establishments in the city are not included in the estimates. In the absence of any combination between the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago canners prices ruled lower than in 1884.

The quantity of refined lard, lard oil, and stearine manufactured last year exceeded that of 1884 by about 15 per cent. Only the four leading establishments are included in the estimates.

There are ten large establishments, besides a number of small concerns, engaged in the production of butterine, or imitation butter. What is more surprising is that it is an industry that is expanding with every year. The increase for 1885 is placed at fully 15 per cent.

The sausage-making business was very considerably extended last year, some firms making it a special feature. The increase is estimated at fully 20 per cent. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Meat production.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Hog-packing	44	$6,500,000	6,750	$57,400,000
Beef-canning	3	2,000,000	3,500	18,390,000
Refined lard, lard oil, stearine	4	3,000,000	1,130	11,600,000
Butterine	10	1,000,000	500	6,700,000
Sausage	18	300,000	575	1,150,000
Totals	79	$12,800,000	12,455	$95,240,000
Totals, 1884	78	12,320,000	11,500	88,281,500

The aggregate amount of wages for 1885 is $4,880,000, as against $5,845,000 in 1884.

IRON AND STEEL.

THE ROLLING-MILLS

of Chicago are six in number, counting those at Redfield street and South Chicago as one. The Redfield street mill started up early in the year, and the one at South Chicago in the beginning of April. They have been running to about their full capacity ever since, except that there was a strike in the nail-mill in June, and about 350 men have been unemployed there during the year. The outlook for this institution is very promising for the coming season, and it is expected that the output will be considerably increased. The product for 1885 was about the same as in 1884. Another mill claims that its tonnage output for the year increased 50 per cent, but that the money value improved only about 30 per cent. After lying idle for two or three years the Union Rolling-Mill at Bridgeport will be put into operation this month. The strike of the nailers in June closed another mill, and it has only started up again within the last few weeks.

The iron foundries report about the same volume of product as for 1884, taken one with another, for while the business of one establishment increased materially another decreased to about the same extent.

The boiler-shops recovered from the stagnation from which they were suffering in 1884, and at the close of last year the majority of them had fully two months' work ahead. The increased value in the volume of production was fully 10 per cent.

Among the car-wheel works of the past was the Chicago Steel-Wheel Company. It has become merged in the Piano Steel Works, to which a rolling-mill has been attached, and this has just been started up. It is not included in the estimates. The other car-wheel works report an average year's business.

One-third more business was done by the steam fitting and heating establishments, caused mainly by the mammoth buildings erected in the city. The galvanized-iron roofers were not so fortunate. They did more work, but prices were so much lower that there was a material falling off.

The wire-work manufacturers report the volume of product of 1885 to be equal to that of the previous year, but values have decreased at least 10 per cent. Six new firms were started and two or three small concerns dropped out.

The last year has been anything but a satisfactory one to the barbed-wire manufacturers by reason of severe competition. The product was often sold at less than cost until a pool was entered into in November, when prices immediately advanced 20 per cent. There are some prospects of success with the pool. In such an event the business will be placed on a more healthy basis. The country demand and export trade for 1885 absorbed 180,000 tons. This is an increase of 300 per cent in five years.

A new safe and iron-door manufactory was started last January with a capital of $200,000. The cutlery company on the West Side has added a nickel and silver plating department to its works. Under the head of

MISCELLANEOUS

is included a printing-press works, file and bolt makers, etc. (6), cutlery (1), bicycles (1), iron pipe and fittings (4), horseshoe-nail works (2), chains and scales (4), pumps and saws (9), safes and iron doors (4), and railroad frogs and crossings and tires and springs (4). Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Iron manufact.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Rolling-mills	5	$9,450,000	6,930	$7,763,000
Foundries	40	2,825,000	3,820	8,000,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.	56	2,000,000	2,600	6,350,000
Boiler shops	20	500,000	580	1,350,000
Car-wheel works	4	1,000,000	1,220	3,480,000
Stove manuf'r's	11	1,333,500	1,040	2,400,000
Steam fitting and heating	8	200,000	500	1,600,000
Galv. iron, tin and slate roofing	30	350,000	420	1,150,000
Furnaces and ranges	10	150,000	130	250,000
Barbed wire	6	300,000	250	1,900,000
Wireworks	18	210,000	240	350,000
Miscellaneous	38	1,800,000	1,450	3,800,000
Totals	246	$21,918,500	19,180	$38,393,000
Totals, 1884	235	19,248,200	18,521	36,446,700

The total amount of wages for 1885 foots up $8,724,000, as compared with $8,626,900 for 1884.

BRASS, COPPER, ETC.

LOWER PRICES AND LESS PROFITS

is the report of the manufacturers of brass, copper, and plumbers' supplies, but there has been a corresponding increase in the volume of product, which is some slight compensation. The plumbers have been very busy all through the season, and a better class of work has been called for. The demand, too, is spreading throughout the East, South, and West.

The tin, stamped and sheet metal workers, taking them altogether, increased their production fully 10 per cent, after making allowance for a slight depreciation in values.

The gain by the manufacturers of jewelry is estimated at 15 per cent and the trade is reported to be improving throughout the country. The Chicago Jewelers' Association, which embraces a majority of the leading wholesale dealers of the city, has had an unusually prosperous year. The watchcase-makers, to which two new firms have been added, also increased their production 15 per cent. A watch and jewelry makers' tool factory has been added to the estimates, as well as two manufacturers of optical goods.

In addition to the smelting and refining works included in the estimates a similar institution has been started on the South Side with a capital of $200,000, but nothing has, as yet, been done beyond experimentalizing.

Included under the head of "Miscellaneous" are the lead-pipe and shot works (3), the manufacturers of gold and silver leaf (3), baggage-checks (2), vault-lights (4), silver and gold platers (8), nickel-platers (6), gas fixtures and machines (5), and lightning-rods, vanes, etc. (1). Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Brass, copper, etc.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Brass, copper, and plumbers' supplies	20	$600,000	675	$1,650,000
Tin, stamped, and sheet-m't'l w're	30	1,216,000	1,650	2,330,000
Jewelry manufacturers	12	250,000	285	1,050,000
Watch-cases and tools	7	225,000	340	1,200,000
Optical goods	2	50,000	30	125,000
Teleg'ph supplies	2	1,050,000	330	1,560,000
Smelting and refining and iron and brass works	4	170,000	240	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	32	400,000	490	1,850,000
Totals	109	$3,961,000	4,240	$12,765,000
Totals 1884	105	$2,869,000	3,832	$10,036,997

The estimated amount paid for wages is $2,380,000, as against $1,824,500 in 1884.

IRON AND WOOD

THE WAGON AND CARRIAGE

manufacturers did about the same volume of business last year as 1884. If there was any difference it was that there was a still better demand for fine carriages, and the offset to this was that prices for wagons were a little lighter.

The only features to note in connection with the manufacture of agricultural implements were that production was limited to about the same extent as 1884 and that a strike took place at the works of the McCormick Harvester Company, which threatened serious consequences. The difficulties were adjusted after the men had been out a short time.

Of the three bridge and car builders included in the estimates last year one firm retired from the business early in June and another reports having done fully double as much work as in 1884.

During the early part of last year the sewing-machine and case manufacturers experienced the depression of 1884, so much so that in the middle of the summer the largest machine factory shut down for six weeks. With the opening of the fall trade all was changed, the demand multiplied rapidly, and continuing up to the close of the year gave an estimated increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. Prospectively the business is reported to appear very favorable and encouraging. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Iron and wood combined.	No	Capital.	Wkrs.	Product.
Wagons and carriages	74	$950,000	1,600	$2,600,000
Agricultural implements	4	3,500,000	2,750	6,870,000
Car and bridge builders	3	675,000	1,025	3,500,000
Elevators	9	350,000	350	900,000
Roller-skates	4	50,000	20	80,000
Sewing-machines and cases	4	200,000	300	530,000
Totals	98	$5,725,000	6,045	$14,480,000
Totals, 1884	96	5,763,500	5,835	14,019,000

The wages are estimated at $3,383,000, as against $3,307,000 in 1884.

WOOD MANUFACTURES.

A MORE SUCCESSFUL YEAR

was reported by the planing-mills, sash, door, molding, portable house, and box manufacturers than in 1884. The increase in the production was about 10 per cent, but there was a slight diminution in values and considerable growth in the competition. Two or three firms have retired from the business or failed, and several planing-mills whose premises were taken by the Evanston Railway have removed altogether.

The cooperage works did a 20 per cent better business last year than in 1884 and better than for the previous four or five years. The demand was steady during the summer and prices averaged higher through the different seasons. The number of firms was increased by two and several shops enlarged their capacity. The coopers struck last fall for increase of wages, through the influence of the union, and were out three weeks. They succeeded in getting the pay they asked for, and this served to materially strengthen the price of cooperage. With each year the

FURNITURE

trade of this city grows larger. The increase all round is placed at 5 per cent after making an allowance for reduced prices in order to meet the competition of other cities. The demand was quiet all through the spring, but in the fall it developed surprisingly. There were fewer failures in 1885 than for some years previous, but about the same number of changes and retirements occurred and two or three new ventures were started.

A 10 per cent better year was reported by the manufacturers of pianos, and a larger quantity of organs were made than in 1884, but there was a decrease in values, and one acted as a set-off against the other. One firm went out of the business, and a new piano-factory was started. The demand was light through the spring and summer, but since the beginning of September it was far in excess of what it was in 1884.

In billiard-tables the production has increased 25 per cent. Under the head of miscellaneous are the manufacturers of coffins (2), cigar-boxes (8), cisterns, tanks, etc. (5), refrigerators (3), shoe-lasts (2), and veneer-mill (1). Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Mfrs. of wood.	No	Capital.	Wkrs.	Product.
Planing-mills, sash, doors, moldings, boxes	66	$3,250,000	4,500	$10,000,000
Cooperage	45	220,000	580	1,150,000
Furniture	190	3,900,000	8,700	13,700,000
Picture frames, looking-glasses	52	320,000	720	840,000
Pianos & organs	9	450,000	830	1,630,000
Billiard-tables	3	300,000	600	1,500,000
Miscellaneous	21	377,000	545	1,150,000
Totals	386	$8,817,000	16,475	$29,970,000
Totals 1884	391	$8,882,000	16,180	$27,696,085

The wages make an estimated total of $8,035,000, as against $7,697,000 for 1884.

BRICK, STONE, ETC.

THE YARDS OF THE CITY

turned out an aggregate of 335,000,000 brick last year against 350,000,000 in 1884, making a shortage by comparison of 15,000,000. This is accounted for in a great measure by the fact that one-half of the yards on the South Side undertook to reduce the wages of the brickmakers 50c a day. The men quit work, and at the end of four weeks were reëngaged at the old rate of pay. The prices were $7.00 per 1,000 on the South Side and $6.50 on the North Side. The stock to be carried over is given as 50,000,000, the same as at the close of 1884. The yards started up May 1, and were run until the middle of October, or for 120 working days. All the brick made is sold on this market.

The cut-stone contractors had a more favorable year than 1884, so far as the amount of production was concerned, but there was a depreciation in values. The demand for curbing was fully equal to the previous year. The road and sidewalk paving that was done absorbed a large quantity, and a considerable volume was taken for building purposes, especially in the erection of extensive office and business structures.

A much larger volume of contract work was done by the marble establishments, including monumental and other granit construction, the increase being estimated at fully 30 per cent, but the prices ranged lower. There are twelve more firms than were included in the estimates last year, the granit works being added.

The production of terra-cotta for building purposes is estimated to have increased fully one-third, as there is scarcely a structure of any pretension erected in this city where it is not used more or less for decoration.

The increase in the volume of work produced by the manufacturers of stained and ornamental glass noted in 1884 was repeated last year, and nearly if not quite to as great an extent. It is still the prevailing fashion all over the continent, and is not only used in the decoration of new buildings of every description but in the alteration and renovation of old ones. The present taste is for the mosaic rather than the enamel, these being the two grand divisions of the art. Six new firms started last year, but they are, with one or two exceptions, small concerns. They give a total of 11, as against 5 in 1884. Following are the

ESTIMATES.

Bricks and Stone.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Brickyards	67	$350,000	3,000	$2,278,000
Cut-stone contractors	24	1,000,000	1,200	2,500,000
Marble and granit works	30	750,000	500	2,250,000
Gravel roofers	17	150,000	300	600,000
Limekilns	5	200,000	350	375,000
Terra-cotta	1	100,000	240	375,000
Stained glass	11	200,000	250	725,000
Totals	155	$2,750,000	5,840	$9,103,000
Totals 1884	130	2,020,000	5,875	7,345,000

The total of wages is estimated at $2,480,000, as against $2,340,000 for 1884.

BUILDING, ETC.

The number of permits issued by the Building Department for the year 1885 numbered 3,502, for the erection of 4,638 structures, some of the permits being for blocks of houses. The frontage contains 108,952 feet and the cost is represented at $19,624,100, including the construction of 1,604 sheds. There has been expended on the City-Hall Building during the year $68,000. The following table shows the comparisons for the previous three years:

Year.	Buildings.	Frontage.	Cost.
1882	3,113	73,161	$15,842,800
1883	4,086	85,588	17,500,000
1884	4,169	98,782	20,889,600
1885	4,638	108,952	19,624,100

BREWING, DISTILLING, TOBACCO.

THE BREWERIES OF THIS CITY

have had a successful year as compared with 1884, notwithstanding the coolness of the summer. The sales averaged 15@20 per cent more, and the cost of at least some of the materials used in the production of beer were a little lower, notably hops, which were cheaper, perhaps, than was ever known before. The price per brl was the same as in the previous year—$8.00, with 10 per cent of. The number of licenses taken out by brewers was 42, as against 39 in 1884. Of these 23 are in the city, and their sales, with those of nine Milwaukee firms, approximated 1,102,238 brls of beer, as against 955,444 brls in the preceding year. The selling value of the former was $7,936,118.60. The sales of the Milwaukee brewers aggregated 262,000 brls. The balance in favor of the Chicago firms was 840,238 brls, as compared with 755,444 brls in 1884.

The malting business of Chicago now stands at the head in this country. It is the great centre for the Northwest and West, extending as far as California. The natural result is that business is growing larger from year to year, and last year the capacity for malting was increased 500,000 bu. Nearly all the houses ran to their full extent by reason of immense receipts of barley, and the output is estimated at 4,000,000 bu. Prices ranged at 60c@$1.10 per bu, and 85c may be taken as a fair average.

THE DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS

report a slight falling off in the volume of production as compared with 1884, otherwise the condition of the business was about the same, values only varying as the corn markets changed. The distillers ran under the operations of a pool until the end of August. Up to that time prices were about uniform, but they then declined several cents until a fresh combination was entered into Oct. 24, since which time they have ranged at $1.15@1.16 for finished goods. The distillation of spirits during the year is estimated at 6,358,687 gallons, and the volume rectified at 3,910,733 proof gallons. The number of establishments was the same as in 1884. In the estimate of the value of the product the tax of 90c per gallon is included. The number of manufacturers of

TOBACCO

who took out licenses exceeded those of 1884 by nine, making the whole number twenty. There are only four large establishments in the city, the balance being small concerns. The quantity of tobacco produced during the year and upon which duty was paid was about 6,750,000 lbs. Snuff is also included in the estimates, and the amount manufactured was given at 135,000 lbs. Prices for the year were well maintained. Licenses were taken out by fifty-seven tobacco-peddlers.

The setback in the manufacture of cigars in 1884, owing mainly to the contemplated Spanish treaty, was fully compensated for in the increased production last year, especially as a larger area of territory was covered for their sale. The total upon which a duty of $3.00 per 1,000 was paid was about 121,750,200. The manufacture of cigarets is added to the estimates, and they numbered 7,495,000, or thereabouts, upon which a duty of 50c per 1,000 was paid. Licenses were granted to 775 cigar manufacturers, as against 709 in 1884, but very many of them are small concerns. Chicago is now recognized as the leading cigar market for the Southwest, West, and Northwest, and numbers of skilled workmen have been brought here to aid in the production of this article of commerce. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Brewing, etc.	No	Capital.	Wkrs.	Product.
Breweries	23	$3,850,000	1,000	$6,050,000
Malt-houses	18	1,800,000	340	3,400,000
Dis. and rectifiers	79	1,300,000	950	7,900,000
Tobacco and snuff	4	650,000	850	2,900,000
Cig. and cigarets	430	1,250,000	1,700	5,095,000
Totals	554	$8,850,000	4,840	$25,345,000
Totals 1884	518	7,510,000	4,524	23,992,570

The wages are estimated at $2,850,000, as against $2,670,000 in 1884.

CHEMICALS.

A FAVORABLE SEASON

was reported by the manufacturers of chemicals, the increase in the volume of production being estimated at 15 per cent.

The white-lead and paint manufacturers announce that they have not had a fair average prosperity as compared with other manufactures, owing to a sharp competition from outside houses. More goods have been sold, but prices were lower, except for white lead, and they were better.

The production of the white-lead corroding works increased over 30 per cent, but prices were 10 per cent lower. At a meeting of the corroders held at Philadelphia an arrangement was entered into to maintain values during the whole of the present year. All the

LINSEED-OIL MILLS

were running last year, and the production is estimated at 75,000 brls. The sales amounted to very little more than half this quantity, and prices were considerably lower than in 1884. The range is given under the head of "oils" in the wholesale markets. It is difficult to get at a fair estimate of the consumption for 1885, but it is considered safe to say that it was fully as large as the previous year.

One of the glue factories of the city changed proprietorship last November. It is the largest of its kind in the United States, if not in the world.

The only special feature in regard to the manufacture of soap was that prices declined about 1c per lb all round, making this product cheaper than ever was known before, but the increased output, with a smaller cost for some of the materials used, made amends for this reduction. There was a shrinkage in the volume of production in candles of 10 per cent. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Chemical Works, etc.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Chemical works	6	$600,000	160	$1,000,000
White lead and paint manufacturers	12	1,000,000	300	3,000,000
White-lead corroding works	2	750,000	220	1,200,000
Linseed-oil mills	7	400,000	135	1,575,000
Varnish	6	250,000	90	700,000
Glue and axle-grease	6	450,000	500	1,000,000
Soap and candles	15	1,600,000	950	5,900,000
Soda, mineral waters, and bottling	16	400,000	500	1,300,000
Totals	70	$5,450,000	2,855	$15,675,000
Totals 1884	68	4,105,000	2,578	14,303,000

The total of wages is $1,411,000, as against $1,333,000 for the previous year.

LEATHER.

THE TANNERS AND CURRIERS

experienced a better year than in 1884. There was a decrease in the volume of production, some manufacturers not working their full capacity. Up to early in the fall business was scarcely satisfactory. The sales were larger, but the profits were not commensurate to the outlay, although there was very little change in prices as compared with the previous year. About three months ago there was a slight advance in side leather, with an inclination, as the year closed, to hold all grades of stock firmer. There was no change in the number of firms engaged in the business.

It is difficult to get at anything like a fair approximation of the value of the product in the boot, shoe, and slipper industry of Chicago, for the reason that the leading manufacturers not only handle the goods made in this city, but those produced under prison contracts and those bought at wholesale. The trade controlled here is estimated at over $50,000,000, and a little less than a sixth is manufactured at home. It is estimated that the total output last year aggregated $8,000,000. This will give a considerable increase over 1884, and is accounted for by the impetus the trade received throughout the fall, necessitating a heavy replenishment of stocks and the requisit preparations for the spring trade, added to which there was a small advance in values. The principal establishments number thirteen, and there are between thirty and forty smaller ones, including slippermakers.

The volume of production by the saddlery and harness manufacturers was curtailed fully 15 per cent last year, the leading houses resolving to let consumption overtake production, and this has been effected to a very great extent. The bulk of the goods made by the trunkmakers was about equal to the previous year, and there were no changes to record. The leather-selling trade increased fully 10 per cent, and one factory increased its capacity. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Leather.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Tanners and curriers	16	$2,000,000	1,350	$4,750,000
Boot, shoe, and slipper mfrs	46	3,500,000	3,800	8,000,000
Saddle and harness makers	5	850,000	760	1,780,000
Trunkmakers	9	225,000	240	600,000
Leather belting	3	110,000	90	400,000
Totals	79	$6,685,000	6,240	$15,530,000
Totals, 1884	79	7,475,000	6,220	14,850,000

The wages paid foot up $3,450,000, as against $3,195,000 in 1884.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

THE READY-MADE CLOTHIERS

had a much more successful year than in 1884. Instead of a 10 per cent lessening in values there was a 10 per cent increase, and the production was at least a twentieth part larger. There was little, if any, variation in the trade until the demand for fall and winter goods set in, and then it came with a rush. Stocks of some grades were exhausted and prices went up. The year closed with the business—which is one of the most extensive in the city—in a very healthy condition. There were no changes to report in the number of prominent manufacturers.

The colored-shirt and overall business was called upon for a largely-increased supply, with a slight improvement in values. The manufacture of white shirts was reported to have been 20 per cent larger than in 1884, while there was a decrease of 10 per cent in values. The demand for fur goods was still on the increase, especially those kinds that are used for trimming dresses, cloaks, etc., and what are known as small sets. The volume of production was given as 10 per cent better, the sales being larger and the goods commanding higher prices than at any time during the previous three years.

The announcement of the manufacturers of cloaks and suitings was very unfavorable, for the bulk of production was about the same, but values were from 15 to 20 per cent less.

Of the cotton-mills included in the estimates for 1884 one was burned out and a dye-works has been added to the other. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Textiles.	No	Capital.	Wkrs.	Product.
Men's and boys' clothing	42	$7,000,000	12,400	$16,675,000
Colored shirts, overalls, etc	14	900,000	1,700	1,850,000
Men's neckwear	6	200,000	600	1,000,000
White shirts	38	200,000	800	750,000
Furs	3	120,000	90	425,000
Cloaks, suitings, etc	16	1,300,000	3,800	3,800,000
Lace goods, fringes, dress trimmings, etc	6	250,000	600	600,000
Millinery	9	275,000	1,000	900,000
Cotton-mills	1	50,000	150	250,000
Totals	135	$10,295,000	21,140	$26,250,000
Totals, 1884	138	9,570,000	20,670	$24,393,000

The estimated amount of wages paid is $6,325,000, as against $5,883,000 in 1884.

PRINTING, ETC.

A BETTER SEASON,

at least from one standpoint, was experienced by the printing trade. It is computed that there was an improvement in the quantity of work done of about 15 per cent, but prices were diminished to some extent. Labor continued as high and as firm as it has ever been, compositors being comparatively independent. Collections were very fair all over the country, and the year closed with a good demand. Among the leading establishments one was sold out, and there were the usual changes of proprietorship among the smaller concerns. The lithographers met with very little difference in the demand, except that, on the whole, it was a little slower. The general newspaper business showed some improvement, the volume of advertising increasing. One new daily paper was started and another was reorganized and said to be in a flourishing condition. About the usual number of trade journals were launched into existence, and one weekly magazine changed hands.

The type foundries were quiet for the first eight months of last year, but since that time there was a marked increase in the consumption, and during the last two months it was greater than ever before. The profits were less owing to severe competition. A continuation of the improvement is looked for with much confidence. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Printing.	No	Capital.	Wkrs.	Product.
Printing, binding, litho., newspapers, etc	213	$2,500,000	3,100	$7,750,000
Bookbinding and pamphlets	20	300,000	600	620,000
Electrotype and stereotype	12	160,000	290	475,000
Type-founders	4	300,000	480	800,000
Printing and writing inks	4	100,000	180	300,000
Totals	253	$3,360,000	4,650	$9,945,000
Totals, 1884	252	2,975,000	4,595	9,675,000

The wages, by estimation, make a total of $2,610,000, against $2,565,000 in 1884.

ALIMENTARY, ETC.

INCLUDED UNDER THE HEAD

of "Principal Bakeries" are the biscuit factories and pie establishments of the city. There are about thirty large concerns, and those only are covered by the estimates. They all report an increased production, with fair prices, owing to a large consumption. The extent of the pie industry can be readily imagined when it is stated that one firm turned out over 2,000,000 pies last year.

The output of the three flour-mills for 1885 was about 579,000 brls, as against 507,000 in 1884. Included in the estimates this year are the bran and middlings produced—say 18,000 tons. This will increase the value of the product $316,000 as compared with that of 1884. The profit on flour is claimed to have been almost nominal in consequence of the low price and overproduction, but bran and middlings ruled firm and averaged higher than in former years. One mill was closed for about a month altogether and another shut down early in December.

The volume of production by the Chicago Sugar Refining Company was more than double that of 1884. It consisted principally of sugar used for fermenting purposes—sirup, cornstarch, and gluten meal. The figures in the estimates are taken from the company's books, and the sum given as the capital is that only which is required to carry on the business. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Aliments.	No	Capital.	W'krs	Product.
Princip'l bakeries	30	$600,000	850	$4,650,000
Flour mills	3	400,000	125	2,727,500
Meal and feed mills	5	275,000	90	1,550,000
Coffee and spice mills	11	1,000,000	550	4,500,000
Baking powder, extracts, etc	5	650,000	200	1,500,000
Confectionery	18	600,000	1,000	2,600,000
Preserves, can'ed goods, etc	10	250,000	420	850,000
Vinegar and pickles	16	300,000	275	900,000
Sugar refinery	1	300,000	220	1,500,000
Totals	99	$4,375,000	3,730	$20,777,500
Totals, 1884	97	3,550,000	3,510	17,873,000

The aggregate amount of wages paid foot up $1,865,000, as against $1,725,000 in 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TOY MANUFACTURERS

did about the same volume of business as in the preceding year. Three of the factories are quite extensive and during the rush to supply goods for the holidays employ several hundred men.

There was very little, if any, difference in the volume of product by the broom manufacturers, but there has been an advance in values during the last ten weeks in consequence of the increase in the price of broom-corn, owing to a short crop.

Owing to the rapidly-growing trade in the West there was an increased demand for paper boxes, and the volume of production was fully 15 per cent more than in 1884. Strawboard, one of the principal materials used, was 20 per cent higher since July 1. A number of leading merchants make their own boxes.

The quantity of goods manufactured by the sail and awning establishments was reported to be about the same as in 1884, but the two ship-yards did about one-third less work, which was almost wholly of a repairing character, as no new vessels were built at either yard during the season. Following are the

ESTIMATES:

Miscellaneous.	No	Capital.	Wkrs.	Product.
Toy factories	5	$220,000	230	$520,000
Signmakers	10	65,000	125	325,000
Brushmakers	13	190,000	215	370,000
Feather-dusters	5	60,000	150	160,000
Brooms	18	60,000	170	250,000
Showcases	15	35,000	110	150,000
Corks	2	40,000	75	115,000
Paper-boxes	10	130,000	445	475,000
Sails, awnings	12	300,000	300	900,000
Ship-yards	2	200,000	120	150,000
Totals	92	$1,300,000	1,935	$3,415,000
Totals 1884	93	$1,105,000	1,885	$3,325,000

The wages approximate $792,500, against $721,000 in 1884.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

THESE TOTALS FOOT UP

as follows, omitting the figures given under the head of buildings:

	1885.	1884.
No. of establishments	2,355	2,282
No. of workers	109,625	105,725
Total wages	$51,175,000	$48,132,000
Capital	96,286,000	87,392,700
Value of product	316,900,000	292,236,912

Showing a gain of $24,650,000, or about 8½ per cent in the value of production.

The principal omission in the above list is the statistics of gas production, which we have not been able to obtain in former years. This would swell the total to about $318,500,000.

THE DEAD YEAR.

The Memorable Events of the Year Which Has Just Come to a Close.

Deaths Due to Nature, to the Hangman, to Judge Lynch, and to Suicide.

Accidents by Flood and Field—The Victims of War—Losses by Fire—Insurance.

THE NECROLOGY OF 1885.

LIST OF THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

The necrology of 1885 contains a large number of prominent names in almost every department of the world's progress. In January the deaths of Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice-President of the United States and famous in the political world; M. Edmond About, the French author; Benjamin L. Silliman, the distinguished scientist; and Gen. Charles George Gordon, the ill-fated hero of Khartoum, were recorded; in February, Francis A. Drexel, the banker, whose name is identified with Chicago's growth, and Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the eminent musician and conductor; in March, Richard Grant White, the critic, and Franz Abt, the popular German song-writer; in April, Ruffino Barrios, the adventurous President of Guatemala, and C. K. Garrison, the New York millionaire; in May, Frederick T. Freingbuysen, ex-Secretary of State, Victor Hugo, the veteran novelist, dramatist, and poet of France, Alphonse de Neuville, the famous French battle-painter, and Ferdinand Hiller, the German composer; in June, Frederick Charles, the Red Prince of Germany, Field-Marshal Baron von Manteuffel, the grim Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, and Sir Julius Benedict, who occupied so distinguished a position in English music; in July, Gen. U. S. Grant, Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jewish philanthropist, and El Mahdi, the fanatical Prophet of the Soudan; in October, Cardinal McCloskey and George B. McClellan; in November, Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, Alfonso XII., King of Spain, Marshal Serrano, the Spanish statesman, Dr. William B. Carpenter, the English physiologist, John McCullough, the tragedian, and Gustav Merkel, the German organist and composer; in December, Robert Toombs, the fiercest of the Southern Rebels, William H. Vanderbilt, the Crœsus of America, Stephen B. Guion, the English steamboat proprietor, and John C. Draper, the New York chemist.

The detailed list of deaths of prominent persons is as follows:

POLITICAL WORLD.

Ex-Gov. Coburn, Maine; Prince Adolph Wilhelm Daniel Auersperg, Austrian statesman; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bingham, Wisconsin; George M. Wright, State Treasurer of New Jersey; Col. E. E. Race, ex-U. S. Minister to Japan; Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice-President of the United States, Mankato, Minn.; Capt. Issiah Rynders, New York; William Hale, Governor of Wyoming; Col. R. C. Holliday, ex-Secretary of State, Baltimore, Md.; Charles G. Gunther, ex-Mayor of New York; Gen. Horace Capron, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture; ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin, Kentucky; ex-Gov. Patton, Alabama; Gen. Don Prospero Fernandez, President of Costa Rica; Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister to China; Edward D. Clarke, Asst.-Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; Jacob Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Prince Orlopf, diplomatist, Russia; Ruffino Barrios, President of Guatemala; George Swan Nottage, Lord Mayor of London; ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, Indiana; Prince Alexander Georgeovitch, Servia; Gilbert C. Walker, ex-Governor of Virginia; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary of State; Reuben Ellwood, member of Congress from Illinois; Gen. U. S. Grant; El Mahdi; Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Minister of Finance, Canada; Julius Converse, ex-Governor of Vermont; ex-Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, New York; Sir John Hawley Glover, Governor of Newfoundland; Thomas Talbot, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Malcolm Hay, ex-First Asst. Postmaster-General; John B. Page, ex-Governor of Vermont; ex-Senator William B. Sharon, California; Elizur Wright, Medford, Mass.; Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, Indianapolis, Ind.; Marshal Serrano y Dominguez of Spain; Nicolas Avellaneda, ex-President Argentine Republic; ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown, Missouri; Hiland Hall, ex-Governor of Vermont.

ROYALTY AND NOBILITY.

Prince Radzewill, France; Prince Augustus, cousin of the King of Würtemberg; Earl of Aylesford, died in Texas; Earl of Wilton, England; Prince Demidoff, San Donate; Lord Avonmore, England; Earl Cairns, England; Princess Charles of Hesse, Germany; Earl of Selkirk, Scotland; Earl of Dudley, England; Queen Dowager Emma, Sandwich Islands; Prince Charles Antoine of Hohenzollern; Prince Frederick Charles of Germany; Prince Maximilian of Thurn and Taxis; Lord Halifax, England; Lord Vane Tempest, England; Earl of Shaftesbury, England; James Hamilton, Duke of Abercorn, England; Krom Pra Rajawang Bovara Sthan Mongol, second King of Siam; Viscount Ranelagh, Ireland; the Ameer of Bokhara; Alfonso XII., King of Spain; Prince Frederich, brother of the King of Denmark; Duke of Somerset, England; Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, father of the King of Portugal; Earl of Guilford, England.

EX-MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Anthony E. Roberts, Pennsylvania; James Chestnut, South Carolina; Joseph Grinnell, Massachusetts; Lewis A. Brigham, New Jersey; Hiram McCullough, Maryland; Thomas L. Anderson, Mississippi; Lorenzo Burrows, New York; Mark A. Cooper, Georgia; E. Jeffords, Mississippi; Jacob Thompson, Mississippi; John J. Goodrich, Massachusetts; Allan Potter, Michigan; James W. Nesmith, Oregon; C. E. Moore, Ohio; James B. Elam, Louisiana; Charles R. Train, Massachusetts; Edward H. Smith, New York; James Garland, Virginia; Robert Mallory, Kentucky; Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; Reuben E. Fenton, New York; Edgar S. Cowan, Pennsylvania; William M. Gwin, California; Charles Upson, Michigan; Scott Lord, New York; Arphaxed Loomis, New York; Richard J. Haldeman, Pennsylvania; Charles Clayton, California; J. W. Dwight, New York; John T. Stuart, Illinois; John Perkins, Louisiana; William Aldrich, Illinois; B. Gratz Brown, Missouri; Robert Toombs, Georgia; William P. Lynde, Wisconsin; Joseph R. Defrees, Indiana; Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana; James E. Bailey, Tennessee.

ARMY.

Gen. Robert G. Brinton, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, English army; Gen. Udo von Trescow, German army; Lord St. Vincent, Royal Artillery, British army; Gen. Charles George Gordon, English army; Maj.-Gen. William Earle, English army; Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, English army; Gen. José L'Uraga, ex-Com.-in-Chief Mexican army; Gen. Charles R. Woods, U. S. A.; Gen. Delos B. Tackett, Inspector-General U. S. A.; Maj. J. H. Taylor, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Department of the Platte, U. S. A.; Gen. Vogel von Falkenstein, German army; Gen. Alexis Henry Brialmont, Belgian army; Gen. Louis Pajol, French army; Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A.; Field-Marshal Baron von Manteuffel, Gov. of Alsace-Lorraine, German army; Lieut.-Col. Gentry, U. S. A.; Gen. U. S. Grant; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Hill, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brev. Brig.-Gen. Charles McDougall, U. S. A.; Field-Marshal Baron Strathnairn, English army; George B. McClellan, ex-General U. S. A.; Gen. José Carbo, Mexican army.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Powell, U. S. N.; Commander George D. B. Glidden, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral George H. Preble, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Com. Thomas F. Wade, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral John Marston, U. S. N.; Admiral Sir George Sartorius, English navy; Commodore Jonathan Young, U. S. N.; Commander Lewis Clark, U. S. N.; Admiral Courbet, French navy; ex-Lieut.-Commander Gorringe, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral John W. Livingston, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral J. C. P. De Krafft, U. S. N.; Admiral Don Juan Topete, Spanish navy; Lieut.-Com. C. M. Anthony, U. S. N.; Commodore Lowndes, U. S. N.

LAW.

Hamilton H. Chalmers, Asst. Just. Supreme Court, Mississippi; James Mason, attorney, Lake Shore R. R., Cleveland, O.; Col. William H. Hageman, Charleston, S. C.; Flamer Ball, Cincinnati, O.; John J. Orten, Milwaukee, Wis.; Judge A. H. Arthur, Vicksburg, Miss.; Rufus King Cutler, New Orleans, La.; Judge Edwin Hill, Wichita, Kas.; Judge Pinkney H. Walker, Illinois Supreme Court; John Norton Pomeroy, ed. *Pacific Coast Law Journal* and Professor Hastings Law School, San Francisco, Cal.; James E. Gowen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jonathan J. Wright, ex-Associate Justice Supreme Court, South Carolina; ex-Judge A. G. W. Carter, Cincinnati, O.; Judge George Lane, Marshall, Tex.; Luther Day, ex-Supreme Court Justice, Ohio; Charles Tracey, New York; Judge Hezekeah G. Wells, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Judge Josiah McRoberts, Joliet, Ill.; Judge Thomas W. Bartley, Washington, D. C.; Richard T. Merrick, Washington, D. C.; Washington Bushnell, ex-Att.-General of Illinois; Theodore Romeyn, Detroit, Mich.; Judge T. Lyle Dickey, Illinois Supreme Court; Judge John W. Okey, Ohio Supreme Court; John R. Eakin, Associate Judge, Supreme Court, Arkansas; Judge George W. Clinton, Vice.-Chancellor, State Board of Regents, New York; Emery A. Storrs, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Thomas S. Stanfield, South Bend, Ind.; William W. McNair, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry R. Selden, ex-Judge Court of Appeals, Rochester, N. Y.; Waldo Colburn, Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Theodore R. Westbrook, Supreme Court of New York; C. S. West, ex-Justice Supreme Court, Texas; Judge Ebon Newton, Canfield, O.; ex-Judge Albert Cardozo, New York City; Judge G. Halvard, South Bend, Ind.; Isaac P. Caldwell, Louisville, Ky.; John T. Stuart, Springfield, Ill.; Judge Henry F. French, Concord, Mass.; Francis N. Bangs, New York City; ex-Judge Thomas W. Clarke, New York; William P. Lynde, Milwaukee, Wis.; Judge John R. Goodin, Kansas City, Mo.; William C. Pierrepont, LL. D., New York.

THEOLOGY.

Rev. Richard Paul Blakeney, theological writer, London, Eng.; Bishop Wiley, American Methodist Missions, China; Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, rector of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rt.-Rev. John Jackson, D. D., Bishop of London, Eng.; Vicar-General Brandt, Covington, Ky.; Rev. Robert Patterson, Oakland, Cal.; Rev. Julian Benoit, R. C., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rev. Dr. Pike, Dist. Sec'y American Missionary Association, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Isadore J. Boudreaux, S. J., Chicago; Cardinal McCabe, Dublin; Mgr. Chigi, Papal Nuncio, Paris; Bishop Laine Parker, M. E. Church South, New Orleans, La.; Rev. Wm. P. Huntington, anti-slavery pioneer, Amherst, Mass.; Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, England; Cardinal von Schwartzenberg, Archbishop of Prague; Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Williams, Baptist, New York; Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris; Rt.-Rev. Robert A. Coffin, Bishop of Southwark, England; Very Rev. Jos. W. Blakely, Dean of Lincoln; Cardinal Pietro Lasagni, Rome; Rev. Leonard Withington, D. D., Congregational, Newburyport, Mass.; Rev. Alexander T. Rankin, Presbyterian, Baltimore, Md.; Daniel Schenkel, theologian, Germany; Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, D. D., Ed. *Methodist Quarterly Review*, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Archbishop Bourget, Montreal; Rev. Thomas A. Coit, Episcopalian clergyman and author, New York; Bishop of Salisbury, England; Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, New York; Rev. Oliver Sterns, D. D., ex-Professor of Theology at Harvard College; Cardinal Lawrence Nina, Rome; Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, New York; Rt.-Rev. Henry C. Lay, Episcopal Bishop of Easton, Md.; Rev. Rufus Ellis, Unitarian, Boston, Mass.; Cardinal John McCloskey, New York; Rev. Daniel Irving, D. D., Sec. Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J.; Dr. A. G. Cole, ex-Pres. Nashotah (Wis.) Theological University; Rt.-Rev. James Fraser, D. D., Bishop of Manchester, England; Rt.-Rev. James R. Woodford, D. D., Bishop of Ely, England; Most Rev. Patrick Dorrian, D. D., Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland; Rev. W. J. Haley, Vicar-General, Cincinnati, O.; Rt.-Rev. Monsignor Sears, Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland; Rt.-Rev. John F. Young, Bishop of Florida; Rev. S. S. Calkins, Congregationalist, Chatham, O.; Cardinal Panebianco, Rome; Rev. Charles Hawley, Presbyterian, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. Elisha Mumford, D. D., Professor, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop F. X. Krautbauer, Green Bay, Wis.; Most Rev. Nicholas Conaty, D. D., Bishop of Kilmore, Ireland; Rev. Marcus Gervais Beresford, D. D., Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland.

MEDICINE.

Dr. Samual Trudell, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. F. S. Paddock, Fayetteville, Ark.; Dr. James Owens Smith, New York; Dr. John K. Finley, Niles, Mich.; Dr. Lewis Isberg, New York; Dr. William Braithwaite, editor *Braithwaite's Retrospect*; Dr. Joseph H. D. Rogers, Madison, Wis.; Frederich Theodore Frerien, medical writer, Germany; Dr. Charles Theodore Tiebold, anatomist, Germany; Dr. James M. Little, surgeon and medical writer, New York; Dr. William Clendenin, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. James Moncrieff Arndt, surgeon, Scotland; Dr. E. A. Hildreth, Wheeling, W. Va.; Prof. Samuel G. Armon, Dean of Faculty, Long Island Hospital Medical College; Dr. William Frothingham, New York City.

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

Samuel Wade, Pres. Alton (Ill.) Nat. Bank; Judge J. J. Whaling, Hartford Ins. Co.; Maj. Benjamin Cram, Pres. Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry M. Warfield, General Manager Produce Exchange, Baltimore, Md.; William H. Graham, banker, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas Barbour, linen manufacturer, Paterson, N. J.; George P. Denny, wooldealer, Boston, Mass.; Clinton G. Wells, Pres. Galveston Cotton Exchange; W. Jerome Green, Pres. Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River R. R., Utica, N. Y.; S. S. Merrill, Gen. Manager Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.; Elzey Hayden, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte, Mich.; R. M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati, O.; George Ackerman, Pres. 10th Nat. Bank, New York; E. B. Eddy, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Fargo, Dak.; Francis A. Drexel, banker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Isaac Maynard, Pres. Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R.; B. F. Avery, founder Avery Plow Works, Louisville, Ky.; Charles A. Sweet, banker, Boston, Mass.; Gordon W. Burnham, manufacturer, New York; Gen. Anson Stager, Chicago, Ill.; Lemuel L. Crocker, Sup. N. Y. Central Stock-Yards, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick T. Winston, Pres. Mutual Life-Ins. Co., New York; Charles W. Durant, sugar refiner, New York; Robert S. Babcock, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. K. Garrison, millionaire, New York; E. S. Moore, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.; James Maxwell, Pres. Nat. Bank of West Virginia; A. R. Converse, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.; James H. Rutter, Pres. N. Y. Central R. R.; Robert M. Hubbard, Gen. Agent Minneapolis Millers' Ass'.; Reuben N. Rice, ex-Supt. Michigan Central R. R.; C. R. Mabley, clothier, Detroit, Mich.; Robert Colgate, New York; George W. Cobb, Pres. Mineral Point (Wis.) Nat. Bank; Gen. M. D. Mercer, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Waterloo, N. Y.; Edwin C. Litchfield, ex-Pres. M. S. R. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. H. Watson, ex-Pres. Erie R. R.; Sir Moses Montefiore, London, England; Capt. D. S. Babcock, Pres. Providence & Stonington L. S. Co.; Samuel Bradwell, ex-Treasurer Philadelphia & Reading R. R.; Robert B. Haviland, chinaware dealer, New York; Charles Peterson, Pres. Security Ins. Co., New Haven, Conn.; Edward A. Rollins, Pres. Centennial Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; George L. Harrison, sugar refiner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis H. Kinnicut, ex-Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Worcester, Mass.; Myron P. Bush, banker, Buffalo, N. Y.; Benjamin A. Batts, Pres. City Bank, Houston, Tex.; Dr. T. C. Durant, owner & manager Adirondack R. R.; B. F. Brannan, Pres. Franklin Bank, Cincinnati, O.; Charles Leland, hotel business, New York; Morris Franklin, Pres. N. Y. Life-Ins. Co.; Frederick Meichert, Pres. Produce Exchange, Davenport, Ia.; Miles Greenwood, Cincinnati, O.; Stewart McKee, glass manufacturer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Horace B. Claflin, dry-goods merchant, New York; Peter Donahue, millionaire, San Francisco, Cal.; Alva Bradley, millionaire, Cleveland, O.; William H. Vanderbilt, N. Y.; Jules Cassard, Pres. Germania Nat. Bank, New Orleans, La.; Martin S. Paine, proprietor Paine's Commercial College, New York; William E. Hooper, cotton manufacturer, Baltimore, Md.; Walter K. Marvin, Pres. Marvin Safe Co., New York; Stephen B. Guion, steamship owner, Liverpool, England; S. P. Dexter, dry-goods merchant, Boston, Mass.

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION.

Thomas Clyde, ship owner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry L. Eustis, Prof. of engineering, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Benjamin L. Silliman, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.; Charles Downing, pomologist, Newburg, N. Y.; Dr. J. J. Moorman, pres. Board of Trustees, Roanoke College, Va.; Prof. E. H. McCreery, ex-Pres. Vincennes University, Akron, O.; Prof. J. H. Ranson, Pres. Gonzales College, Gonzales, Tex.; Prof. H. C. Stone, principal Baptist Collegiate Institute, Sioux Falls, Dak.; B. B. Hotchkiss, inventor Hotchkiss gun, Paris; Alonzo Flach, principal Claverach College, Hudson, N. Y.; Dr. John W. Sterling, Prof. of Mathematics, University of Wisconsin; Maj. J. M. Haworth, Superintendent of Indian Schools of United States; C. O. Thompson, Pres. Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terra Haute, Ind.; the Rev. Wm. Harris, Treasurer of Princeton College, New Jersey; Prof. George I. Chace, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Bohm, African explorer; Dr. Gustav Nachtigal, African explorer; Prof. Samuel Jones, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.; Oren Root, Professor of Mathematics, Hamilton College, N. Y.; the Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., ex-Pres. Knox College, Ill.; Prof. James A. Brush, Mt. Union College, O.; Col. Ezra Miller, inventor, Mahwah, N. J.; Prof. Cyrus S. Richards, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Prof. John Veitch, metaphysician, Edinburg, Scotland; Prof. John Young, Butler University, Irvington, Ind.; Edmund A. Ware, Pres. Atlanta (Ga.) University; ex-President Brown of Hamilton College, N. Y.; Dr. William B. Carpenter, physiologist, London, England; John L. Sibley, librarian, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.; John L. Draper, Professor of Chemistry, University of New York; Prof. Edwin D. Sanborn, Dartmouth College.

LITERATURE.

Frederick Baudry, author and philologist, France; M. Edmond About, author, France; Lady Georgiana Fullerton, novelist, England; Edward S. Gould, author, New York; Francis S. Drake, antiquarian writer, Boston, Mass.; T. S. Arthur, author and publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.; Noble Heath, educational writer, Central Park, L. I.; Susan Warner, novelist, Newburg, N. Y.; Richard Grant White, author and critic, New York; M. Marc Monnier, author, France; Francis J. Fargus ("Hugh Conway"), novelist, England; Charles Welford (Scribner & Welford), England; Victor Hugo, France; Duc de Noailles, historian, France; Alfred Meissner, poet, Germany; Richard Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), poet, England; Helen Hunt Jackson, poet and novelist, San Francisco, Cal.; George Curtius, philologist, Germany; William John Thomas, antiquarian author, England; Louis Prosper Gachard, historical writer, Germany.

JOURNALISM.

George A. Tuttle, founder of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*; Charles H. Chandler, Boston (Mass.) *Herald*; Dr. E. N. Gibbs, *Hall's Journal of Health*; Col. W. W. Shore, *Tribune*, New York; Moses D. Naar, *True American*, Trenton, N. J.; William M. Connelly, Baltimore (Md.) *Times*; D. O. Collins, Knoxville (Ia.) *Journal*; the Rev. George W. Harris, Battle Creek (Mich.) *Journal*; David R. Dickson, Evansville (Ind.) *Courier*; Henry F. Hobart, Beloit (Wis.) *Free Press*; Thomas E. Kern, Bradford (Pa.) *Era*; Frederick Heid, Buffalo (N. Y.) *Demokrat*; David Martin, *Potter's Gazette*, Liverpool, O.; Charles W. McCune, Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier*; Aububon Davis, *News*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marselevon Haxthausen, *Texas Deutsche Zeitung*; Hugo Willig, *Anzeiger*, Cleveland, O.; Charles W. Slack, editor *Commonwealth*, Boston, Mass.; Isaac W. England, publisher *New York Sun*; Oscar B. Knickerbocker, Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon*; John W. Potter, Freeport (Ill.) *Bulletin*; Francis M. McDonald, Nebraska *Watchman*; G. F. Secchi di Casali, *L'Eco d'Italia*, New York; James D. Hill, Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*; John Rittig, *Staats Zeitung*, New York; William E. Woodruff, founder *Arkansas Gazette*; Henry Heiss, Nashville (Tenn.) *Union*; the Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, *Observer*, New York; Stanley Huntley, Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*; Joseph A. Quintese, New Orleans *Picayune*; Frank L. Jervis, Chicago; George Wilkes, *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, New York; Frederick Hassaurek, *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, O.; Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"); Caspar Butz, Des Moines, Ia.; Samuel I. Bradbury, *Lake County (Ill.) Patriot*; Edward Dufour, New Orleans *Bee*; William F. Smythe, *Herald*, New York City; Charles D. Wright, St. Louis; Ward B. Burface, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*; Theophile Geroult, *Courrier de l'Illinois*, Kankakee, Illinois; Patrick O'Rourke, *Tribune*, New York; Henry McKee, *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Mo.; Dennis E. McCarthy, Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle*.

ART.

Ludwig Bohnstedt, architect, Germany; Adolph Huszar, sculptor, Germany; Louis Haghe, England; Joseph J. Jenkins, water colorist, England; Alphonse de Neuville, battle painter, Paris; William Camphausen, Paris; Joseph Beaume, historical painter, Paris; Junius B. Stearns, historical painter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. J. Waugh, portrait painter, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Page, Staten Island, New York; Robert Thorburn, miniature painter, England; Charles Elveens, artist, Chicago, Ill.; Gustav Coppettiers, artist, Paris.

MUSIC.

Felix Clement, organist and composer, France; William Forrester, Boston Ideal Company; Dr. Leopold Damrosch, composer and conductor, New York; Charlotte N. Sainton-Dolby, contralto, London; Sallie Reber Lang, soprano, New York; Prof. Otto Schueler, Louisville, Ky.; Franz Abt, song writer, Germany; Comte de Pontécoulant, musical writer, Paris; Emmens Hamlin, organ manufacturer, Boston, Mass.; Brinley Richards, pianist and composer, England; Ferdinand Hiller, composer and pianist, Cologne; Lauro Rossi, operatic composer, Italy; Sir Julius Benedict, England; William A. Pond, music publisher, New York; Gen. H. K. Oliver, sacred musical composer, Salem, Mass.; Frederick Guznan, pianist, England; Joseph Servais, 'cellist, Belgium; Col. George Ward Nichols, President College of Music, Cincinnati, O.; Frederick Kiel, Berlin, composer; Emile Perrin, opera manager, Paris; Josephine C. Logan, opera singer, Washington, D. C.; Lowell Mason, organ-builder, Orange, N. J.; Gustav Merkel, organ-composer, Germany; Ettore Barili, music teacher, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elizabeth Philp, song writer, England.

DRAMA.

M. Saint-Amand, dramatic author, France; James A. Lord, actor and manager, New Mexico; Robert Mack, negro minstrel; Edwin Arnott, leading man, Olympic Theatre, Chicago, Ill.; William Rouse Jr., manager Lights o' London Co.; John Parselle, Union Square Theatre, New York; A. D. Bradley, Fordham, N. Y.; Morris Greenwall, manager, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles Kelly, England; Geo. F. Browne, N. Y.; Effie Johns, Chicago; Alexander Fitzgerald, New York; Gerald Eyre, Melbourne, Australia; Samuel Rickey, New York; Alfred Wyman, Chicago, Ill.; Lyman Howe, manager, Chicago, Ill.; Louis H. Everitt, New York; Mrs. Mary A. Booth, widow of Junius Brutus Booth; John McCullough, tragedian, Philadelphia, Pa.; Joseph A. Gulick, manager, New Orleans, La.

CENTENARIANS.

David Jacobs, North Madison, Ind., 120; Mary Matthews, Astoria, N. Y., 101; Barber Nichols, Lockport, N. Y., 100; Thomas Farrell, St. Paul, Minn., 111; William Leonard, Seattle, W. T., 106; Jonathan Smith, Barr, Ind., 101; Dr. Christopher C. Graham, Louisville, Ky., 100; Rebecca Rhinehart, La Porte, Ind., 100; Nancy C. Wilmore, Wilmington, Ill., 116; Melisha Johnson, City Point, Va., 100; Anna Parks, Kalamazoo, Mich., 100; Melinda Evans, Vincennes, Ind., 106; James Williams, Milan, Mo., 106; Henry Stull, Marathan, O., 105; Sarah Pincus, New Orleans, La., 103; the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Auburn, N. Y., 100; William Mears, Council Hill, Ill., 102; Catharine Main, Kalamazoo, Mich., 116; Celia Halifax, Vicksburg, Miss., 113; John Barry, Hunter Township, Ill., 111; Christopher Mann, Independence, Mo., 111; Peter Walsh, Milwaukee, Wis., 101; Charles Harden, colored, Wyandotte, Kan., 116; Ann Hogan, colored, Vicksburg, Miss., 120; Christian Cooper, Livingston, N. Y., 111; Bridget Farley, Bridgeport, Conn., 104; the Rev. Thomas Tennant, Evansville, Ark., 115; Asa Emerson, Louisville, Ky., 102; Maria Woods, Indianapolis, Ind., 102; Charlotte Wickliffe, Louisville, Ky., 115; Patrick Parkes, colored, Dallas, Tex., 126.

PROMINENT CHICAGOANS.

Humphrey Smith, stock-shipper; William W. O'Brien, attorney; Rev. William Barry, ex-Sec. Historical Society; Dr. William M. Butler, dentist; Dr. Charles W. Shumway; William H. Wells, ex-Supt. Public Schools; George Fuller, V.-Pres. Home Nat. Bank; H. A. Wynkoop, ex-Asst. Postmaster; Nelson Rush, attorney; Dr. Nicholas F. Cooke, homeopathist; William Price, contractor; George O. Ide, lawyer; Rev. Isadore J. Boudreaux, S. J.; William Rood; Evert Van Buren, lawyer; Henry Potwin, real-estate dealer; John W. Devereux, lawyer; Henry M. Wilmarth, Lucius C. Pardee, grocer; Gen. Anson Stager; Orville Cronkhite, insurance agent; Perry H. Smith, capitalist; Claudius B. Nelson, pioneer; the Rev. Henry Whitehead, Methodist; Charles McDonnell, pioneer; Dr. Norman S. Barnes; Judge Samuel McClelland Moore; George C. Campbell, lawyer; Dr. James S. Beach, ex-Coroner; John D. McGenness, ex-Alderman; Emery Washburn Jr., attorney; Dr. John Atwater; Joseph Adams, old settler; Theodorus Doty, old settler; Col. Dominick Welter, Secretary and Inspector of Police; Wm. F. Milligan; Abner R. Scranton; the Rev. A. C. George; William B. H. Gray, old settler; Dr. Benjamin Jenness; J. W. Ogden, Treasurer Haskell & Barker Car Company; Charles B. Pope, commission merchant; Emery A. Storrs, attorney; Capt. A. R. Goodrich; George N. Chase, commission merchant; John Forsythe, lawyer; James W. Tyler, banker; Reuben P. Conger, stock-dealer; A. H. Bodman, journalist; John L. Clark; Charles A. Gray, Asst. Gen. Freight Agent Lake Shore R. R.; Redmond Sheridan, ex-Alderman; Gen. Ezra Taylor; George W. Noble, lumberman; Ezra I. Wheeler, merchant; Peter Hansbrough, ex-police bailiff; Salmon M. Case, retired merchant; Alexander H. Heald, ex-City Collector; David Kreigh; William Aldrich, ex-Congressman; Dr. Theodore Canisius; William Floto; S. N. Roe, live-stock commission dealer.

THE YEAR'S DISASTERS.

A GHASTLY RECORD OF CALAMITY.

The record of loss of life by fire, field, and flood, disease and battle, and accidents of various kinds which have happened in the world during the year is an appalling one. From the Old World we only receive intelligence of the most disastrous events, but how numerous these have been the following list will show: In January 800 persons were killed by the Spanish earthquakes, which, with those killed during the previous month, makes a total of 1,400, 28 were killed by a mine explosion at Levin, France, 634 by avalanches in the Alps, 53 by a flood in India, and 40 by a railroad disaster in Wales. In February 250 persons were killed by a powder explosion in Falshan, China. In March 460 were killed by a series of dreadful mine explosions in Silesia, Sunderland (England), Saarbruck (Germany), and Ostran (Moravia). In April 18 were killed by a mine explosion in Marcuielle, France, 50 by a fire in Egypt, 100 by earthquake in Java, and 24 by avalanche in Iceland. In May an avalanche in Armenia swept away 68. In June 3,081 were killed by earthquakes in Cashmere, 40 by the fall of a court-house in a French town, and 168 at the Pendleburg colliery, England. In July 45 were killed by the fall of a building in Cologne. In August 54 perished by earthquake at Tashkend, 10,000 by floods at Canton, China, and 24,000 by massacre in Cochin China. In September 17 were crushed to death at Stockholm and 400 were drowned by floods in Spain and India. In November 22 were killed by a cyclone in the Philippine Islands and 5,000 by a cyclone at Orissa, India. In December 32 were killed by earthquake in Algiers, 300 by massacre in Annam, 500 by dynamite in a Siberian mine, and 18 by a cyclone in the Philippine Islands.

The 29th of May the cholera broke out at Valencia, on the east coast of Spain, and during the following five months spread around the entire seaboard, penetrating into Portugal on the one hand, then crossing the Pyrenees into Southern France, and thence spreading into Italy and Sicily. It was supposed to have exhausted itself about the middle of September, but a few weeks ago it broke out again in Venice. During the year it has also appeared at Gibraltar, Algiers, Odessa, Trieste; at Haiphong and Nugusaki, in Japan; and in Cochin China. The total number of deaths is estimated at 101,000, as compared with 23,000 in 1884 and 65,000 in 1883.

The loss of life in battle has also been very large, though there have been no great wars. The entire number of those killed and carried off by disease in the French operations in Tonquin and on the coast of China was about 100,000, which includes the disasters to the French, Chinese, Annamese, and Black Flags. In the Anglo-Egyptian war and the isolated attacks on garrisons, including the Khartoum massacre, the English loss was 3,700, the Arab 24,850. In the Albanian insurrection against Turkey 3,390 were killed. The Riel rebellion in the Northwest cost 273 lives, the rebellions in Central America 4,396, and the French operations in Madagascar 500. In the affair between the Afghans and Russians, near Penjdeh, 713 were killed. It is difficult to ascertain the number killed during the brief Servo-Bulgarian war, but it approximates 5,000. The total sum of casualties in battle is about 244,000. The whole list of casualties in the Old World sums up 137,845, as against 96,354 in 1884, 118,916 in 1883, 2,085 in 1882, and 11,273 in 1881. In this comparison the battle returns of 1885 are omitted, as we have no knowledge of the losses from that source in previous years. The sum total, however, would be 811,845.

The following table gives a list of disasters occurring from various causes in the New World, as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE during the year:

Tornadoes	111	Lightning	128
Boiler explosions	179	Falling buildings	66
Fires	610	Snow slides	36
Mining disasters	293		
Other explosions	64	Total	2,294
Floods and drown'g	807		

The most prominent disasters of the year have been as follows: January, mining accident, Carbon, Wyo., 13, fire at the Kankakee (Ill.) Insane Asylum, 17; February, mining accident, Nova Scotia, 13, fire at the insane asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., 22; March, mining accident, Lebu, Chili, 35, mining accident, McAlister, Indian Territory, 12; April, mining accident near Shenandoah, Pa., 10, flood in Kansas, 35, fire at Vicksburg, Miss., 41; May, fire in New York, 11, fire in Brooklyn, 21, fire in Cincinnati, 17, flood in Texas, 15; June, waterspout in Mexico, 200, cyclone in Iowa and Nebraska, 25; July, yacht disaster on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., 10; August, cyclone in Pennsylvania, 12; September, Chinese massacre in Wyoming, 50; November, cyclone in the South, 20; December, mine accident at Nanticoke, Pa., 26, boiler explosion at Mobile, Ala., 10.

The month of August was notable [illegible] number of great storms it brou[illegible] first formed in Arkansas on the [illegible] the month, and, sweeping over [illegible] in a northeasterly direction [illegible] amount of property [illegible]

Philadelphia. The second followed close after the other, and shed an abundance of rain. The third storm started on the 19th in the Northwest Territory, and, sweeping down over the great lakes, wrought disaster to small craft by high winds. Then came the destructive cyclone that blew over the Southern Atlantic States on the 24th, doing about $2,000,000 damages in Charleston alone. Thunder-storms, light snow, and frosts in various sections combined to make the month of August a memorable one.

RAILROADS.

The disasters by railroad have been more fatal than in any year since 1881. The total number, as reported by telegraph, is 947, as compared with 621 in 1884, 775 in 1883, 820 in 1882, and 1,040 in 1881. The total number of those seriously injured is 936, as compared with 1,050 in 1884, 1,116 in 1883, 1,115 in 1882, and 527 in 1881. The most serious disasters of the year were as follows:

THE DETAILED SHOWING.

	Killed.	Injured.
Jan. 19.—Broken rail, Wabash R. R., Venice, Ill.	2	9
Jan. 30.—Broken wheel, Phil. & Reading R. R.		23
Feb. 8.—Broken rail, C., B. & Q. R. R., near Creston, Ia.	9	24
Feb. 19.—Collision, Va. Midland Road	5	15
Feb. 21.—Collision, Ohio & Miss. R. R., near Lawrenceburg, Ind.	5	18
Aug. 19.—Runaway train, Cabin Creek R. R., W. Va.	7	2
Oct. 4.—Collision, Northern Pac. R. R.	6	8
Oct. 19.—Collision, Pennsylvania R. R., near Jersey City	9	11
Nov. 12.—Train on Balt. & Ohio R. R. derailed		23
Dec. 15.—Collision on the Georgia Pacific Road	14	unknown

It is not possible to keep an accurate list of the loss of life by marine disasters, as many vessels are reported wrecked and no statement of the accompanying casualties is made. The most serious disasters of the year, however, were as follows: Steamer Admiral Moorsom, English coast, 21; steamer Charles Townsend Hook, Chinese Sea, 250; steamers Alleghany, Fernwood, Preston, and Clandon, lost at sea, 124; French transport Tonquin, 24; steamer Clermont, lost at sea, 30; bark Cornwallis, sunk by collision, 22; a Chinese steamer, collision, 70; steamer Marinpol, 30; steamer Humber, lost at sea, 40; steamer Sin Yan, Chinese Sea, 73; steamer Reynard, Red Sea, 127; steamer Italia, lost at sea, 70; corvet Augusta, Red Sea, 238; a bark in the Gulf of Aden, 100; steamer Humacoa, coast of Nova Scotia, 20; bark Aquila, foundered at sea, 22; steamer Algomah, Lake Superior, 48.

The detailed list of the marine disasters is as follows:

JANUARY.	
1.—Bark Lile, California coast	5
1.—Schr. Estelle, off Cape Lookout	1
2.—Bark Lena, off coast Virginia	7
6.—Tug Sol Thomas, explosion, Empire City, Oregon	4
6.—Steamer Belle of Shreveport, sunk, Miss. River	2
11.—Tug Mike Dougherty, explosion, Elizabeth, Pa.	2
12.—Steamer Prince of Wales, Hudson's Straits	10
17.—Steamer Admiral Moorsom, collision, English coast	21
18.—Steamer Charles Townsend Hook, Chinese Sea	250
29.—Storm on Nova Scotia coast, fishing boats	22
30.—Schooner Arcana, coast of New Brunswick	10
31.—Schooner Waker, Chesapeake Bay	2
FEBRUARY.	
13.—Steamer Benwell Tower, lost at sea	2
16.—Steamer Holmhurst, sunk by collision	4
16.—Bark Alfred, lost at sea	14
19.—Schooner E. V. Olive, Mobile Bay	5
24.—Steamer Alleghany, lost at sea	30
26.—Steamer Fernwood, lost at sea	31
26.—Steamer Preston, lost at sea	33
26.—Steamer Clandon, lost at sea	30
27.—Schooner Norden, sunk at sea, collision	4
MARCH.	
4.—French transport Tonquin, sunk by collision	24
5.—Steamer Wave, sunk by explosion, Wilmington, N. C.	3
9.—Schooner Solomon Ford, lost at sea	15
10.—Steamer Clermont, lost at sea	30
23.—Bark Cornwallis, sunk at sea by collision	22
26.—Bark Sarah Hobart, hurricane off Madagascar 26.—Steamer Oise, hurricane off Madagascar 26.—Steamer Ayo, hurricane off Madagascar	17
27.—Steamer Mark Twain, boiler exploded Mound City, Ark.	5
30.—Chinese steamer sunk by collision	70
APRIL.	
4.—Steamer Marinpol, foundered Sea of Azof	30
25.—Bark Marance, sunk at sea	8
MAY.	
1.—Steamer Humber, lost at sea	40
8.—Steamer Lin Yun, collision, Chinese Sea	73
7.—Six missing vessels	100
24.—Pleasure steamer John Greenway, Onondaga Lake, New York	2
26.—Schooner George Jeaune, sunk on Grand Banks by collision	22
JUNE.	
7.—Steamer Reynard, sunk in Red Sea	127
23.—Steamer Italia, sunk at sea	70
29.—Storm Newfoundland coast	18
JULY.	
5.—Schooner Lewis King, lost at sea	7
11.—Yacht on Lake Minnetonka, Minn.	10
21.—Steamer Cheerful, sunk off English coast	13
AUGUST.	
1.—Steamer C. O. Kelly, burned, Pembroke, Ont.	6
7.—Barks Napoleon and Gazelle, sunk by ice	24
19.—Ship Huntingtonshire, Pacific coast	18
20.—Ship Statesman, Indian coast	23
21.—Corvet Augusta, Red Sea	238
22.—Schooner Pohoiki, Sandwich Islands	5
24.—Bark Brinniga, foundered at sea	8
25.—A bark, Gulf of Aden	100
31.—Schooner Gussie Wilson, sunk by hurricane	3
SEPTEMBER.	
8.—Schooner Advance, Lake Michigan	5
9.—Schooner Erie Wave, Lake Erie	2
9.—Schooner Guardian Angel, Newfoundland coast	8
9.—Bark Loch Fergus, English coast	10
10.—Steamer Auckland, Spanish coast	15
10.—Steamer Ville de Malaga, foundered at sea	16
10.—Scow Milton, Lake Michigan	5
16.—Bark Rogaland, lost at sea	6
17.—Schooner Edwin Post, New York harbor	2
18.—Steamer Dolphin, English Channel	8
18.—Barge Orient, Galveston harbor	5
23.—Steamer Huacoma, Nova Scotia coast	20
OCTOBER.	
12.—Disasters to Arctic whaling fleet	25
28.—Seventy vessels wrecked, Labrador coast	300
31.—Schooner George B. Sloan, Oswego	1
NOVEMBER.	
1.—Tug Frank Moffatt, Sombra, Ont.	6
2.—Dredgers' boat, Long Island Sound	6
3.—Schooner Sophia Kranz, New Jersey coast	2
3.—Bark Cashmere, coast of Japan	8
4.—Schooner Daisy Sproiker, coast of Nova Scotia	8
5.—Bark Aquila, foundered at sea	22
6.—Steamer Mountain Girl, sunk near Aurora, Ind.	2
9.—Steamer Algoma, Lake Superior	48
9.—Schooner R. B. King, Lake Michigan	2
22.—Steamer Iberian, English coast	14
26.—Barge Cornelius Grinnell, Long Island Sound	3
26.—Schooner Highland Mary, Lake Erie	3
DECEMBER.	
2.—Tug Iron City, Allegheny River, exploded	2
3.—Tug Dorie Emory, exploded, New York Harbor	5
3.—Steam-barge R. C. Brittain, Lake Michigan	14
5.—Steamer J. W. Bluff, sunk, Ohio River	6
5.—Ship Albula, sunk, Pacific Ocean	10
6.—Sixteen vessels off Aspinwall	60
6.—Steamer Abyssinia, coast of Spain	20
9.—Steamer Aurora, English coast	3
9.—Schooner Marie Elizabeth, English coast	4
26.—Bark Amethyst, Arctic Ocean	40
28.—Eight vessels on coast of New Brunswick	20
—.—Schooner Orphan Boy, Lake Michigan	8
28.—Schooner Cleopatra, Grand Banks	3
28.—Five vessels on Grand Banks	8

So far as reported 2,238 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 139 upon our inland waters, 947 by railroads, 2,294 by disasters in the New World, and 381,845 by disasters in the Old World, or a grand total of 387,463, as compared with 101,884 in 1884, the battle list being omitted in the last estimate.

MURDERS.

RECORD OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of murders committed in the United States, as reported by telegraph to THE TRIBUNE, which of course is not a complete record, as it receives but a few of those committed in the South and on the Pacific coast, is 1,808, as compared with 1,465 in 1884, 1,697 in 1883, 1,467 in 1882, and 1,265 in 1881. The causes of these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	835	Feuds	9
Liquor	206	Outrage	18
Jealousy	214	Duels	19
By highwayman	126	Resisting arrest	42
Highwaymen killed	91	Self defense	25
Insanity	88	Unknown	297
Infanticide	61		

The details of some of these murders are sometimes trivial and even grotesque, and go to show how cheaply human life is considered. A boy of 15 at Cairo, Ill., murdered his grandmother because she reproved him for truancy. In five or six instances murders were committed growing out of disputes over dogs. Mary Cooper, a girl of 9, killed a little boy by hanging him and then beating him with a shovel because he had eaten her egg. William Scott of Port Gibson, N. Y., [illegible]1 years of age, killed his wife, who was 67, because he was jealous of her. Thomas O'Day of Pittsburg, Pa., was murdered by his [illegible] because he had killed the family cat. [illegible] Terry of Liberty, Va., killed one Jet[illegible] the latter had named a dog for [illegible] J. I. Buffington and August [illegible] of Newark, W. Va., killed [illegible] a cow. Frederich [illegible] Ind., an old man, killed his wife because she scolded him. Rebecca Sampson, of Barnesville, S. C., a girl of 12, killed a babe by soaking it in lye because she was tired of taking care of it. Willie Sams of Wilson, N. C., a child of 6, killed his infant brother, then buried it and performed a funeral service over the grave. Anna Davenport of Nashville, Tenn., killed a child of another woman with whom she had had trouble by forcing it to drink concentrated lye. Two cowboys in Dakota killed each other in a quarrel about the disposal of a horse-thief whom they had captured, the thief escaping during the fight. Lodie Smith of White Meadow, N. J., killed his father because he beat him at a game of dominoes. Fred Townsend of Troy, N. Y., aged 13, murdered a 5-year-old child against whom he had a grudge by burying him alive. Leon Cockrill, a colored school-teacher of Pine Grove, Miss., killed Aaron Wazz, the deacon of his church, while he was praying, because he did not believe in some doctrines he had advanced. Five boys were shot by farmers for stealing watermelons. Joseph Page of Nashville, Tenn., becoming enraged in a temperance argument, killed William Hamlett. While some boys were playing at Huntsville, Mo., one of them presented a little fellow 7 years of age with a shotgun and told him to shoot George Perry, a boy of 15. He did so, and killed him at once. Twelve children under 10 years of age, the youngest 4, and three men over 80 are included in the list of murderers, and nearly all the child-murderers were girls.

SUICIDES.

PEOPLE WHO WERE WEARY OF LIFE.

The number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States as reported by telegraph is 978, as compared with 842 in 1884, 727 in 1883, 734 in 1882, and 605 in 1881. Of the total number 789 were males and 187 females. The causes are as follows:

Melancholy	304	Business losses	25
Insanity	156	Liquor	66
Domestic trouble	80	Ill-health	46
Disappointed love	67	Unknown	234

The number of persons of public prominence who have committed suicide during the year is very large, as will be seen by the following list:

Henry M. Guild, bank-teller, Cincinnati, O.; Maj. Charles B. Brady, clerk, St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Burns, ex-member Indiana Legislature, Brownsburg, Ind.; Deputy City-Treasurer Abram Spann, Detroit, Mich.; C. G. Wells, Pres. Cotton Exchange, Galveston, Tex.; John Keifel, Justice of the Peace, Quincy, Ill.; Edwin Arnott, actor, Chicago, Ill.; Edward P. Wetzler, merchant, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. B. Ferren, Deputy Postmaster, Batavia, N. Y.; William A. Montgomery, banker, Gosport, Ind.; Bullitt Harrison, cotton speculator, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Alexander Wolf, New York; Henry Schaeffer, crayon artist, New York; W. O. Bone, Deputy Sheriff, Hillsboro, Ill.; J. Spargo, Postmaster, Knox, Pa.; Marseie von Haxthausen, editor *Texas Deutsche Zeitung*; Capt. Sharp, U. S. A., Fort Totten, Dak.; William Shields, Postmaster, West Chester, Pa.; William D. Cushing, bookkeeper, Belmont Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Daniel W. Lawrence, broker, New York; Sperry Kane, broker, New York; John D. McKee, oil speculator, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. Nelson Edwards, dentist, New York; A. V. Arnold, lumber merchant, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Julius L'Orséan, professor in Columbia College, New York; Col. S. C. Momer, editor Milwaukee *Telegraph*; Prof. Paul H. Mauff, teacher, Mendota, Ill.; Robert C. Wilson, town treasurer, Washington, O.; Prof. Anderson, principal High School, Norborne, Mo.; Benj. M. Piatt, lawyer, Cincinnati, O.; David Stern, Jewish rabbi, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; the Rev. J. H. Daily, New York; W. H. Sutherland, dentist, Indianapolis, Ind.; Michael Alderfer, President Perkeomen Nat. Bank, East Granville, Pa.; Luther Adams, ex-State's-Attorney of Vermont; Rev. J. R. Reasoner, pastor 1st Pres. Church, Collinsville, Ill.; Nellie Canfield, grandniece of Abraham Lincoln, Belleville, N. J.; Charles F. Gay, Auditor of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R.; Moritz Huegy, banker, Highland, Ill.; Louis Reingruber, artist, St. Louis, Mo.; William C. Smith, Postmaster, Holden, Mo.; R. M. Reynolds, ex-1st Auditor U. S. Treasury, St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. W. H. Kimbrough, Bolivar Academy, Tennessee; Rev. Thos. J. Stiles, Vandalia, Ill.; John J. Johnson, Deputy Recorder, Delaware Co., Ind.; Cornelius Demerest, manufacturer, New Haven, Conn.; Andrew J. Dumont, ex-Naval Officer Port of New Orleans; Rev. S. H. Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. M. D. Turner, Lawrenceville, Ga.; David J. Tepper, ed. *Millers' Journal*, New York; Dr. Aborn, Marshfield, Ind.; George Turner, ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court of Nevada; J. C. Gaston, attorney, Chester, S. C.; William Carlton, actor, New York; Colman Adams, Treasurer Framingham (Mass.) Savings Bank; Judge George W. Thurmond, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. S. S. Idleman, Green Spring Run, W. Va.; Henry Foulds, Postmaster, Lanark, Ill.; Henry Hahn, musician, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. Charles W. Price, Cherokee, Kansas; Horace L. Baker, R. R. contractor, Logansport, Ind.; Ammon L. Boyer, banker, Reading, Pa.; Aaron K. Woolley, lawyer, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Dr. Adelaide Richardson, Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mass.; Mrs. Gov. Marmaduke, St. Louis, Mo.; Randolph Meyer, clergyman, Peabody, Mass.; Anne Burnett, actress, New York; M. M. Wood, journalist, Quincy, Ill.; Charles E. Warren, physician, Cincinnati, O.; the Rev. P. Heatherly, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. John Mackoy, Covington, Ky.; Capt. W. S. Polleys, ex-U. S. Consul to Cuba; John E. Wetherbee, attorney, Boston, Mass.; Judge A. L. Sanborn, Madison, Wis.; Dr. T. B. Purpignan, dentist, Utica, N. Y.; H. W. Coppernall, lumber merchant, Duluth, Minn.; Judge F. S. Goode, New Orleans, La.; the Rev. John R. Elmore, Clayton, Ind.; Lieut. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, Newport, R. I.

THE CAUSES AND AGES.

All ages may be found among the victims, from a boy of 7 to an old woman of 102. The causes cover an equally wide range, and were not the circumstances so serious would be considered as bordering on the humorous. Voorhees W. Miller of Daison, Ill., killed himself because his wife would not go to Arkansas with him. Aaron Shaw of Oswego, N. Y., 65 years of age, killed himself because was jealous of his infirm wife of 60. J. H. Eatherly of Dent County, Mo., shot himself because he had been slandered by newspapers. Alice May Lott of Freeport, Ill., poisoned herself because of a hopeless love for a skating-rink manager. A boy of 7 in Philadelphia after reading a story, "Dying on the Point of Honor," stood up before a mirror and shot himself. John Webster of Shelby, N. C., shot himself because he was excessively bashful. Donald Stuart, a boy of 12, poisoned himself at Schenectady, N. Y., because he had been reprimanded. I. Folkrod, a farmer at Quincy, Ill., shot himself because he could not make a will satisfactory to his children. John B. Müller, a stonecutter at Dubuque, Ia., killed himself by driving two chisels into his head. George F. Bessendorf and his affianced balloted on the question of life or death. The die was cast fatally, and they killed themselves in Central Park, New York. After writing up an account of his suicide for the press M. M. Wood, who had been a reporter on the Quincy (Ill.) *Journal*, shot himself. In Cozaddale, O., a mother, son, and wife jointly took poison. Maria Woods, 102 years of age, threw herself out of the window of the county asylum at Indianapolis. A mother and son killed themselves by mutual agreement because the son was opposed to his mother's proposed marriage to their hired man. Charles Sheals, a boy of 14, hanged himself because his mother chastised him. John Hersh, a boy of 11, hanged himself because his mother insisted he should take medicine. W. R. Lemmer of St. Louis killed himself because he had failed to pass examination for admission to a medical college. A boy of 14 killed himself at Rockford, Ill., after reading the account of a suicide. Mark Vennedge, 16 years old, of Plymouth, Ind., shot himself rather than go to school. George W. Tripp, 79 years of age, of Freeville, N. Y., hanged himself while his wife was dying. Christian Goetzman, a wealthy farmer of Lyons, N. Y., poisoned himself because his crops were not promising. One Renson, a saloonkeeper at Newport, R. I., blew himself up by sitting on a keg of powder and touching it off. John Nenninger of Utica, N. Y., killed himself by driving a nail into his head. The Rev. M. D. Turner of Lawrenceville, Ga., poisoned himself because he had lost his faith in the world. Mrs. Mary Matchall of Erie, Pa., having been slandered by a neighbor, marked a passage in the Bible denouncing slanderers and then hanged herself. William Gagie, a tinner of La Salle, Ill., drove an iron spike into his head. Jacob Kauffman, a musician of Denver, Colo., killed himself by forcing himself through a barbed wire fence. Loring L. Lord, a school boy of Portland, Me., shot himself because his teacher had falsely accused him of some misdemeanor. The youngest self-murderer was 7 years of age, the oldest 102.

HANGINGS.

THE WORK OF JACK KETCH.

The number of legal executions during the year is less than that of last year, although the volume of crime is much larger. The total number is 108, as against 123 in 1884, 107 in 1883, 121 in 1882, and 90 in 1881. Arranged by months the result is as follows: January 7, February 9, March 9, April 12, May 9, June 18, July 11, August 11, September 2, October 6, November 5, and December 8. The executions in the several States were as follows: Alabama 4, Arkansas 11, California 5, Colorado 1, Georgia 3, Illinois 6, Indiana 1, Kentucky 6, Louisiana 11, Maine 1, Minnesota 1, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, Nebraska 1, New Jersey 1, New York 4, North Carolina 6, Ohio 5, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 7, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 3, Texas 4, Virginia 4, West Virginia 1, Dakota 2, District of Columbia 1, New Mexico 3, Indian Territory 6. Of this number 57 were white, 44 colored, 4 Indians, and 3 Mexicans. Among the number was one woman. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

15.—George E. Travis, murder of Martha Sylvia, Wellsboro, Pa.
17.—Felix Henry, colored, murder of Henry Ross and Henry De Pugh, Edwardsville, Ill.
17.—Wright Leroy, murder of Nicholas Skerrett, San Francisco, Cal.
23.—Thomas J. Chapman, murder of Nicholas Hubbart, Charleston, Ill.
23.—Anthony Walker, colored, murder of William Henry, Marshall, Tex.
28.—Charles J. Rogers, murder of —— Sterry, Portland, Ore.
29.—Lafayette Milton, murder of Franklin Hale, Corning, Ark.

FEBRUARY.

2.—Edmund Jones, colored, murder of John Aiken, Mayersville, Miss.
6.—Wayne Powers and John Gibson, murder of William Gibson, Estellville, Va.
12.—Richard Treuke, murder of Augusta Quinn, Philadelphia, Pa.
12.—Rush Johnson and Elijah Parker, colored, murder of Louis C. Fox, Little Rock, Ark.
12.—Dr. L. N. Beach, wife-murder, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
13.—J. W. Murray, murder of Alfred Yeuke, Portland, Ore.
13.—Sanford Jackson, colored, murder of Rufus Gill, Selma, Ala.

MARCH.

5.—Dr. A. S. Goerson, wife-murder, Philadelphia, Pa.
13.—John West, colored, murder, Montgomery, Ala.
16.—Charles Briggs, murder of his wife, Philadelphia, Pa.
20.—A. Silvas, murder of —— McIntyre, Los Angeles, Cal.
20.—M. Martinez, murder of —— McIntyre, Los Angeles, Cal.
20.—Stephen Jones, colored, murder of May A. Riley, San Francisco, Cal.
20.—Joseph Drake, murder of David Swartz, Salem, Ore.
27.—John Sexton, murder of John Rowden, Barboursville, Ky.
27.—William Neale, murder and rape, Grayson, Ky.

APRIL.

10.—Richard Fraser, colored, murder of John Gethers, Charleston, S. C.
10.—George H. Mills, wife-murder, Brooklyn, N. Y.
10.—Columbus Crawford, colored, murder of Ellison Landers, Yorkville, S. C.
17.—William Phillips, murder, Fort Smith, Ark.
17.—Thomas Salmon, murder of Mrs. Ford, Laconia, N. H.
17.—Moses Keaton, colored, triple murder, Cametta, Ga.
17.—Peter Johnson, colored, triple murder, Cametta, Ga.
17.—Augustus Finley, murder of James Hunt, Prestonburg, Ky.
17.—— Capone, murder and robbery, Thomaston, Me.
17.—— Santone, murder and robbery, Thomaston, Me.
24.—Hampton Nethers, colored, murder of Adolphus Abrams, Columbia, S. C.
24.—Columbus L. Moffett, colored, murder of William Wehunt, Dallas, Ark.
30.—Ruperto Lara, murder of Nesmith family, Los Cruces, N. M.

MAY.

6.—Mitchell Anderson, murder, Indian Territory.
8.—Moses Caton, wife-murder, Morgansfield, Ky.
15.—Charles Holden, wife-murder, Petersburg, Ill.
15.—John Langsteer, colored, murder, Washington, D. C.
15.—Charles H. Rugg, colored, murder of Lydia Maybee, Hunter's Point, L. I.
22.—Goodwin Jackson, colored, murder of Sandy Redman, Clarendon, Ark.
23.—Jasper Rhodes, colored, wife-murder, Galveston, Tex.
29.—John Terry, colored, murder of John G. Sessions, Barnwell, S. C.
29.—Archer Gibson, colored, wife-murder, Richmond, Tex.

JUNE.

5.—Sandford Sisco, murder of Abram Gurney, Hackensack, N. J.
5.—Joseph Clark, colored, murder of Peter Wooten, Bolivar, Tenn.
5.—Robert Williams, colored, murder of Marie Prevort, New Orleans, La.
5.—Lottie Chase, colored, murder of Marie Prevort, New Orleans, La.
18.—Joseph Bartow, colored, murder of Rudolph Jackson, Charlottesville, Va.
18.—Horace Terrill, colored, murder of Mary Foster, Charlottesville, Va.
19.—William Morrow, murder of Richard Overton, Nashville, Tenn.
19.—Perry Melton, murder of John N. Cherry, Farmersville, La.
19.—William Melton, murder of John N. Cherry, Farmersville, La.
19.—George Schneider, murder of his mother, Hamilton, O.
19.—Charles Campbell, colored, murder of Theodore Tripwitch, Point a la Hache, La.
19.—Henry Etheridge, colored, murder of Thomas Clemens, Macon, Ga.
26.—Jordan Taylor, colored, murder of Sally Saunders, Hopkinsville, Ky.
26.—John McKeiner, colored, murder of William J. Trainor, Memphis, Tenn.
26.—James Arcine, Indian, murder of Henry Frezil, Fort Smith, Ark.
26.—William Parchmeal, Indian, murder of Henry Frezil, Fort Smith, Ark.
26.—Rufus Dortch, colored, wife-murder, Helena, Ark.
26.—Robert McCoy, colored, murder of Joseph Miller, Savannah, Ga.

JULY.

3.—William Meinicke, murder of Kate Brodhopt, Binghamton, N. Y.
6.—James Kane, fratricide, Philadelphia, Pa.
15.—Joseph Palmer, murder of William Berner, Cincinnati, O.
16.—Joseph Taylor, murder of Edward Doran, Philadelphia, Pa.
17.—David Ackles, colored, murder of Frank Burwell and Felicia Flanagan, Helena, Ark.
17.—Eaton Mills, colored, murder of Henry Ponton, Halifax C. H., N. C.
24.—William W. Smith, wife-murder, Osceola, Neb.
30.—Valentine Wagner, murder of Daniel Sheehan, Columbus, O.
31.—George Wilson, colored, murder of Mrs. Cole, New Orleans, La.
31.—Charles Davis, colored, murder of Mrs. Cole, New Orleans, La.
31.—Matilda Jones, colored, murder of Mrs. Cole, New Orleans, La.

AUGUST.

5.—Sarpie Barehead, Indian, murder, Eufaula, I. T.
7.—Richard Johnson, colored, murder of John Simmons, New Orleans, La.
13.—James H. Jones, wife-murder, Troy, N. Y.
14.—Henry Freeze, colored, murder of Chess Horaker, Huntington, W. Va.
14.—Christino Aldava, Mexican, double murder, Laredo, Tex.
14.—Caledomo Chevarria, Mexican, double murder, Laredo, Tex.
21.—Franz Petmecky, murder of Paulina Froitheim, Auburn, N. Y.
28.—John Waisenan, murder of John Farley, Duluth, Minn.
28.—Samuel W. Collins, murder of Owen Utterbock, Bowling Green, Mo.
28.—Charles Townsend, colored, murder of —— Freeman, Huntsville, Ala.
28.—Shelly Montgomery, murder of Johnson Green, Tallabega, Ala.

SEPTEMBER.

4.—Floyd Williams, murder of Pate Stricklin, Compton, Ky.
29.—Patrick Hartwell, wife-murder, Columbus, O.

OCTOBER.

9.—Christian Peterlas, murder of Mollie Banks, Little Rock, Ark.
16.—William McGoughey, colored, wife-murder, Monroe, Ga.
16.—John W. Coffee, double murder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
17.—Frederick Greiner, murder of Margaret Leeling, Columbus, O.
30.—George Miller, murder of Abbie Snell, Grand Forks, Dak.
30.—William Harper, murder of John Sellers, Paragould, Ark.

NOVEMBER.

13.—Anderson Burres, wife-murder, Rushmota, I. T.
14.—Ignazio Silvestri, Agostino Gelardi, Giovanni Azari, murder of Filippo Caruso, Chicago, Ill.
19.—Daniel Wilkinson, murder of a policeman, Bath, Me.
27.—James O'Neal, murder of John Woodward, Downieville, Cal.

DECEMBER.

3.—Marshall Clements, murder of his brother, Saguache, Colo.
7.—John Swannes, colored, burglary, Gatesville, N. C.
7.—Josiah Richardson, colored, burglary, Gatesville, N. C.
7.—Edward Saunders, colored, burglary, Gatesville, N. C.
7.—Joseph Early, murder of Leander Lawson, Williamsburg, Ky.
9.—Nelson Stewart, colored, burglary, Charlotte, N. C.
9.—Anderson Davis, colored, burglary, Charlotte, N. C.
12.—John Alexander, colored, wife-murder, New Orleans, La.

LYNCHINGS.

Judge Lynch has done a thriving business compared with that of Jack Ketch, but even he failed to keep up with the increase of murder and other crimes. He has executed in various ways 181 victims, as against 195 in 1884, 107 in 1883, 121 in 1882, and 90 in 1881. The lynchings in the various States were as follows: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 12; California, 2; Colorado, 1; Florida, 5; Georgia, 8; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 3; Maryland, 3; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 10; Nebraska, 2; North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 3; Oregon, 3; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 43; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 2; Dakota, 2; Montana, 3; New Mexico, 3; Washington, 2; Indian Territory, 7; Idaho, 6. Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Arizona, District of Columbia, Utah, and Wyoming have escaped the Lynch visitations. Of this number 97 were white, 78 colored, and 6 Chinamen. Four women are included in the total. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

8.—John Stapleton, murder, Mount Sterling, Ky.
12.—Thomas Peddy, colored, rape, Greenville, Tex.
15.—Daniel Carrahan, colored, rape, Vicksburg, Miss.
17.—C. E. Abbe, lynched by vigilance committee, Sarasota, Fla.
19.—Daniel Sutton, cause unknown, Tyler, Tex.
22.—Patrick Woods, colored, murder, McComb City, Miss.
27.—"Bill," a negro, rape, Kemper County, Miss.
27.—Cornelius Murphy, horse-thief, Helena, Mont.
30.—— Smith, murder, shot by a mob, Charlotte, N. C.

FEBRUARY.

4.—John A. Smythe, Joel J. Wilson, Cicero B. Jellerson, murder of Hiram Jellerson, Audubon, Ia.
5.—Perry Jackson, colored, murder, Wytheville, Va.
5.—Benjamin Hawkins, colored, murder, Franklin, Tex.
7.—Thomas Morris, colored, rape, Schulenburg, Tex.
7.—James Gazziers, colored, cause unknown, Benchly, Tex.
18.—— Raivey and brother, murder, Indian Territory.
19.—Calvin Pierce, murder, Palouse River, Washington Territory.
19.—Arthur Jackson, colored, murder, Princeton, W. Va.
19.—Babe Ellison, colored, rape, Shelbyville, Tenn.
26.—Jose Trujello Gallegos, murder, Las Norios, N. M.

MARCH.

1.—Charles Campbell, train-wrecking, Kansas.
1.—Augustus Campbell, train-wrecking, Kansas.
4.—A negro for rape, Unaide, Texas.
5.—Lee Staton, colored, rape, Raleigh, N. C.
12.—Ambrose Young,
12.—Charles Latham,
12.—Frank Freeman, } colored, murder, Union City, Tenn.
13.—Rich McGowen, colored, incendiarism, Columbia, Miss.
14.—Frank Bonham, murder, Independence, Kas.
15.—Eliza Taylor, murder, Fairfield, Neb.
15.—Thomas Jones, murder, Fairfield, Neb.
16.—Arthur Jackson, colored, murder, Princeton, W. Va.
16.—Frank Strong, desperado, Indian Territory.
19.—Jacob Doss, colored, murder, Artesia, Miss.
25.—Thomas Sharp, murder, Las Vegas, N. M.
30.—George Rouse, colored, rape, Vienna, Ga.

APRIL.

3.—Felix Constant, horse-stealing, Benton, Mont.
3.—— McDonald, horse-stealing, Benton, Mont.
4.—George Rouse, colored, rape and murder, Vienna, Ala.
14.—Bud Farris, colored, murder, Union City, Tenn.
14.—— Ward, murder, Union City, Tenn.
15.—James H. Bell, murder of F. G. Small, Pierre, Dak.
18.—Frank Taylor, murder, Forsythe, Mo.
18.—Tubel Taylor, murder, Forsythe, Mo.
18.—Elijah Sublette, murder, Forsythe, Mo.
20.—Four horse-thieves, Indian Territory.
30.—George Mack, murder of Richard Parker, Great Bend, Kas.

MAY.

1.—— Ward, murder, Langston, Ala.
9.—— Jordan, colored, rape, Tuscumbia, Ala.
15.—A Chinaman, alleged rape, Friar's Point, Ark.
18.—H. W. Terry, murder of T. A. Jeter, Liberty, Va.
21.—Albert Guess, murder, New Straitsville, O.
26.—Jerry Taylor, incendiarism, Franklin, Ky.
26.—Wes Hicks, incendiarism, Franklin, Ky.
26.—"Powhattan Pete," colored, mule-stealing, Brownsville, Tenn.
27.—Two Indians, horse-thieves, Cañon City, Ore.

JUNE.

2.—Townsend Cook, colored, rape, Westminster, Md.
4.—Finney Rainsbarger, murderous assault, Eldora, Ia.
4.—Wans Rainsbarger, murderous assault, Eldora, Ia.
4.—David J. Fairly, murder, Leaksville, Miss.
5.—Henry Lumpkins, colored, murder, Hearne, Tex.
8.—Samuel Dyer, murder, Bonham, Tex.
8.—Eli Dyer, murder, Bonham, Tex.
8.—John Evans, colored, rape, Live Oak, Fla.
9.—Toby Richardson, Crab Creek, Ore., cattle-stealing.
9.—Charles Young, Rock Creek, Ore., horse-stealing.
13.—Turner Graham and wife, colored, killed by mob, Osgood, O.
16.—William Williamson, horse-thief, Heallin, Mo.
16.—Peter Moore, horse-thief, Heallin, Mo.
16.—George Morgan, horse-thief, Heallin, Mo.
16.—George Edwards, burglary, Fort Gaines, Ga.
19.—Henry Howard, colored, rape, Coshocton, O.
21.—Andrew Jackson, colored, murder, Elkhart, Tex.
21.—Lizzie Jackson, colored, murder, Elkhart, Tex.
21.—Frank Hayes, colored, murder, Elkhart, Tex.
21.—Joseph Norman, colored, murder, Elkhart, Tex.
21.—William Rogers, colored, murder, Elkhart, Tex.
21.—Three horse-thieves, Texas.
22.—Twelve horse-thieves, near Dallas, Tex.
27.—John Martin, colored, murder, Bells, Tex.
28.—Benjamin Holt, colored, wife-murder, Adams Station, Miss.
28.—William Williams, horse-thief, Texas.
28.—Frank Morgan, horse-thief, Texas.
28.—James Moore, horse-thief, Texas.

JULY.

3.—John Boggar, colored, rape, Wadesboro, N. C.
6.—John Laurence, colored, rape, Girard, Kas.
6.—Three negroes, incendiarism, Citra, Fla.
7.—James Hathorne, colored, rape, Trinity, Tex.
7.—Felix Williams, murder, Grenada, Miss.
7.—Perry McChristian, murder, Grenada, Miss.
8.—Bartley James, murder, Grenada, Miss.
8.—John Campbell, murder, Grenada, Miss.
12.—Howard Cooper, colored, rape, Towson, Md.
12.—A negro, rape, Oxford, Miss.
19.—Neil Thornton, murder, Joplin, Mo.
22.—Cicero Green, colored, murder, Minden, La.
22.—John Figules, colored, murder, Minden, La.
24.—David Scruggs, colored, rape, Redfield, Ark.
26.—John Maupin, murder, Mound City, Ill.
26.—Peter Stamps, colored, rape, Douglasville, Ga.
29.—Thomas M. Brantly, wife-beating, Bainbridge, Ga.
31.—John Hopkins, murder, Monticello, Ga.

AUGUST.

7.—Garland A. Mann, murder, Neosho, Mo.
9.—Henry Davis, colored, rape, Cuthbert, Ga.
12.—Henry D. Benner, murder, North Fork Mill, Cal.
26.—Ross Halls, murder, Deadwood, Dak.
28.—Albert Lockie, murder, Blanco, Tex.

SEPTEMBER.

3.—George Crenshaw, colored, murder, Louisville, Ark.
4.—Leo Sellers, murder, Knoxville, Tenn.
7.—Charles Williams, colored, murder, Chattanooga, Tenn.
7.—Ford brothers, murder, Murfreesboro, Ark.
8.—James Lee, murder, Dexter, Tex.
8.—Pink Lee, murder, Dexter, Tex.
10.—Richard Scales, colored, rape, Burlington, Ky.
12.—— Gonzales, murder, Tombstone, Arizona.
14.—Henry Dillard, colored, murder, Albany, Ga.
15.—Leon Cockrill, colored, murder, Canton, Miss.
17.—David Woods, colored, murder, McDade, Tex.
20.—Nicholas Snowden, colored, rape, Ellicott City, Md.
20.—Dr. A. W. Powers, incendiarism, Hollister, Cal.
22.—Five Chinese, alleged murder, Pierce City, Idaho.
25.—David Anderson, colored, murder, Orange, Tex.
27.—John Guildy, murder, Ferndale, W. T.
28.—Jerry Lynch, colored, murder, Pittsboro, S. C.
28.—Mrs. Lynch, colored, murder, Pittsboro, S. C.
28.—Lee Tyson, colored, murder, Pittsboro, S. C.
28.—John Pattishill, colored, murder, Pittsboro, S. C.
29.—Marshall Clements, murder, Sajuache, Col.

OCTOBER.

3.—Si King, colored, rape, New London, Mo.
3.—— Mehane, colored, rape, Yanceyville, N. C.
7.—— Huntley, colored, rape, Newport.
11.—Benjamin Little, colored, slander, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
11.—Sampson Harris, colored, threat. polit. exposures, Winn Parish, La.
14.—Two horse-thieves, Sycamore Creek, Ark.
20.—Frederick Hollar, rape, Winchester, Ill.
21.—Robert Doxey, wife murder, Holly Springs, Miss.
21.—— Churchill, murder, Pike Co., Arkansas.
22.—— Ward, colored, murder, Eufaula, Ala.
27.—John Thompson, murder, Kingston, Tenn.

NOVEMBER.

3.—— Rouse, colored, Dooley Co., Ga.
4.—Thompson, horse-thief, Blackfoot, Idaho.
16.—Noah Cherry, colored, rape, Princess, Anne Co., Va.
22.—Irwin Grubb, murder, Pineville, Mo.
24.—Three hunters near Jonesboro, Arkansas.
27.—Alexander Etheridge, murder, Sparta, Ga.
30.—George H. Keach, horse-thief, Adams, Oregon.
30.—Henry Mason, colored, murder, Campbell Court-House, Va.

DECEMBER.

8.—Frank Noyes, unknown, Caldwell, Kansas.
10.—Samuel Fowler, incendiarism, Kenton, Tenn.
16.—Thomas Robinson, colored, murder and rape, Double Springs, Tenn.
17.—Samuel Wilson, colored, murder and rape, Laurel, Miss.
20.—John Lee, murder, Rockingham, N. C.
20.—Andy Jackson, colored, murder, Mink Prairie, Tex.
24.—Theodore Baker, murder, Springer, New Mexico.
28.—Alexander Reed, colored, murder, Coffeeville, Ala.

FIRES.

HEAVY LOSSES BY FLAME.

The losses by fire in the United States are smaller than they were last year, which was the most destructive on record for a quarter of a century, with the exception of 1871 and 1872, the dates of the great Chicago and Boston fires. The most disastrous month was February and the least August. The detailed list of fires where the loss was $100,000 and upwards is as follows:

JANUARY.	
2.—Glen Woolen Mills, North Adams, Mass.	$100,000
3.—Plymouth Cordage Works, Plymouth, Mass.	400,000
9.—Fire in New York	100,000
10.—Louisville & Nashville freight depot, Nashville, Tenn.	120,000
12.—Fire at Yonkers, N. Y.	305,000
12.—Fire at Slade Mills, Fall River, Mass.	200,000
17.—Fire at Fayetteville, N. C.	126,000
18.—Bay State Sugar Refinery, Boston, Mass.	450,000
27.—Leonhardt's Morocco Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100,000
FEBRUARY.	
1.—First National Bank, Marquette, Mich.	$350,000
4.—Steinhardt Bros., wine vaults, etc., New York	600,000
4.—Chittenden Building, New York	350,000
7.—Oil fire, New Brunswick, N. J.	750,000
7.—Nashua Plate and Bar Mill, Nashua, N. H.	100,000
11.—Genesee Brewery, Rochester, N. Y.	125,000
12.—Insane asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.	150,000
12.—Fire at Pottsville, Pa.	100,000
16.—Sheehan's cotton warehouse, Eufaula, Ala.	100,000
17.—Fire at Lynn, Mass.	110,000
17.—Fire at Bisbee, Arizona	100,000
19.—Grannis Block, Chicago, Ill.	250,000
19.—Fire in Philadelphia	400,000
19.—Fire in Troy, N. Y.	100,000
19.—Fire in Fort Worth, Tex.	206,000
20.—Marvin's Safe Works, New York	230,000
21.—Fire at Philadelphia, Pa.	125,000
21.—Fire at New Britain, Conn.	200,000
21.—Fire at Texarkana, Ark.	200,000
25.—Gwethmey's cotton warehouse, Norfolk, Va.	127,000
26.—National Theatre, Washington, D. C.	170,000
MARCH.	
1.—Albany & Susquehanna freight depot, Albany, N. Y.	$225,000
3.—St. Paul Plow Works, St. Paul, Minn.	100,000
10.—Mossgrove's Hotel, Steubenville, O.	130,000
10.—Fire at Newbern, N. C.	114,500
17.—Marc's paraffine factory, Elizabeth, N. J.	200,000
19.—Fire at Augusta, Ga.	100,000
20.—St. Joseph's Academy, Baltimore, Md.	100,000
20.—Nash, Spalding & Co.'s machine works, Boston, Mass.	170,000
21.—Continental Sugar Refinery, Boston, Mass.	100,000
21.—Fire in New Jersey State-House	100,000
21.—Langham Hotel, Chicago, Ill.	250,000
23.—Weller & Merz Color Works, Newark, N. J.	100,000
23.—Fire in Henderson, N. C.	100,000
25.—Music-Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.	200,000
25.—St. Louis Catholic Church, Buffalo, N. Y.	125,000
26.—Fire at Harshmansville, O.	100,000
27.—Carbon Works, Rangeville, Mich.	150,000
28.—Court-House, St. Joseph, Mo.	250,000
28.—Dye Wood Co.'s Works, Boston, Mass.	150,000
29.—Quirin's Currying Works, Boston, Mass.	150,000
29.—Schumacher & Ettlinger's lithographing establishment, N. Y.	350,000
30.—National Printing Co.'s establishment, Chicago, Ill.	250,000
APRIL.	
1.—Emery Candle factory, Cincinnati, O.	$100,000
3.—Wiesenfeld's clothing establishment, Baltimore, Md.	100,000
4.—Fire at Nashville, Tenn.	175,000
9.—Siebert's furniture factory, Pittsburg, Pa.	100,000
12.—Fire at Lee's Summit, Mo.	130,000
14.—Leander Block, Chicago, Ill.	175,000
16.—Fire at Buffalo, N. Y.	235,000
17.—Fire at Vicksburg, Miss.	300,000
21.—Pullman Car-Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	130,500
23.—Bridges boot and shoe factory, Framingham, Mass.	300,000
29.—Freeman's carriage factory, Rahway, N. J.	100,000
MAY.	
3.—Fire at Cabery, Ill.	$100,000
4.—Fire at Miles City, Mont.	100,000
4.—Lackawanna Rail-Mill, Scranton, Pa.	250,000
8.—Fire at Vincennes, Ind.	150,000
8.—Fire at Chicago	650,000
13.—Brand's brewery, Lake View, Ill.	250,000
16.—Fire at Oscoda, Mich.	100,000
16.—Fire at Muskegon, Mich.	100,000
16.—Fire at Cortland, N. Y.	100,000
22.—Fire at Lansing, Ia.	150,000
26.—Herman Bros. furniture factory, New York	373,000
27.—Fire at Medford, Wis.	200,000
JUNE.	
1.—Jenning's lace works, New York	$100,000
6.—Becherie & Co.'s hat factory, Danville, Conn.	200,000
8.—Fire at Suffolk, Va.	350,000
8.—Lunatic asylum, Williamsburg, Va.	140,000
9.—Fire at Syracuse, N. Y.	100,000
12.—Randleman Cotton Factory, High Point, N. C.	150,000
13.—City Flouring Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.	500,000
17.—Butcher's Sons packing-house, Philadelphia, Pa.	150,000
21.—Fire in New York	100,000
22.—Abram French's crockery store, Boston, Mass.	100,000
23.—Fire at Richmond, Tex.	100,000
24.—Car shops, Trenton, Mo.	150,000
28.—Lumber-yards, Antigo, Wis.	400,000
JULY.	
4.—B. & O. Telegraph Office, New York	$150,000
5.—Fire at Stoughton, Wis.	500,000
7.—Fire at Great Barrington, Mass.	100,000
13.—Schofield's Yarn-Mill, Manayunk, Pa.	200,000
13.—Forest fires in New Jersey	500,000
16.—Fire at Washington, D. C.	150,000
16.—Cotton-mills, Brighton, Ill.	135,000
17.—Martin & Co.'s Print-Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	200,000
17.—Thurber, Whyland & Co.'s grocery, New York	100,000
19.—Fire at Norwood, Mass.	100,000
19.—King & Co.'s Plaster of Paris Mills, Long Island	260,000
20.—Wills & French Car & Bridge Works, Chicago, Ill.	235,000
20.—Fire at Skidmore, Mo.	100,000
21.—Fire at Pittsburg, Pa.	100,000
24.—Lillienthal's Tobacco Factory, New York	250,000
28.—Pennsylvania Salt & Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	500,000
29.—Fire at Memphis, Tenn.	128,000
AUGUST.	
4.—Phœnix Distillery, Chicago, Ill.	$100,000
8.—Montezuma House, Las Vegas, N. M.	250,000
9.—Fire at Boston, Mass.	125,000
12.—Sturtevant Lumber Co.'s mill, Cleveland, O.	100,000
20.—Oberne, Hosick & Co.'s warehouse, Chicago, Ill.	150,000
20.—Williams & Co.'s worsted mills, Camden, N. J.	100,000
21.—Fire at Texarkana, Ark.	150,000
21.—Fire at Port Washington, L. I.	100,000
SEPTEMBER.	
3.—Freight depot, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad	$225,000
3.—Weber's morocco factory, Lynn, Mass.	110,000
12.—American Glucose Co.'s works, Peoria, Ill.	250,000
12.—Fresno Vinegar Co.'s distillery, San Francisco, Cal.	120,000
13.—Fire at Chicago, Ill.	100,000
16.—Fire at Nashville, Tenn.	200,000
16.—Fox & Co.'s glass-works, Dunhamville, N. Y.	150,000
20.—Smith organ factory, Boston, Mass.	100,000
20.—Fire at Humboldt, Kas.	100,000
25.—Lumber fire, Chicago, Ill.	125,000
OCTOBER.	
6.—Taylor's Machine Shop, Jersey City, N. J.	$100,000
6.—Dale Co.'s Cotton Mill, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.	125,000
6.—Crocker's Printing House, San Francisco, Cal.	500,000
10.—Fire at Durham's Station, California	125,000
11.—Fire at Davisville, California	100,000
19.—Fire at Yuma, Arizona	200,000
30.—Fire at St. Joseph, Mo.	170,000
NOVEMBER.	
5.—Farwell Block, Chicago, Ill.	$400,000
13.—Fire at Galveston, Tex.	2,500,000
17.—Fire at Hazlehurst, Miss.	100,000
19.—By prairie fires in Indian Territory	400,000
21.—Cook & Bro.'s lumber yards, Plainfield, N. J.	100,000
DECEMBER.	
3.—Barnum Wire Works, Detroit, Mich.	$312,000
3.—McGraw sawmill, Bay City, Mich.	150,000
3.—Welch Clock Works, Hartford, Conn.	100,000
6.—Cribben & Sexton's stove warehouse, Chicago, Ill.	300,000
6.—Seipp Block, Chicago, Ill.	200,000
6.—Evans & Co.'s oil mills, Indianapolis, Ind.	150,000
7.—Steamer Bayou Sara, Mississippi River	200,000
8.—Allis & Co.'s flouring mills, Milwaukee, Wis.	200,000
14.—Jones & Bro.'s Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.	100,000
15.—Arlington Cotton Mills, Wilmington, Del.	100,000
16.—Fire at Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
17.—Feldkamp & Bro.'s chair factory, Cincinnati, O.	300,000
17.—Fire at Jacksonville, Fla.	500,000
20.—Oberne, Hosick & Co.'s wool house, Chicago, Ill.	260,000
25.—Schlitz's Brewery, Milwaukee, Wis.	125,000
27.—Fire at Newburyport, Mass.	100,000
29.—Stead & Co.'s oil mills, Greenville, Miss.	130,000

SUMMARY.

January	$1,891,000	September	$1,480,000
February	4,743,000	October	1,320,000
March	3,414,500	November	3,500,000
April	1,745,000	December	3,327,000
May	2,523,000		
June	2,540,000	Total	$32,466,500
July	3,808,000	Total 1884	46,925,600
August	1,175,000	Total 1883	41,564,750

The entire fire losses in the United States and Canada for 1884 will reach about $105,000,000 as compared with $125,000,000 last year.

THE MUSIC TRADE.

INTERESTING STATISTICS AND FACTS WHICH THROW A NEW LIGHT ON THIS INDUSTRY.

The *Indicator Annual*, in summing up the music trade for the last year, says: "The trade throughout the country have long accorded Chicago due prominence as an organ manufacturing point, but the full importance of our organ industries was not known until the publication in the *Music Trade Review* of an article under the caption 'Figures in the Chicago Organ Manufacturing Industry,' embodying facts and figures as garnered by a representative of the journal referred to on occasion of a visit to Chicago. From the article referred to, and which was based on figures given by parties who furnished our organ manufacturers with supplies and not on the unsupported statement of manufacturers, we learn that the monthly product of the various factories will aggregate 2,175, or a total production annually of something over 26,000 organs. The W. W. Kimball Co. manufacture on an average 1,250 organs a month or 15,000 per annum, or in all, 60 per cent of the entire product of the city. The firm of W. W. Kimball Co. are owners of lumber-mills situated at Newport, Ark., and are by far the largest owners of the vast hardwood lumber districts situated in that State. The fact that they are thus enabled to save the profits of the manufacturing or handling of lumber, together with their immense facilities and modern machinery, enable them to compete in the markets of the world, and there is hardly a civilized country on the face of the globe to which they do not ship their products. In addition to their large output of organs, it is said that this firm alone during the last year disposed of about 6,000 pianos from the factories of the leading makers, such as Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball. The firm is certainly to be congratulated on the volume and extent of their business for the last year.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Something About the Resources and Business of the City Government for 1885.

Revenue from Licenses—Their Number and Character—The Building Department.

The Police Department Wants More Men—The Signal-Service Work—A Year's Fire Alarms.

The receipts for water-taxes for the last year by months were as follows:

January	$75,443	August	$94,962
February	63,232	September	81,035
March	61,400	October	77,252
April	67,557	November	249,520
May	269,547	December	188,447
June	177,045		
July	103,442	Total	$1,509,276

The total for 1884 was $1,540,584.

The following is a summary of the annual statement of City Collector Onahan:

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Total of warrants		$4,197,296
Total collected	$335,804	
Total annulled	126,441	
Delinquent returned to County Treasurer	1,830,061	
Amount of warrants on hand for collection	1,904,989	$4,197,296

DELINQUENT WATER TAXES.

Amount of delinquent lists		$25,607
Amount collected and rebated	$6,840	
Amount uncollected	18,767	$25,607

Appended is a table showing the number of each kind of license issued and the amount received:

Saloons	10,208	$1,711,761
Street cars		26,852
Peddlers	2,975	25,255
Dogs	10,990	21,980
Pawnbrokers	50	14,075
Amusements	225	16,203
Butchers	994	13,492
Two horse teams	1,841	8,442
Lumber yards	76	7,558
Commission merchants	289	7,206
One horse-wagon	2,841	6,329
Second-hand dealers	134	6,116
Distillers	10	5,000
Brokers	148	3,587
Auctioneers	15	2,975
Junk-dealers	60	2,908
Druggists	371	2,850
Billiard-tables	302	2,789
Bankers	23	2,250
Coupes, gurneys, etc.	759	1,760
Boats	93	1,495
Runners	128	1,280
Pool tables	141	1,180
Male intelligence	12	1,008
Junk wagons	102	965
Soap factories	9	900
Hacks	185	874
Bakers	175	865
Female intelligence	34	758
Omnibuses	96	469
Tanneries	9	450
Auctioneer permits	106	426
Concealed weapons	152	304
Wholesale liquors	1	250
Scavengers	47	224
Shooting galleries	27	221
Public scales	22	212
Gunpowder	8	200
Restaurants	7	158
Drays	48	120
Bill-poster	1	100
Alleys	3	26
Cartridge permits	3	15
Total		$1,916,014

Saloon licences were issued during the various periods as follows: First period, 3,341 and 49 full year, making 3,390; second period, 3,359 and 20 full year, making 3,410; third period to date, 3,000 and 6 for fractional part, making 3,075 licenses now in force.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Building Department contains the following: Number of permits issued, 3,502; receipts, including elevator certificates (321), $20,566; expenditures for salaries, etc., $19,556.

The appended table shows the work done by months:

	Buildings.	Frontage.	Cost.
January	79	1,968	$468,000
February	200	4,334	514,200
March	326	7,576	1,383,400
April	421	9,835	1,550,800
May	433	10,275	1,702,000
June	561	13,217	2,881,100
July	510	11,983	2,046,100
August	448	10,186	1,720,000
September	524	11,749	1,563,400
October	575	13,383	2,645,800
November	368	9,423	2,229,500
December	193	4,923	780,300

There were also constructed 1,604 sheds at a cost of $160,400.

The character of the buildings was:

	North.	West.	South.
Stores	32	4	58
Stores and dwellings	127	101	438
Dwellings	760	462	1,755
Churches	2	3	9
Offices	23	13	39
Barns	37	22	71
Additions	101	97	316
Manufactories	21	27	50
Miscellaneous	25	12	42

On the North Side 744 buildings were erected, having a frontage of 19,836 feet, at a cost of $4,183,700; South Side, 1,122 buildings, 25,941 feet frontage, $6,748,900; West Side, 2,772 buildings, 63,073 feet frontage, $8,531,900. The number of basements and additions was 555. The following table shows the building operations for several years:

	Buildings.	Frontage.	Cost.
1882	3,113	73,161	$15,842,800
1883	4,086	85,588	17,500,000
1884	4,169	98,782	20,689,600
1885	4,638	108,952	19,624,100

During the year 155 persons were prosecuted for violating the building ordinance, the aggregate fines imposed being $3,425.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Police Department shows that there were 41,325 arrests in 1885, an increase of 1,891 over 1884. The work of the patrol service is shown by these figures:

	1884.	1885.
Reports from policemen	857,054	1,599,807
Alarms responded to	23,921	26,056
Arrests made	14,592	16,523
Fires attended	1,188	1,191
Miles traveled	56,087	65,846
False alarms	506	500
Sick and injured to hospital	1,200	1,278
Sick and injured home	879	596
Sick and injured to station	296	221
Bodies to morgue	278	275
Bodies to residence	92	74
Disturbances suppressed	3,256	2,620
Insane cared for	321	430
Destitute persons cared for	264	297
Prisoners taken to jail	1,651	1,811
Prisoners taken to police court	6,359	7,325
Pkgs. stolen property recovered	271	528
Lost children restored	315	460
Mad and crippled animals killed	31	37
Runaway horses overtaken	19	10
Stolen horses recovered	11	7
Stolen vehicles recovered	10	7
Abandoned children taken to Foundlings' Home	80	93
Persons rescued from drowning	25	19
Inebriates taken to Washingtonian Home	89	75
Home of Friendless	22	31
House of Good Shepherd	34	38
Erring Woman's Refuge	6	10
County Agent's Office	4	7
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum	23	27
Miscellaneous	960	1,137

The decrease of 20 per cent in street disturbances is attributed to the increase of the police force, 300 men having been added. The present force consists of a General Superintendent, a Secretary and Inspector, five Captains, twenty-three Lieutenants, eighteen patrol sergeants, three clerks, one custodian, thirty-five desk sergeants, five lock-up-keepers, four police-court bailiffs, three poundkeepers, ninety-one patrolmen on post duty, 576 patrolmen, seventy-four patrolmen in plain dress (detectives), and eighty-four patrolmen in signal service; total, 924. The Superintendent wants 100 more men for duty at three new stations now erecting.

FIRE-ALARM RECORD.

The following table shows the number of fire-alarms for the different months during the last year:

	First.	2-11	3-11	4-11	Sp'l.	Still.	Total.
January	92	4				69	165
February	66	1	1		5	42	115
March	89	4	2		3	68	116
May	85	4	1	2	3	76	171
June	80	4		1		54	149
July	104	2		1		71	179
August	79	3			3	52	127
September	80	3	2		4	47	136
October	69				2	52	123
November	73	4		1	3	52	133
December	85	9	3		7	57	161
Total							1,773

There were 726 alarms from midnight to 12 m., and 1,047 from 12 m. to midnight. In 1884 the number of alarms was 1,741.

GRAY & KINGMAN, WHOLESALE GROCERS.

This firm, familiar to the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago and the Northwest as Gray, Burt & Kingman, is now changed as above, Mr. William Burt having retired. The firm has made rapid advances in its grip upon the trade in the past, and bids fair for an increase of business in the future. It is a solid firm, and managed by men who have a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, they make few mistakes in dealing with customers, and stand high in trade circles.

SEEDS.

A HEAVY INCREASE OF BUSINESS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

The firm of Albert Dickinson report for the last year a healthy and successful increase of business. In the one item of flaxseed, of which they are the largest dealers in the West, the increase has been fully 50 per cent over their sales of the previous year, while their general trade, comprising timothy, clover, bird seeds, and pop-corn, and various other seeds, has averaged 25 per cent over the year 1884. To cater to this substantial increase they have been obliged to add extensively to their already large warehouses, and during the last season have placed several buildings in the immediate neighborhood of their offices. The history of this firm is linked with that of Chicago, and both from small beginnings have reached mammoth proportions. Conducting their business on honest principles and having a thorough knowledge of the wants of their customers in the various parts of the country, they have placed themselves foremost in the annals of the trade.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible]

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible]

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY warned against the purchase or negotiation of warehouse receipt No. [illegible], issued by Hiram Sibley & Co., in favor of Geo. H. Taylor & Co., as same has been lost.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV. CAR—A PURSE with [illegible] and Dennison & Roberts' address. [illegible]

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH INST., a sable-and-white collie dog. [illegible]

LOST—ON WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN Wabash-av. and State, [illegible]

LOST—YELLOW-HAIRED SCOTCH-TERrier; answers to name of Jack. Return to [illegible] Prairie-av. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE would like to join a dramatic club. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL be paid for any information [illegible] JULIAN V. VANDERVOORT [illegible] LEONARD BOYCE, Attorney at Law, [illegible] Block, city.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FURS! FURS! FURS! [illegible] UHLEMANN, [illegible] Madison-st.

PERSONAL—SINGERS AND SPEAKERS: [illegible]

PERSONAL—SEAL SACQUES REDYED AND made over [illegible]

PERSONAL—J. A. BISHOP, OF THE OLD firm of A. Bishop & Co., [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

AT E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Shorthand [illegible] North Clark-st.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO LEARN SHORTHAND should call at [illegible] Opera-House [illegible] MRS. COLESON.

OPERA-HOUSE SHORTHAND SCHOOL—[illegible] A. V. LEE, Principal.

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Central Music-Hall; [illegible] HENRY COHN, Director.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand [illegible] First National Bank Building. [illegible]

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FAMILY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 214 Randolph-st., [illegible]

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] East Van Buren-st. [illegible]

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; [illegible] GEORGE PARRY, [illegible] West Monroe-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, [illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago. [illegible]

MRS. E. ABBOTT, DENTIST, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest, [illegible] W. W. HAYNE, [illegible] State-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERship; cash. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERship ticket, [illegible] Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS, [illegible] W. M. GARNETT & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing [illegible]

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT druggist; graduate; German-American; city or country. C 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A CLERICAL POsition or any place of trust in office or store. Experience and A1 reference. Address JNO. P. KNASEL, Hawesville, Ky.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPING OR office work; first class and experienced; moderate salary; young married man. Address G. D. P., care of Dale Bros., jewelers, 86 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 19; good penman. Excellent reference. Address C 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN employed during the day would like some kind of office-work to do evenings. C 12, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE, BY young man of experience: will work for nominal salary if opportunity is given of increasing shorthand speed (100 words). Address D 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR retail grocery; has had experience in retail trade. D 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, graduate of business college, good penman, three years' experience in a bank, rapid and correct. C 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN of 21 as assistant bookkeeper. City reference. B 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN with three years' experience in the wholesale hardware business; speaks German and English. Address E. KRAUSS, 208 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY OFFICE OR store; 4 years' experience in office work; insurance office preferred. Address C 18, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC salesman having large and long experience with grocers and general stock merchants in Illinois and Iowa. Good city or country references. Interviews confidential. Address C 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH experience in clothing, woolens, and dry goods as salesman or stockkeeper. C 19, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TAILORS CUTter; 16 years' British and American experience. Can cut successfully without trying on. Address W 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANical draughtsman with 10 years' experience. Address C 24, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COLORED man and wife, wife for general housework, man as coachman. References. 2913 La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GERMAN and wife, without children; man a good coachman, understands furnace and all kinds of work about premises, and wife good cook, washer and ironer. Good references. Address D 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young coachman to take care of young horses and do clipping; also breaking same. First-class city references. 3365 Cottage Grove-avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RAILROAD SUPply or iron house: understand working iron and steel; 10 years foreman in railroad shop; could furnish horse and buggy. Good references. Address D 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH RESPONSIbility, by a young man of extensive commercial experience. Address DONALDSON, care P. B. Weare Co., South Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH twelve years' experience desires a position with a large firm or company to take charge of printing and advertising. Address C 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN as messenger, collector, or other light work. Best references. C 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL to take care of children and sew; can teach children to read and write German. Call for one week at 263 Cottage Grove-av., in restaurant; no cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant; best references. D 9, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT lady stenographer and typewriter operator; good education; three years' experience. Best city references. C 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING, ADdressing postal matter, or to act as an amanuensis by a lady who would give her time as the business demanded. Address C 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with bookkeeping for general work in the office or store of a manufacturing firm. Address in own handwriting with references marked. D 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN stenographer in commercial office. Give age, experience, etc., in own handwriting. Address O W 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and correspondent, with good references. Address B Q 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of books in manufacturing firm. State references. Salary expected. Address C 96, Tribune.

WANTED—FLOOR WALKER; MUST BE acquainted with customers in the down-town dry-goods trade. Address, with references, D 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN BOOK AND STAtionery line; German desirable. Address C 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK FOR A wholesale hardware house; one of experience preferred, or familiar with hardware terms, etc. Give reference, age, married or single, and salary desired. Address WHOLESALE HARDWARE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—BILL-CLERK IN A WHOLEsale liquor-house. Reference required. Address D 32, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRAVELING MEN who take in the retail hardware trade on all roads running out of Chicago to sell an article on commission. B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD JEWELRY SALESMAN to sell to jewelers or other merchants. C 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE—A traveling salesman to visit grocery trade. Address C 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR an easy-selling side line; commissions liberal; no samples; none but qualified salesmen with regular territory need apply. STRICTLY BUSINESS, care Letter-Carrier No. 11, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—LUMBER SALESMEN FOR SPEcialty; city and road. Address D 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL linen salesman; also three experienced saleswomen for laces, hosiery, and notions. KITSON & CO., corner Clark and Huron-sts.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO take a line of New York cigars on commission. Address C. A. BARTCHER, 7 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS JEWELry salesmen; must have experience and good established trade. First-class references required. Address D 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY THE CHICAGO CABLE Cigar Factory, Chicago—Several traveling salesmen for several States, on commission. Only men having trade in our line or a good business acquaintance with the drug and grocery business need apply. A1 reference. Call Monday. I. GOLDSMITH & BRO., State and Lake-sts.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN ACQUAINTed with spring-bed and upholstering trade. Also traveling salesman, same line. D 16, Tribune.

WANTED—ARTIST MATERIAL SALESman for store and traveling; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business. Apply to WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., 190 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A DRUG SALESMAN, WELL acquainted with trade tributary to Chicago. State amount of sales and territory. Communication confidential. Address C 46, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO OFFICE WORK; must be a good writer and live on South Side. Apply to JOHN MORRELL & CO., 514 Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—STRONG BOY FOR GENERAL storework. 18 Third-av. Koch Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—BOY—AMERICAN, 14 TO 16, to do errands; some office work; salary small. Apply at 66 Wabash-av., Room 4, 9 a. m.

TRADES.

WANTED—BY MAXWELL BROS., LOOMIS and Twenty-second-sts., sawyers and saw boys.

WANTED—TINNERS—AT FACTORY, 3304 State-st. Call this morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COPPERplate engraver. Address ELGAN & OWEN, Denver, Colo., with particulars.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLATE PRINTer. Address ELGAN & OWEN, Denver, Colo., with particulars.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had experience in taking orders and delivering goods for a retail grocery. Address C 100, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ACTIVE CANVASSERS IN every city and village to sell a light and attractive device needed in every office, store, and home. Address "Arc Scale Co.," Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—GOOD READER FOR SHORThand dictation; immediately. Address C 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—IN A FIRE-INSURANCE OFfice a man familiar with the business to attend to outside work. State salary expected and experience. D 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SERIAL book solicitors; territory, Texas. Call at Room 45 Palmer House.

WANTED—A MAN WITH EXPERIENCE to act as general manager of a large dry goods business in this city; a competent party can make a good arrangement. Address D 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl for general housework at 412 Belden-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. 3314 Calumet-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO CROCHET work at home; work sent out of town. WESTERN LACE MFG. CO., 218 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN the decorative art needlework; steady work for right party. D 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND calagraph operator, experienced; permanent situation. Call today or Saturday. 614 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO ADDRESS wrappers by the week; must be rapid workers. Address D 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CORRECT AND QUICK at figures, good writer, by wholesale house; must have good references; salary, $7. Address C 21, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1354 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH board; east front and south front.

1701 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND GOOD rooms for two or three ladies and gentlemen. References given and required.

2220 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board; $5 per week.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with or without board.

3028 GROVELAND-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE with every convenience, and board; gentlemen preferred.

3033 GROVELAND-AV.—NICELY-FURnished front suite, with board, to parties willing to pay for good accommodations; one block from Thirty-first-st. Station I. C. R. R. or cable cars.

WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF TWENTY-SECond-st.—Handsomely furnished alcove room, with board; all conveniences; strictly private family. References exchanged. Address C 16, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

64 RUSH-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; references.

68 RUSH-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms, with board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOM, WELL heated, and board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—ALCOVE ROOM, WITH board; all conveniences.

296 EAST OHIO-ST., CORNER OF CASS—Large front rooms handsomely furnished, with or without board.

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OAK AND CLARK-sts., very desirable room, with board.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—A well-furnished room, heat, gas, and bath, with board, for two; private family.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $8 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS—137 ST. CHARLES-ST., opposite Lafayette Park, first-class board with elegantly newly-furnished rooms at MRS. GERNON'S.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH WARM ROOM BY 2 GENtlemen in private family; locality between Ashland and Centre-avs. Adams-st and Washington-boulevard; no boarding-house keepers need reply. References required. Address C 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON NORTH SIDE BY two gentlemen; rates reasonable. Address D 15, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN,

Has now on hand an elegant and large assortment of first-class new pianos, various makes, in mottled walnut and rosewood cases of new designs. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to get our prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

We have also for sale the following pianos, slightly used, and

PRACTICALLY GOOD AS NEW:

One Vose & Sons cabinet grand upright	$225
One Hazelton Bros. cabinet grand upright	225
One Decker & Sons grand upright	200
One Adam Schaaf cabinet grand upright	200
One Vose & Sons upright	175
One Adam Schaaf upright	165
One Knabe square grand	150
One Weber Bros. upright	140
One Billings upright	125
One square, good for beginners	55

And a number of others.

EVERY PIANO IN PERFECT ORDER

AND WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT BUYERS.

200 NEW UPRIGHTS FOR RENT.

WAREROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND SQUARE Pianos:

1 Decker & Son	$ 50
1 S. Ambler	125
1 Woodward & Brown (carved legs and cover)	150
1 Vose & Sons 7-octave	150
1 Chickering in good order	200
1 Chickering in good order	225

NEW PIANOS.
Chickering, Hallet & Davis,
Emerson, and Kimball.

New upright pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT piano for cash. Address C 52, Tribune.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORgans, taken in exchange for those of our own make. Will be sold low to clear stock. Orders for tuning and regulating promptly attended to. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 149 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS AT REduced prices; fine opportunity to buy these favorite and reliable organs at bargains; several styles discontinued from present catalogue will be sold very low for cash, or on easy payments. Mason & Hamlin Co., 149 Wabash-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

WILL EXCHANGE—BRAND NEW UPright piano for gentleman's gold watch as part payment. Must be A1. Address C 51, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE COUPE ROCKAWAY LEFT HERE for sale at $330; cost $750 new, and has been but little used. Also have a T. H. Brown & Co., Milwaukee make, leather top cart, a very fine one; price $140; cost $200; new and not used. Also have two fine top side-bar buggies in fine order at $85 each; can see them during the forenoon of New-Year's Day at Kean & Lines' Carriage Repository, 267 and 269 Wabash-av. D. J. LINES, Agt.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—$600 EACH—Three very desirable, well located lots; two of them (48x125) on Fillmore-st., near corner California-av., have south front, with water and sidewalk; are one block from Douglas Park and will be one block from street-car, 1½ blocks from new railroad station, with plenty of trains daily at 5c per ride, and 2½ blocks from public school. The other lot (24x125) on Taylor-st., the next street north; is the fourth lot from corner California-av; has south front and water, and will have the same accommodations. Terms for each lot $350 cash; balance at $10 monthly payments. Address

OWNER,
D 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE SORREL HORSE FOR $75. 3143 Groveland-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW TWO-HORSE platform truck. JOHNSON & METZLER, 260 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—HORSE AND BUGGY; the latter must be in good condition and large enough to carry a line of samples. LOEWENTHAL, KAUFMAN & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, good size, and safe for use in any part of city; not afraid of cars. Give description of horse, price, and where can be seen. Address D 34, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

CONSULT ZINGARA, THE GYPSY, AT 413 North Clark-st., top floor; unites the separated.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READer, gives names, advice, and magnetic treatment at 1913 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
940 West Polk-st., one block from Ogden-av. cars, new 2-story 6-room house.
68 De Kalb-st., 2-story and basement stone-front, 9 rooms.
98 De Kalb-st., 7-room stone-front; cheap.
132 De Kalb-st., 5 and 7 room flats; very cheap.
1166 Lexington-st., new 5-room flat, $16.
384 Campbell-av., first-floor 5 room flat, $18.
CAMPBELL BROS.,
149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A SPLENDID 7-ROOM attic brick cottage at 1114 West Lake-st.; also a 7-room attic brick cottage at 394 Idaho-st. The above have all modern improvements, bath, etc.; are papered. Rent cheap. (Keys next door.) Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWELVE rooms; all modern improvements; $45 per month. 261 Park-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONLY $40, A SPLENdid 10-room new brick house at 3712 Ellis-av.; all modern improvements; convenient to steam and cable cars. Also a 9-room attic brick cottage at 18 Groveland-court; all modern improvements, bath, etc., papered; rent only $18. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 and 116 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—72 THIRTEENTH-ST.—2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, 9 rooms, $60. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT of small family—A new house, well furnished or unfurnished, very cheap; owner leaving for the winter. Address C 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, neatly arranged, with closets, bathroom, separate halls, electric bells, store-rooms, etc.; corner Harrison-st. and Marshfield-av.; price $25 to $40 per month. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS CORNER MADISON AND Halsted-sts.; best place in city for room-renting. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT IN THE FINEST APARTment building in the city, the Ontario, corner State and Ontario-sts. Apply at Flat 9. Possession immediately or Feb. 1.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY AND COMpletely furnished flat in a very elegant apartment building on North Side; janitor, steam heat, and all conveniences; very reasonable. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT 4-ROOM brick flats; good neighborhood; on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; $10 to $15 per month to good tenants only. C. L. JENKS, Owner, 125 Van Buren-st., or branch office, corner Clark and Twentieth-sts.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT ON FIRST floor, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. Possession given at once. Inquire of
D. W. IRWIN,
17 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—WARM 3-ROOM FLATS, STATE, near Thirty-fifth-st.; rent $10 to $12.
D. HENRY HAMMER,
153 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX rooms, 2119 Forty-third-st, one block from Ill. Central Depot; rent $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 3213 VERNON-AV.—A SECond floor of three rooms and alcove, unfurnished, together or singly. Board can be had in the basement if desired. References required.

TO RENT—91 DEARBORN-ST.—NICELY-furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE and other good rooms, gas, bath, and heat. 1334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 2415 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—2123 WABASH-AV., NICELY-furnished rooms; one elegant front room; gas, furnace, and bath; also rooms for housekeeping; terms moderate.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 5 ROOMS, 372 Clark-st. D., Room 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICE, WARM, CHEERful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; satisfaction guaranteed. 2308 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—192 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT B—Handsome rooms, front.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM WITH FURNACE heat and grate; marble mantel and bowl; hot and cold water, gas, and bath. Also single room, warm and nicely furnished. 289 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—60 CASS-ST.—A FURNISHED front alcove, second story.

TO RENT—349 ELM-ST., FLAT 1, NICE warm rooms; moderate price.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; private family. 255 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; bay window; modern improvements. 44 Rush-st.

TO RENT—535 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BASEment of four rooms, partly furnished, to party who will board family of adults; reasonable terms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, ADjoining; hot and cold water, bath, gas, and heat. 21 South Peoria-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—52 SOUTH SANGAMON, NICELY furnished large front room, one single; warmed; cheap.

TO RENT—A LARGE, PARTLY FURNISHed alcove suite. Apply at St. Denis Hotel.

TO RENT—CHOICE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished, large alcove on second floor; modern improvements; fine location; private family; terms moderate to nice couple; also, suite on third floor. 634 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE IN E. C. Jager's Five-Point Building, corner Clybourn-av. and Larrabee-st.; very suitable for dry goods or drug store; if desirable party, can have basement; also rooms in same building. Apply to
HENRY JAGER, Agent,
Rooms 4 and 5,
242 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, 94 STATE-st., Jan. 1. Inquire in the store. A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—STORES, 55 AND 57 MARKET-st., between Randolph and Washington; two-story and basement, 20x65 each. Room 1, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATE—stores 535 and 537 West Madison, corner Laflin, with rooms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 64 East Adams-st., one door west from State. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. Corner flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MALLERS' BUILDing; well lighted; best fire-proof building, with all conveniences to be first-class; rent low if taken Jan. 1. Apply to J. B. MALLERS, at elevators on premises. 226 La Salle-st., over Bank of Montreal.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFT—42x152, WITH POWER, steam heat, and elevator; or would rent cheap for transient or permanent storage. JOHN W. BATDORF, 131 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY FACTORY BUILDing in good location on North Side, about 40x80, with 50 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Also 2-story office and storeroom, 16x80, with yard room for lumber, etc., suitable for furniture or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEO. G. ROBINSON, 96 Division-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, MCMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS FOR MANUFACTuring purposes, 40x100, with ample steam-power and heat; excellent light, good dry-kilns, large and small elevators connected directly with floor; building effectually protected from fire by automatic fire-sprinklers, and is only one mile from business centre. Inquire of JNO. MCEWEN & SON, 247 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SECOND FLOOR, 25X80; wholesale quarter; office fixtures for sale. Address D 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, 132x44, with steam heat, elevator, and power; office on first floor if desired. The Laminated Wood Manufacturing Company, 258 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG LADY who is employed during the day desires a small but heated room on North Side in a private family. References. Address D 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE manufacturing property on switch track of Alton or Rock Island Railroad; state location and price. D 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE or flat of eight to ten rooms by family of adults. Must be centrally located on North or South Side. Give full particulars. Address C 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON LAKE-st., by a responsible firm, from May 1. Address WM. M. BAKER, 125 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 STEAM UPRIGHT BOILER and engine, 15-horse power. 212 East Washington-st. WM. HAYTHORNE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 5-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st.
WM. HAYTHORNE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARborn-st.,

SPECIAL BARGAINS
in business property, as follows:

West Side corner, 75x115, 3 houses and one (corner lot) vacant	$10,000
3-story building, Kinzie-st., near Wells, rented for $1,250	11,000
3-story and basement brick store, Chicago-av.	14,000
2 brick stores, flats above, on Van Buren-st., rented for $1,300, only	11,000
3-story brick store building on Madison-st.	10,500
1 2-story frame, well rented, on Madison-st.	7,500
1 2-story frames on Madison-st.	10,000
1 2-story brick store on Madison-st.	8,000
1 3-story brick store on Van Buren-st.	10,500
1 3-story and cellar brick flat building on Van Buren-st	7,500
2-story frame store, barn, and lot on Indiana-st.	2,800
2-story nearly new frame building and lot on Austin-av	3,000
50x130 corner, paved street, West Side, brick improved	10,500
2-story frame store building on Indiana-st., rents for $600	5,000

All above properties rented for 10 to 12 per cent on price asked. A large list of residence and vacant property; some very cheap. Several decided bargains in 5 and 10 acre tracts near limits.
Lots and blocks at Englewood at lowest figures.
Also north and west of city, near depots and parks.
Lots at Rock Island car-shops nearly half-price.
Best and cheapest lots at Humboldt Park and Maplewood. Bargains in cottages and lots on small payments. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR LARGE LIST OF CHIcago real estate mailed free on application. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUR JANUARY LIST OF CITY property mailed, post paid, on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH.

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY.
150 feet—Michigan-av., near 26th-st.
40 feet—Michigan-av., near 28th-st.
60 feet—Michigan-av., near 30th-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner 34th-st.
264 feet—Michigan-av., corner 35th-st.
130 feet—Michigan-av., corner 36th-st.
150 feet—Michigan-av., corner 37th-st.
300 feet—Michigan-av., corner 38th-st.
300 feet—Michigan-av., corner 39th-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner 40th-st.
140 feet—Michigan-av., corner 41st-st.
600 feet—Michigan-av., corner 42d-st.
50 feet—Michigan-av., near 43d-st.
100 feet—Michigan-av., corner 44th-st.
235 feet—Michigan-av., corner 45th-st.
475 feet—Michigan-av., corner 46th-st.
300 feet—Michigan-av., corner 48th-st.
200 feet—Michigan-av., corner 50th-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., near 30th-st.
50 feet—Wabash-av., near 33d-st.
100 feet—Wabash-av., corner 36th-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., corner 37th-st.
75 feet—Wabash-av., corner 38th-st.
250 feet—Wabash-av., corner 39th-st.
241 feet—Wabash-av., corner 41st-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., near 42d-st.
300 feet—Wabash-av., corner 43d-st.
200 feet—Wabash-av., corner 44th-st.
75 feet—Wabash-av., corner 46th-st.
100 feet—Wabash-av., corner 47th-st.
50 feet—Indiana-av., corner 29th-st.
75 feet—Indiana-av., near 36th-st.
140 feet—Indiana-av., corner 36th-st.
600 feet—Indiana-av., corner 37th-st.
100 feet—Indiana-av., corner 39th-st.
200 feet—Indiana-av., corner 41st-st.
250 feet—Indiana-av., corner 42d-st.
140 feet—Indiana-av., corner 43d-st.
150 feet—Indiana-av., corner 44th-st.
300 feet—Indiana-av., corner 45th-st.
300 feet—Indiana-av., corner 47th-st.
50 feet—Prairie-av., near 38th-st.
115 feet—Prairie-av., corner 40th-st.
50 feet—Prairie-av., near 41st-st.
600 feet—Prairie-av., corner 42d-st.
300 feet—Prairie-av., corner 43d-st.
462 feet—Prairie-av., corner 44th-st.
100 feet—Prairie-av., corner 45th-st.
50 feet—Prairie-av., corner 46th-st.
300 feet—Prairie-av., corner 47th-st.
GEORGE A. EMERY, 179 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House near Thirty-second-st., with brick barn; a first-class place; $16,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Several brick and stone dwellings between Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts., $13,500, $18,000, $35,000, $49,000, $65,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Very handsome modern house, near Twenty-eighth-st.; brick barn; $25,000. I will submit an offer of $24,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Three new houses near Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., $18,000, $19,000, $25,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Several modern houses between Thirtieth and Thirty-third-sts.; $8,500, $10,000, $12,000, $16,000.
VERNON-AV.—Handsome new modern house, southwest corner Thirty-third-st., finished in hardwood, fine wood mantels; a bargain; will rent it to desirable party.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD.
120 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Thirty-fifth-st.
60 feet on Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-sixth-st.
100 feet on Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-seventh.
100 feet on Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-eighth-st.
180 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Thirty-ninth.
219 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Forty-second.
300 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Forty-third-st.
75 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Forty-fourth.
300 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Forty-seventh.
200 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Forty-ninth-st.
300 feet on Grand-boulevard, corner Fifty-third-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 112 Randolph-st.:

Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., lot and house	$ 3,000
Vincennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., lot 25x200, frame house	3,300
Stanton, near Thirty-ninth-st., 30x200, two fronts and house	4,000
College-place, beautiful lots, per foot	150
La Salle and Thirtieth-sts., lot 33x120, 2-story cottage	3,000
Twenty-fifth and Shurtleff-sts., corner lot	2,500
State-st., near Fifty-sixth, lot 50 feet front	2,500
Vincennes-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., lot and cottage	3,500
Thirtieth-st., frame improvements; annual rent $1,500; this is a bargain	10,000

FOR SALE—CORNERS ON STATE-ST.
100x160 feet corner State-st. and Fifteenth.
60x60 feet, corner State-st. and Twenty-fourth.
48x147 feet, corner State-st. and Thirty-third.
45x123 feet, corner State-st. and Thirty-sixth.
52x71 feet, corner State-st. and Thirty-sixth.
49x147 feet, corner State-st. and Thirty-seventh.
132x197 feet, corner State-st. and Thirty-seventh.
25x86 feet, corner State and Thirty-eighth.
130x161 feet, corner State-st. and Forty-fourth.
250x104 feet, corner State-st. and Forty-fifth.
100x161 feet, corner State-st. and Forty-ninth.
GEORGE A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., EAST FRONT, near Twenty-third-st.; lot 50x150 feet; $15,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR Twenty-fourth; rents for $480; price, $5,500. GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY.
21 feet on Dearborn-st., near Randolph.
25 feet on Adams-st., near Dearborn.
40 feet on Adams-st., near State.
25 feet on Quincy-st., near State.
40 feet on Jackson-st., near State.
50 feet on Jackson-st., near Dearborn.
25 feet on Fourth-av., near Jackson-st.
100 feet on State-st., near Twelfth.
GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100x153 FT., CORNER WABASH-av. and Thirty-sixth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. STORE; EAST front; south of Thirty-fifth-st.; at a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR Twenty-ninth-st., 120 feet.
Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 105 x126.
Fifty-sixth-st., east of Indiana-av., 140 feet, $15 per foot. WM. GARNETT & CO., 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40X145; VINCENNES-AV., between Thirty-ninth-st. and Oakwood-boulevard. Street all paved; choice location; only $100 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 100x200 feet, east front, near Thirty-eighth-st., at a bargain if taken immediately. GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST. LOT; IMPROVED; near Van Buren; a great bargain. WALTER BUTLER, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD, 60 FEET east front, near Thirty-seventh-st. Only $150 per foot; one-third cash, balance before five years. GEORGE A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAIN—54X147 feet on State-st., near Twenty-sixth; partly improved; only $150 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 178 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 112 RANdolph-st.:

Adams-st., near Ashland-av., beautiful residence, new; all modern improvements; every room light; large lot; 16-foot alley. Call and get particulars and look at property	$14,000
Fifteenth-st., near Loomis, 2-story and basement dwellings; barns, etc., for each	2,750
Fourteenth-st., West, cottage for two families	3,100
Fourteenth-st., West, 2-story house and lot	3,400
Madison-st., West, 3-story and basement store and flats	15,000
Lake-st., near Robey, lot 25x125 to alley	3,500
Lake-st., near Leavitt, lot 25x125 and cottage	4,000
Fulton-st., near Ada, lot 28x165; 2-story building in flats	5,200
Fulton-st., west of Ada, lot 75x125, large house	12,000
Peoria-st., near Austin, cottage and lot to alley	2,500
Austin-av., corner Peoria, lot 37 feet front	4,000
Ada-st., corner Austin, 1-story brick and frame cottage	3,000
Walnut-st., near Oakley, lot and nice cottage	2,500
Paulina-st., South, lot, frame house, and barn	3,500
Grenshaw-st., near Western-av., 2-story basement brick and 25-foot lot	2,600
Polk-st., near Campbell-av., lot, 2-story cottage, and barn	2,000
Kendall-st., lot 25x110, fronts two streets; this will be sold for cash	550
Emerson-av., frame house, 12 rooms	2,500
Leavitt-st., south of Van Buren, 2-story and cellar brick, in flats	5,200
Peoria-st., south of Adams, 2-story and basement; lot	5,000
Western-av., south of Jackson-st., lot 25x125	1,000
Western-av., near Taylor-st., 50 feet front	3,500

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Van Buren-st.—Bargains: two 2-story and basement brick, rents $1,320, in a neighborhood that is improving very fast; both $11,000.
Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.—Here is a bargain for one week; a 3-story new brick flat, 20⅝x60, lot 20⅝x125, alley on side and rear, 3 flats, 6 rooms each, rented at $900; fine condition; $8,300.
Van Buren-st., east of Ashland-av.—Two 2-story flats, 6 rooms each, rents at $1,640; $15,000.
Madison-st., east of Kedzie-st., 25, 50 or 100x190.
Washington-st., near California-av., 48x108; $70.
Washington-st., 50x117½, opposite Mr. Wolff's fine residence, which will cost $100,000; $100.
Washington-st., very fine corner, 50x131.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL NEW WEST Side home; newly furnished in elegant style; furnace and all modern improvements; gentle driving horse, buggy, sleigh, robes, grain and hay for the winter; unusual opportunity to get a desirable residence just finished and furnished at a bargain. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON SEELEY-AV.—New 2-story and cellar brick, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; terms easy. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS CORNER IN A rapidly improving district on West Side; lot 60x140 feet, with frame improvements, well rented; price $20,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—291 FLOURNOY-ST., NEW TWO-story and cellar stone-front; all improvements and will be sold on very easy terms; price $3,500. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK COTtage, near Leavitt and Twenty-second-sts.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—940 WEST POLK-ST.—NEW 2-story 6-room brick just completed and has all improvements; terms easy. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR stone and brick front houses on Grenshaw-st., between Campbell and Western-avs., one block from Ogden-av. cars., all improvements, price $3,500 and $4,000; terms very easy.
CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$8,000—THE frame church building and lot 50x150 on Throop-st., fronting Jefferson Park.

FOR SALE—376 CAMPBELL-AV.—NEW 2-story and cellar brick house; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 3 large chambers and bath on second floor; terms easy; price $2,800. CAMPBELL BROS., 149 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST., BETWEEN State and Dearborn, 3-story and basement stone-front residence and lot for $9,250. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 4109 LANGLEY-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house in thorough repair; $4,000.
No. 4333 St. Lawrence-av., 2-story and basement brick house in thorough repair, 26-foot lot; $4,500.
Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash.
Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY HIGH GROUND SOUTH of Hyde Park; Cheltenham Beach, Windsor Park Station, I. C. R. R.; lake water; unincumbered; in grove; will build houses to suit on monthly payments or trade for equity in city property. D 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FORTY-eighth-st., 50x160.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY RIPE FOR subdivision and sale in lots, on the line of the C. B. & Q. R. R., at Douglas Park, Lawndale, Crawford, and Hawthorne stations; houses and lots at Riverside. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $500 per lot.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED farm of 100 acres, only 12 miles from Chicago; worth $12,000.
OHLERKING,
Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD AND SOUTH PARK—
We have new houses, with all modern improvements, that we are selling on easy payments; same as rent. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—64X150; VINCENNES-AV., CORner Forty-second-st.
50x125, Forty-second-st, near Vincennes-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA REAL-ESTATE—Cordell & Blaney have constituted the undersigned their agents for the sale of fruit farms, ranches, and homes in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, California. A good living on a small capital can be had where it is almost perpetual summer. Call and get lists and pamphlets.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE desiring to rent or sell the same to call on or correspond with E. N. WEART & CO., General Real-Estate and Renting Agents, 142 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS of $8,000 for city, suburban, or farm property; store is doing a good business in a nice town in Illinois. J. F. MICK & SON, 161 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—

ILLINOIS.

478 acres Washington County, highly improved; $35 per acre; will take a small business (drugs preferred) for part payment; liberal terms for balance.
160 acres Kankakee County, highly improved; $65 per acre; will take general merchandise for part payment; easy terms for balance.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Fine 16-room residence, barn, etc.; lot 30x125 ft., desirably located on West Side, for a good stock of dry-goods or general merchandise; price, $11,300.
Vacant lots at Humboldt Park and Lawndale from $250 to $400, to exchange for choice stocks of goods.

IOWA.

340 acres, Jefferson County, improved, $35 per acre, to exchange for merchandise, lumber, cattle, horses, or Nebraska land.
320 acres Dickinson County, unimproved; $20 per acre. This choice property is situated within 80 rods of Spirit Lake. Will exchange for general merchandise, dry-goods, or hardware.

NEBRASKA.

920 acres Cedar County, unimproved, $6 per acre, to exchange for drug stock in Chicago.

MICHIGAN.

380 acres Oceana County, partly improved, $25 per acre; will exchange for dry-goods or groceries.
THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXCHANGE,
75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished house, centrally located, for city or suburban real estate. J. M. BEVERLEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE DWELLING house and two lots in Fond du Lac, Wis., for a grocery store, saloon, or Chicago property. C 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,200 STOCK OF GROceries, horse, and wagon for house and lot on South Side; would pay some cash. D 4, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—BUILDING LOTS, IN good location and clear, for Shiloh Panorama stock. P. A. GEORGE, 103 Washington-st., Room 54.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR lots at Cheltenham Beach, Windsor Park, on I. C. R. R. Address D 7, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., to remain with the owners. Professional men, bookkeepers, salesmen, skilled mechanics, teamsters are assured of liberal treatment and lowest rates. Illinois Mortgage Co., 70 La Salle-st., Room 5.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old, no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

7 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—INTEREST payable half-yearly, secured first mortgage on improved farms, for sale by HAMILTON & STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

$1,200 TO LEND BY PRIVATE PARTY for building, loan, or otherwise, on suburban property, without commission. D 28, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSIness-man, having fifteen years' reference in dry-goods commission business and a known ability amounting to a guarantee that he is capable of selling the large retail and wholesale trade $500,000 a year, would join a reliable man, having about $25,000, in starting a live house in this city. I control production of some mills already. Address, for one week, C 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR $5,000; one competent to take management of an established manufacturing business preferred; mechanical knowledge not necessary. Address MANUFACTURER, 2117 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000 CASH TAKES half interest in fine office business, 7 years established, clearing $500 to $1,000 a month. AGNEW & CO., Financial and Land Agents, 154 La Salle-st. Hours 9 to 5.

WANTED—A NO. 1 EXPERIENCED DRY-goods partner with a capital of $5,000; must be active and a worker; established trade of bon ton customers of nine years' standing; one of the finest stores in the State. Address Lock-Box 171, Columbia, Mo.

WANTED—PARTNER TO WORK A CANAdian or French patent; has been in successful operation in the United States for some time. Address C 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WHO CAN INVEST $5,000 in valuable contract of $4,000,000; will give one-sixth interest. Address D 30, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LILLEY FRENCH RANGE ALmost new; suitable for restaurant or boarding-house. Inquire at 148 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—$1,650 buys splendid saloon; cost $3,700.
$750 buys good saloon, $400-stock.
$3,500 buys the best paying furnished rooming and boarding house, Michigan-av.; income $1,000 a month; sure fortune.
We have the largest list boarding and rooming houses in Chicago. $600 to $5,000.
$900 buys fine lunch room, 400 daily.
$850 buys 16-room boarding house, full.

A 12-ROOM FLAT—NEAR EAST MADISON-st. Income three times the rent; $600 buys furniture. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—
$1,500 cash, balance on time, buys the best-paying hotel in Chicago. Owner a lady out of health. Great bargain; 70 rooms; all full and paying well.

A 50-ROOM HOTEL—CENTRAL, EAST State-st.; $8,000 buys furniture and lease. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

A CASS-ST. HOUSE. OWNER LEAVING city. Rooms let. The bright new furniture for sale. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT UNDER popular hotel, central, for $1,800, cheap. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—A NEW AND well-selected drug stock in one of the best and most thriving towns of Nebraska; will invoice about $3,000; rent very low; excellent schools and first-class railroad facilities; parties do not agree; sale imperative. Apply immediately to CALKINS & PRATT, Kearney, Neb., or to Colburn, Birks & Co., Peoria, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, city or country. Chicago Drug Agency, Room 84, Howland Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A $10,000 stock of general merchandise; $4,500 stock of general merchandise; $5,500 stock of dry goods, all clean; $5,000 grain elevator doing nice trade. Address A. J. MILLER, Hillisburg, Ind.

FOR SALE—1 COMPLETE PRINTING OFfice with good will, etc.; invoice $3,250; has averaged $1,600 net for past 5 years; $3,000 cash. C 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE in Cook County—A small farm, or city or suburban property taken in part pay. This will positively bear investigation. J. F. MICK & SON, Room 29, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE, SUBURB OF Chicago; good bargain if taken at once. Address C 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW MEN'S FURNISHING store, half cash, balance time or trade. Sickness calls me away. Address D 29, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BUY A MONTHLY PAPER PUBlished in Chicago. Address THEO. NOEL.

OIL ROUTE FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, wagon, and harness, cans, etc.; investigate. Address C 95, Tribune office.

TO PERSONS LOOKING FOR INVESTMENT I offer a household article to manufacture. Get particulars of GIFFORD, 274 Wabash-av., third floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LIFE-INSURance solicitor, one that thoroughly understands his business; liberal commission allowed. C 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN to take one-half interest and full charge of an established manufacturing business. This is a good opportunity for a gentleman desiring to place his son in business; capital required, $5,000. Address C 22, Tribune office.

WANT TO PURCHASE A BOOT AND SHOE store for cash; have $2,500 to $3,500 to invest. Address O X 57, Tribune office.

WE WISH TO CORRESPOND WITH PARties having $1,000 to invest, with service, in an incorporated company already in active operation; manufacturing a line of fast-selling goods and capable of being extended to any amount; suitable for refined lady or gentleman. Any such wishing to investigate address, giving business experience and references, or no notice will be taken. C 68, Tribune.

WHOLE OR A PART OF PAYING BUSIness for cash or property; must leave the city. D 11, Tribune office.

$250 BUYS A GENTEEL, PROFITABLE business; rare chance; no delay. Marsh Electric Lamp Co., 108 East Van Buren-st.

$600 BUYS GOOD GROCERY, HORSE, and wagon. Address W B, 96 Thirty-ninth-st.

$3,000 WILL BUY MY STOCK AND POsition as manager in a good manufacturing business; good reason for selling. Address D 35, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND SAFE. Call at 124 Michigan-st.

PATENTS.

FOR SALE—¼ OR ½ INTEREST IN A NEW patent. Address E 1, Tribune Office.

TWO VALUABLE PATENTS FOR SALE. No better for practical and general use. Address C 39, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS—DRS. KENISON, 71 WASHINGTON-st., heal all diseases of the feet; 30 years in Chicago; separate rooms for ladies.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; terms reasonable. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe.

MASSAGE AND VITAPATHIC TREATMENT for all chronic diseases. 236 State-st. Room 25.

NOW ON THE ROAD FOR A NEW YORK house taking long trips, would like to represent good Chicago firm; route not more than 3 or 4 months long; have represented drug trade, also rubber goods and the instrument trade. Address for 4 days D 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF THE MAN who sold cockroach powder and paste on Clark-st., near Grand Pacific. Address C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND NO. 2 Remington Typewriter for cash; state price. Address D 14, Tribune office.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 3:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'fs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:30 a m	* 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:30 a m	* 3:25 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 9:20 a m	[illegible]
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot. Reference marks: a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Racine & Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Crosse local	[illegible]	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines and Ottumwa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calvary and Graceland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‡11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:30 p m § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 4:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 61 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-street, between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8:00 p m	* 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:40 p m	*10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	† 3:30 p m	† 9:20 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	† 7:00 a m
Via Chicago and West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleep'r	† 9:55 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Express	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansfield	* 8:15 p m	† 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:10 p m	* 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	* 5:10 p m	* 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	* 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	* 5:10 p m	* 9:05 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:45 p m	* 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	* 3:25 p m	* 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	* 8:20 p m	* 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	12:00 m	3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	* 1:30 p m	[illegible]
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:30 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	* 7:30 a m	[illegible]
Eastern Express	* 3:00 p m	[illegible]
Southern Express	* 8:20 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 7:40 p m
Limited Express (daily)	* 3:30 p m	* 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	* 7:45 p m	* 8:30 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	* 9:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accommodat'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:10 p m	§ 9:05 a m
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business Dec. 24, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,667,322.74
Overdrafts		2,055.71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds		56,100.00
Premiums paid		4,624.75
Due from approved reserve agents	$247,449.40	
Due from other National banks	105,413.58	
Due f'm State banks and bankers	15,466.38	
Exchanges for clearing-house	144,681.00	
Bills of other banks	100,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	531.18	
Specie	69,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	75,000.00	
U. S. Certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	300,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
Due f'm U.S. Treas. other than 5 per cent redemption fund	19,800.00	
		1,080,091.54
Total		$2,960,194.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus Fund		75,000.00
Undivided Profits		34,852.82
National Bank Notes outstanding		44,970.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,107,321.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	127,346.77	
Certified checks	36,036.82	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,545.90	
Due to other National banks	164,698.91	
Due to State banks and bankers	64,421.71	
		2,505,371.92
Total		$2,960,194.74

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.:

I, HENRY H. NASH, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY H. NASH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1885. F. M. BLOUNT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest—J. M. ADSIT, A. McNALLY, LEVI ROSENFELD, Directors.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages,
Building Loans,
Investments,
68 Washington-st.

W. S. LAWSON & CO.,
(Formerly LAWSON, DOUGLAS & CO.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
49 Exchange-place, New York. 14 Exchange-place, Boston. Members of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Exchanges. Stocks, bonds, and miscellaneous securities bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Also grain and provisions at the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wires to Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

ROSE & BARRY,
MORTGAGE LOANS,
72 Dearborn-st.,
Make first mortgage loans on real estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.

SNOW & DICKINSON.
Loans on City Real Estate in business centre at 5 per cent. 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

NOTICE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1886.

We have this day given CHAS. J. HAINES and J. SANFORD BETTS, of Chicago, an interest in our business, and have opened a Branch Office in the City of Chicago at 112 Quincy-st., where we will carry on a Banking and Brokerage business under the name of STOUT, HAINES & BETTS.

STOUT & CO.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. A. Cassidy has this day withdrawn his interest from the firm of W. Northup & Co. W. Northup will continue the business as heretofore under the firm name of W. Northup & Co.

Mr. J. A. Cassidy will continue in the commission business under the name of J. A. Cassidy.

Dec. 31, 1885. W. NORTHUP. J. A. CASSIDY.

ROBERT W. CLARKE. NORMAN B. REAM, Special.
OFFICE OF
R. W. CLARKE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
240 LA SALLE-ST.
The special partnership [illegible] heretofore existing between the undersigned, [illegible] expiring this day by limitation, is by mutual consent renewed and continued for two years from date hereof.
Jan. 1, 1886. ROBERT W. CLARKE. NORMAN B. REAM.

FOR SALE.
80 Feet Fronting on Kinzie-st.,
Between Jefferson and Desplaines, with improvements. Will pay 15 per cent on investment.
ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

THE CHICAGO SAFETY VAULTS,
AT THE
DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Washington and Clark-sts.

All Kinds of Old Coins, Foreign Postage-Stamps, Fractional Currency, and Confederate Money Bought and Sold. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

A HISTORICAL CANE.

THE COMPOSITION OF MR. ROBERT YALE'S WONDERFUL WALKING-STICK.

Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin:* Robert Yale of Norwich, N. Y., who is visiting in this city, has a historical cane which probably is the oddest walking-stick ever built in this or any other country. It contains 2,000 pieces of wood, and each inlaid piece is given an artistic and symbolic form, so that the cane by its various colored woods is given a most artistic look, although no color is used upon it. He planned and constructed it, and the cane represents five months' labor. Sixty of the 2,000 pieces of wood are relics of great value to the relic-hunter, and comprise a piece of wood from the oldest tenantable house in America, the Fairbanks residence, built in 1620, and now occupied by the seventh generation. The head of the cane is from the tree at Crown Point to which Gen. Putnam was tied after being condemned to death by burning by the Indians. Set in the cane is a wreath of hair from the head of Rebecca Bates, one of the heroines whose strategy drove the British to their shipping after landing to attack Scituate, Mass. There is a piece of wood from the Charter Oak; another from the house of Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; another from the house where witchcraft originated in Salem, and another from the building where the victims of that craze were tried. Set in the cane is a small piece of Plymouth Rock, and also a piece of wood from the Mayflower; also woods from five different forts on Lake Champlain, from Hawthorne's residence at Salem, from the church where Roger Williams preached, and from the tree beneath which Jonathan Edwards preached to the Indians at Stockbridge, Conn.; also a piece from the curbing of the well commemorated by Woodworth in his poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket," etc. The only foreign relic in the collection is a piece of wood from the Tasso oak. The cane is a unique and attractive piece of work and is valued at $500 by its owner.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The Chicago Custom-House received the following dutiable goods yesterday: T. M. Sinclair & Co., 761 sacks salt; H. H. Hayden, 1,200 sacks salt; J. D. McNab & Co., 25 barrels fish; Bain & Turner, 50 kegs casings; R. D. & A. Fowler, 250 sacks salt. Collections, $4,711.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 59 Wilson street, Z. Davidson, three-story store and flats, 21x80 feet, $8,500.

No. 544 West Twentieth-st., James Zazlick, two-story flats, 21x60 feet, $3,800.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
New York	$114,670,486	$134,848,159
Boston	12,865,062	12,695,325
Chicago	7,087,000	7,900,000
Philadelphia	9,109,607	8,400,921
St. Louis	2,548,883	2,616,545
Baltimore	1,897,200	1,729,734
San Francisco	3,206,075	....
New Orleans	1,705,019	2,070,411

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 40@50c premium.
Boston, 25@30c premium.
St. Louis, par@25c discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, unchanged.

The year closed with the money market in this city in an excellent condition. The demand was good, but there was plenty of funds for all desirable customers, and both borrowers and lenders seem to be satisfied with the situation. The amount of money borrowed yesterday to carry Board of Trade stuff through January was not conspicuously large, one or two of the leading banks being out of the market as lenders, but there was a fair bulk of takings, and 5 per cent was the most common rate. The demand from miscellaneous borrowers was as good as could be expected at the time of year. The calls from the country for currency were moderate, and considerable amounts were sent this way. Eastern bills were quite strong, selling at 40c and 50c premium. Foreign exchange was steady at the following prices:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	486	489½
Bankers' actual	485¼	488¼
Commercial sterling	483¾	486½
Bankers' francs	520	516¼
Commercial francs	523¾	521¼
Bankers' marks	95¼	95¾
Commercial marks	94¾	95

There was a moderately good business in securities. The local issues continue to be scarce and are eagerly picked up at current rates wherever they can be found. The Board of Trades 5s are favorits among the best judges of bonds, and some of the leading dealers have recently bought them freely. They are as easily marketed as any bond on the list, and several thousand dollars of them change hands nearly every day. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were $23,000 City Railway 4½s at par and $4,000 at 100⅛. Among the sales over the counter were the following:

$60,000 U. S. 4s coup....124¾	$10,500 City R'way 4½s. 100¼
$37,000 U. S. 4s, reg.....123	$10,000 City R'way 4½s. 100⅛
$ 3,000 City 3.65s.........99¼	$11,000 Board Trade 5s.104¼
$ 1,000 City 4½s..........106¼	$ 5,000 Ia. Div. 4s.......98¾
$ 1,000 Cicero 5½s 101¼	$ 1,000 Denver Ex. 4s..97½
$ 2,000 W. Div. R. R. 5-20s, 6s..........109	$25,000 West Shore 4s..103

It was very dull among the stock speculators. The feeling as to the course of the market did not change. The crowd were sorry that the list showed such a tendency to advance at the close of the year, thinking that it made a good bull deal after the opening of the new year less probable. The statements as to the financial condition of the New York Central and Lake Shore roads did not have much effect, as the forecastings had led the speculators to expect too much. The dividend of 1 per cent declared by the Central was just what had been looked for, and there was no disappointment at the failure of the Lake Shore to declare any dividend. The St. Paul and Northwestern crowds were apparently doing nothing, but it is expected that they will take hold next week. Leading men who have heretofore been identified with these properties were talking as confidently as ever. There are some quite important holdings of Western Union in this city, and the course of that stock is a grief and mystery to its friends.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Money on call easy at 2@3, although at one time as high as 5, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged. Government bonds were dull and steady today. State bonds were very dull and steady. Railway bonds were very active, and the business was well distributed, with the exception of heavy trading in West Shore guaranteed 4s. The total sales of these were $1,607,000. The bonds closed at 103¾, with a gain of 1 per cent, after fluctuating between 102¾ and 10[illegible]. The total transactions in all iss[illegible] amounted to $6,100,000. There was [illegible] moderate activity in Erie second consols, N[illegible] Southern seconds, Nickel-Plate firsts, Canada seconds, and so[illegible] Northern Pacific firsts and issues. Pri[illegible]me of the Lake Erie & Western for the [illegible] are generally higher. The sales for the month have amounted to $79,564,000, against $89,053,000 for November. Stocks were dull and featureless. The market opened a shade lower and, after a small upward movement, there was a slight reaction. The lowest prices of the day were made between 11 and 12 o'clock. The tone was firm throughout the afternoon and in some cases the earlier losses were entirely recovered. Prices this evening are about equally divided between the advances and declines. The trading in New York Central, although not large, furnished a prominent feature; it opened at 105¾ and sold early at 106¼. After 11 o'clock, on the announcement of the declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent, it sold, ex-dividend, at 104¾, but rallied quickly to 105¼, closing at 105⅛, a net gain of ⅝ per cent. It was generally understood this morning that Lake Shore would pass its dividend, and the stock was inclined to be heavy, closing with a loss of ⅜ per cent. The total sales were 214,717 shares. Among the advances are: Missouri Pacific, 1¾; Manitoba, 1⅝; and Texas & Pacific, ⅞ per cent. Reading lost 2⅛, Lackawanna ¾, New Jersey Central ⅝, and Delaware & Hudson ¼ per cent. A feature was C., C., C. & I., which opened at 56⅞, rose early to 60, closing at 59. The market closed dull, but generally stronff.

The total sales for the month were 10,915,800 shares, against 13,452,800 shares for November. The changes in price are generally for only small amounts. Lackawanna shows a gain of 4⅝ and Missouri Pacific 7 per cent. Louisville & Nashville is down 3, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 3¼, Northwestern and Western Union 3⅞ per cent each, and Texas & Pacific 9½.

The total imports of dry goods at this port during the last week were valued at $2,618,281, and the amount thrown on the market at $883,768.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last— Dec. 31	Last— Dec. 30
Can. Pac	1,000	62¾	62¼	62¼	63
Canada So	400	42¼	42¼	42¼	42⅝
Central Iowa	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	......
Central Pacific	210	43¼	43	43	44¼
Ches. & Ohio	150	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
Do 1st pref	40	21	21	21	21
C., B. & Q	400	137⅝	137⅜	137⅝	137¼
C., C., C. & I	2,350	60	56⅞	59	56⅞
Del. & Hudson	1,270	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	97
D., L. & W	14,090	126¼	125	125⅝	126
Erie	35,225	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛
Do pfd	600	54	52½	52⅝	53⅞
Erie seconds	....	92	91¼	91¾	92
E. Tenn. & Ga	1,620	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
Do pref	900	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	11½
I., B. & W	2,610	27	26	26⅞	28⅞
Illinois Central	300	140	140	140	139¾
Jersey Central	800	44	43⅞	43⅞	44¼
Kas. & Texas	7,600	32⅛	31¾	32¼	32⅝
L. E. & West	11,000	18¼	18	18	......
Lake Shore	21,486	89	88⅛	88⅝	89
Louis. & Nash	2,100	45¼	45	45¼	45¼
Mich. Central	100	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77¼
Minn. & St. L. pfd	....	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
Mo. Pacific	2,500	111¾	110⅛	111¾	110
N. Y. & N. E	....	38⅛	38⅛	38⅞	38⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L	100	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
Do pfd	400	23	22⅛	23	23
Nash. & C	400	46	46	46	......
*N. Y. Central	23,586	106¼	104¾	105⅛	105¾
Northern Pac	638	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
Do pref	430	62	61⅛	61⅞	62
Northwestern	7,000	110⅛	109⅞	110⅜	110¼
Do pfd	225	136	136	136	136
Ohio Central	550	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Ohio & Miss	200	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
Ont. & West	110	20	20	20	20⅛
O. Ry. & N. Co	300	107¼	107	107¼	106⅞
O. Trans-Con	3,778	34	33⅞	33⅞	34
Pacific Mail	3,741	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	67
P. P.-C. Co	100	133¼	133¼	133¼	133
Peoria, D. & E	500	22	21⅜	22	21¾
Reading	8,900	23	20⅞	20⅞	23
Rich. & Dan. term	500	30⅞	35¼	30⅞	......
Roch. & Pitts	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	......
Rock Island	100	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
St. L. & S. F	100	21½	21½	21½	......
Do pfd	205	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
St. Paul	21,510	95⅞	95⅜	95⅝	95⅞
Do pref	2,035	125	124	124	124⅜
St. Paul & O	1,310	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	39⅞
†Do pfd	300	103	102⅞	103	105⅛
St. P., M. & M	5,450	111	109⅞	111	109⅞
Texas Pacific	9,800	14⅛	13	14¼	13⅛
Union Pacific	5,220	56	55⅜	55⅞	55⅞
Wabash	500	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
Do pref	900	22¼	22	22	22
Western Union	12,100	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	73⅝

*New York Central, ex-div. 1 per cent quarterly.
†St. Paul & O. pfd. ex-div., 3 per cent semi-annually.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams..........145	Wells & Fargo, ex div.119
American..........102	United States..........62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds.......103¾	St. P. & S. C. firsts.....124
United States 4½s.....112⅜	Tex. Pac. land grants 37½
United States new 4s.124⅞	Do Rio Grande 53
Pacific 6s of '95..........128⅜	Union Pacific firsts....117
Central Pacific firsts..115	Do land grant.........105¼
Erie seconds..............91⅝	Do sinking fund........121
Lehigh & Wilk. (cfd).105	

Bond transactions today:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

40000 Va 6s dfd....13¼@13¼	25000 M Pac 3d (s20)....116
15000 A&P—W D 1st....86	14000 do..........116¼
10000 A & S cn 6s......117¼	5000 MK&T gn 6s......91¾
30000 B N Y & P 1st...47@47½	10000 M&S P1st—CP&W105½
8000 C So 1 gtd..106¾@106½	17000 do (s 20)........105¾
120000 Can So 2d....84¾@85	1000 Mil & St P 1 cons.131
8000 C&S gtd by L Shore118	5000 M U 6s.........79
7000 C St L & N O 5s..111¼	2000 MxCen 1 ex cp..46¼
51000 C C C & I g m.105@107	19000 Mich C 5s1931 coup ....106¾@108
3000 C C C & I 1st........123	do rg....105¼@106¾
1000 C Ia 1st coup off.109¼	10000 Metn Elev 2d.......108
2000 C & O 6s 1911.......100	199000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn ....91@91¾
15000 C & O cur..........36¼	121000 N Y C&St L 1st97¾@98
1000 C O & S W mtg....89	5000 N Y L & W const m106
6000 C & E Ill cn111½@111¾	5000 N Y C 1st cp........137½
27000 C F & M 1st........115	2000 N Pac 1st cp......114¾
89000 C H & V T 1st.84¼@84½	1000 N P 1st reg..........114⅞
77000 D & R G 1st con Tr Co ctfs.......92@93	268000 N P 2d cp....92¾@93
14000 D&RG 1st..115¼@115½	5000 NW25 yr db 5s.......104
5000 Erie 1st mtg.........126¼	8000 NW c cp gold bds130
17000 E T V & G 5s.79¼@79¾	10000 N O P 1st ex cp...55¼
10000 E L & B S 1st........116¼	7000 N J C con astd.......108¼
25000 Ft W & D 1st....81@81½	132000 O Ry & N 1s.113¾@114
10000 G C & S F 1st........119½	26000 O & T 1st...........95
18000 G C & S F gold 6s 87½	35000 O S L 6s.....97¾@98
4000 H&T C 1st M Le cp108	15000 Or Imp Co 1st.....91¼
11000 Harlm 1s reg137@138	5000 Ohio So 1st...........99¾
4000 I B W 1st..........96	10000 St L & I M 2d.......112
4000 I B & W 2d..........79	5000 StJo & G I 1st.......104
4000 K Pac 1st cn........100	18000 St L & I M 5s.89¾@93
6000 L & N g m 6s........105	7000 St L Van&TH 1st.106¾
6000 L&N-Pensc&Atl. 86¼	111000 T P inc l g..37¾@38
9000 L N O & T 1st.....91¼	156000 T & P—R G D cop off........49@49½
5000 LE&W inc.........30	5000 WSL&P—Chi D...84½
10000 L S 2d cn cp.......119¾	101000 W S gtd4s.103¾@104
25000 MoP 1 cns (s20)....108	
13000 do..........108	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s rg 1891....112¾	7000 MichC5s1931reg..106¼
30000 N Cr 6s spl tax.....8	5000 Mo Pa 3d...........116¾
43000 Va 6s defd......13@13¼	5000 M K & T 2d..........90
1000 A & P inc...........24¼	3000 M K T gen 6s........91¾
5000 B & O 5s.............108¼	31000 MKT cn 7s....115@115¼
12000 B N Y & P 1st.......48	19.0 M U 6s..............79¾
5000 Can So 1st gtd......109	35000 NYLE&Wn 2 con ....91¾@92
144000 Can So 2d......84¾@85	10000 NJC 1 cn as..........106¼
6000 C & O cur..........36¼	1000 NO P 1 cp off.......56
11000 C & O 6s 1911.......100	13000 R & D deb............85¼
10000 C B & Q—Ia D 4s. 99¼	2000 do..........85½
53000 C C C & I 1st6s......90	5000 R W & O ex 5s.......90
5000 C C C & I g m.......107	46000 R W & O inc..........45
3000 C & N W cn cp b.129¼	3000 St L&SF2d-ClasB106
45000 E T V&G inc.21¼@21½	4000 do (cash)......106
5000 Ft W & D 1st.........82	20000 St L&SF g m.102¾@103
10000 G W 1st '88.108¾@110	3000 St L & I M 2d........112
5000 Gt W 2d mtg........100	700 So Car inc.............28½
20000 G C & S F6s.........88	8000 T& W cn cnv92¾@92¾
7000 Harlm 1st cp138@138¼	5000 TexPac inc l g.......37¾
5000 IB&Wen inc.37¾@38	10000 T P R cp on..........103
1000 I B & W 1st..........95¼	28000 T P—Rio G cp off. ....49¼@49½
10000 I B&W 2d............80	650000 W S gtd4s.103¾@103¾
1000 Ia Mid 8s 1st.........133	
20000 L S cp 2d....119¾@119¾	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 U S 3s reg...........103¼	4000 M K & T 2d.........89¾
40000 U S 4½s cp 1891....112¾	10000 M K&T gn 5s...79@79¾
10000 N Car spl tax.......8½	30000 M K & T g 6s.........92
49000 Va 6s dfd.......13@13¼	35000 M K & T con 7s.......115¾
15000 A&P—W D1st86@86¼	10000 Met El 2d............109
20000 A & P inc......24¼@24¾	9000 Morgan's L&T 6s.107¾
40000 BNY&P1st....48½@49½	26000 Mo Pac 1 con........108
10000 CSL&NO 1s..........126	1000 M L S&W 1st.......113
12000 C&O1st SrB ex cp ....79¾@80	6000 Mid of N J 1st.......103
5000 C & O cur............36¼	4000 M&SP1st-C&PW.105¼
104000 C H V&T 1st.84¾@85½	1000 M&StP 1st—T 5s.104
13000 Col Coal 6s.......91@92	14000 NYL&W nw2 con ....91¾@91¾
154000 Can So 2d.....85¼@87	16000 N Y C&StL1st98¾@99
12000 D& R G 1st......115@115¾	16000 NYS&W 1st ex cp ....81½@84
50000 E T V & G inc....21¾	22000 NYS&W db ex cp ....58@59
4000 E L & B S 6s.........99	114000 N P 1st cp.114¾@115
12000 E L & B S 1s.........117¼	75000 N P 2d cp.....92¾@93
19000 Ft W & D 1st.82¼@83	1000 N O P 1st e c.........56
70000 GC&S F g 6s...88¾@89	13000 O & T 1st............96¼
3000 G C & S F 1st........119¼	2000 Ogn Im Co 1st......91¾
6000 GH & S A W D 1st ....91¾@92	10000 Or R N 1st...114@114¼
26000 Intl coup 6s.........84	15000 O So inc........40@40½
5000 H&TC1st WD e cp ....99@100	1000 O So 1st..............100
28000 I B & W 2d..........80	5000 R W & O inc..........46
10000 Ky C 1st stpd 4s...70	10000 S L&SF g m..........103
6000 L N O&T 1st........91¼	5000 StL & IM5s..........100
24000 L N A&C 1.104¾@105	10000 T P & W 1st tr rc. 94
30000 L S cn cp 2d........120	5000 T Pac inc l g.......37¼
10000 L & W B cn astd105	145000 TPacRio G coup off........49@49½
14000 L E&W inc.....31@32	5000 T&W 1s.t.....112@113
65000 L E&W inc-SD25@28	10000 U Pac 1 g...........105¼
1000 L&N [illegible]bd6s........100	12000 Va Mid inc......62¾@63
10000 L B & [illegible] 1st..........90	18000 WStL&P—Chi D. ....84¾@85¼
40000 MexC 1st e c.46¼@46¾	2000 Wab g m 6s..........52¾
8000 M Un 6s..............79¾	
10000 Met El 1st...........118	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Balances, $1,877,203. Exchanges for the month, $362,361,363; balances, $44,188,542. Same month last year: Exchanges, $300,593,185; balances, $40,412,816. For the year: Exchanges, $3,483,134,891; balances, $476,232,458.

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Tel	50	172	172	172	172
New England Tel	200	34	34¼	34	34¼
Atchison	2,000	86⅞	88⅛	86⅞	88⅛
Mexican Cent	500	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
Calumet	25	212	212	212	212
Quincy	50	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 38⅞; do seconds, 12¾; Canadian Pacific, 64¼; Erie, 26⅞; do seconds, 82½; Illinois Central, 142½; Mexican ordinary, 26; St. Paul common, 97⅞; New York Central, 108½; Pennsylvania, 55½; Reading, 11½. Bar silver, 46 15-16d per ounce.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances today is £500,000. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £187,315 during the last week.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43 1-16, is now 38⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 20c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 9,735,000 francs in gold and 4,306,000 francs in silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Mining stocks were less active b[illegible]t strong. Sales: Sutro, 25c; Hale & Norcross, [illegible], $2.80@3.00; Horn Silver, $3.60; Alta, 18c; Colorado Central, $2.50; California & Virginia, $1.35; Bodie, $2.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Bulwer, 65c; Belcher, $1.12½; Best & Belcher, 90c; Bodie Consolidated, $1.87½; Chollar, 55c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $1.50; Consolidated Pacific, 50c; Crown Point, 75c; Gould & Curry, 55c; Hale & Norcross, $2.25; Mexican, 40c; Mono, $4.75; Mount Diablo, $3.50; Navajo, 30c; Ophir, 55c; Savage, 90c; Sierra Nevada, 55c; Union Consolidated, 30c; Yellow Jacket, 30c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet yesterday and most of them firm. There was little doing on outside account, a holiday feeling pervading the country, but a general disposition existed to think that prices of produce are likely to advance after the new year, and there was some buying on this idea both in wheat and provisions. The buying for shipment was very quiet, except moderate trading in flour and corn for export.

Provisions were in fair demand on buying orders from outside, while the local trade was more disposed to take hold, though mostly in the way of changes. The receipts of hogs were smaller than had been expected. Pork advanced 12½c, to $10.12½, lard 7½c, to $6.12½, and ribs 10c, to $5.05, all for February, and all closed at only 2½c below the top; with the usual differences for other deliveries. Cash sales were reported of 500 brls old pork at $9.45, 150 tcs lard at $6.05, and 175,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c. The price of overplus lard on January contracts was fixed at $6.05.

Flour was very quiet. A total of 2,980 sacks, equal to about 2,085 brls, was reported sold at $2.30@2.40 for low grades and the rest on private terms, but most of it had really been sold the previous day. The feeling was strong in sympathy with wheat.

Wheat was in fair request, mostly on local account, with but little offered. It advanced ⅝c, to 91⅝c for May, and closed at 91½c bid, with January at 6⅜c discount. Liverpool was called quiet and steady, but the quantity of wheat on ocean passage was a little smaller instead of an expected increase, receipts here and at other points were so small as to lead to the belief that the next statement of visible supply will be 500,000 bu less than the last, and the rumors of better export orders for flour were a very strengthening argument in wheat. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 84¾@85¼c for No. 2, and at 71c for No. 3 in a preferred house. Free-on-board lots sold at 72@83c for No. 3, and 64@70c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 16,000 bu.

In red winter wheat 1 car No. 2 sold at 88c, with 5 cars No. 3 partly at 80c, and 1 car No. 4 at 64c. No lots in store were reported.

Corn was tame and easier. It sold off about ¼c, to 36⅝c for the year and January, and 39⅞c for May, the latter closing at 40c. Our receipts were light and the British markets were quoted firm, but we had already had our strength, and the buying for shipment was less hearty, as it was said that Eastern men are obtaining better terms from country points which have the advantage of cut rates of freight. Fraley-Carter bought 100,000 bu for February at 37c. Cash lots in store sold at 36⅛@36⅝c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, and 33⅜c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 34¼@34½c for No. 3 yellow, 33½@34½c for No. 3, and 32@32½c for No. 4, with 34@35c for ears. Total cash sales about 130,000 bu.

Oats were irregular and trading light, the "shorts" covering. December sold early at 28½c, or ½c higher, later at 27⅞c, closing at 28c. January and February closed ⅛c higher. May sold at 31½@31⅝c, closing at 31½c bid, or ⅛c lower. No. 2 in store sold at 28c, or about ¼c higher. The sample market was firm, with light offerings and a limited demand, orders being light, owing probably to the closing of the year. No. 3 sold at 26½@29½c, No. 3 white at 29½@31c, No. 2 at 29@30c, No. 2 white at 32@32½c. Total cash sales about 50,000 bu.

Rye was steady but dull, there being very little disposition to either buy or sell. No. 2 in store and January delivery sold at 58½c, February at 59½c, and May at 65c. Light sales were made by sample at 59½@60c for No. 2 and 55@56c for No. 3. Total cash sales about 4,000 bu.

Barley was steady but dull. The offerings by sample were comparatively small, and there was scarcely any demand, it being the last day of the year. The in-store market was inactive and quotably 62@62½c for No. 2, 42@43c for No. 3, and 35c for No. 4. The sales by sample were at 32c for screenings, 42@43c for No. 4, 45@65c for No. 3, and not graded to arrive at 62c. Total about 15,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady and quiet. Quotations were as follows: Winter-wheat bran, $11.50@11.75; choice spring-wheat bran, $11.25@11.75; medium and fine, $10.75@11.00; coarse middlings, $11.00@11.25; and fine, $11.50@14.00. The sales were 2 cars of bran at $11.50; 3 cars middlings at $11.00@13.00; and 1 car shorts at $11.00.

The seed market was easy and very quiet. Timothy was steady at $1.71@1.72 for prime seed, but nothing was done for lack of offerings. January delivery was quotably $1.73 and February $1.77. Clover was quiet and nominally $5.40@5.45 for prime seed. A small lot sold at $5.40. Flax was weak. No. 1 cash sold early at $1.12½@1.12¾, and closed at $1.12½ asked and $1.12 bid. There was very little trading. Receipts, 19 cars. Rejected seed sold at $1.05@1.06½. January delivery sold at $1.12½, and March at $1.14½. The *Drug and Oil Reporter* of New York says the crop of flaxseed in South America this year is estimated at 8,000,000 bu—a large increase over that of 1884.

Cooperage was easy and in light request at 92½@95c for pork barrels and $1.12½@1.15 for lard tierces.

A temporary activity was noted in the street markets, but it was confined to poultry and fruits, especially oranges. Turkeys were in light supply and everything was taken early at an advance of about 2c. By noon there was scarcely a box of Florida oranges to be got, notwithstanding that 3 car-loads came in. Game was in better demand, higher, and receipts light. The butter and cheese markets were quiet and very little was done in the market for hay.

The dry-goods market was almost inactive, only a sprinkling of mail orders coming in. A greater activity in business is looked forward to in 1886. The pig-iron market is very firm and active. Steel rails are steady at $36.00 per ton for standard heavy sections at Western mills. The hardware houses did a good business for the last week in the year.

Beerbohm telegraphed to Young yesterday that only 225,000 quarters of wheat and flour were put afloat during the last seven days by the entire world for the United Kingdom. This is an unusually small quantity, and the fact may help to account for the better English demand for flour here. We note that a Milwaukee miller is credited with having sold 8,000 sacks Wednesday for export, and the same party was very bearish that day in his remarks about wheat. The cynical ones think he was then buying wheat against the flour sale.

New York was yesterday reported to be paying 49½c for cash (No. 2) corn. That figure was barely equal to our market, after allowing for the cost of shipment, but it left 38c in the country on the basis of shipment to this city. In other words, the cut on rates is enabling country shippers to send their corn to New York and obtain a better price for it than they could get by shipping it hither. And it is often so.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c for provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
January	$ 9.87½	$ 9.95 @10.05	$10.00
February	10.00	10.05 @10 15	10.10
May	10.35	10.40 @10.50	10.45
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 6.00	$ 6.02½@ 6.05	$ 6.02½
January	6.00	6.02½@ 6.05	6.02½
February	6.05	6.07½@ 6.12½	6.10
March	6.12½	6.17½@ 6.20	6.17½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.87½	$4.92½@ 4.97½	$ 4.95
February	4.92½	4.97½@ 5.05	5.02½
March	5.02½	5.07½@ 5.15	5.10
WHEAT.			
December	84¾	84¾@ 85¼	85
January	84½	84½@ 85	85¼
February	85½	....@ 85¼	85¾
May	91	91¼@ 91¾	91¾
CORN.			
Year	36¾	36¾@ 36¾	36¾
January	36¾	36¼@ 36¾	36¾
February	37	36¾@ 37¼	36¾
May	40¼	39¾@ 40¼	40
OATS.			
No. 2	27¾	27¾@ 28¼	27¾
January	27¾	27¾@ 28	27¾
February	28	28 @ 28¼	28¼
May	31¾	31¼@ 31¾	31½

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 75¼	$ 76¾	$ 82¼
No. 2 corn	34⅜	....	37¾
No. 2 oats	25¾	25¾	28⅝
Pork	11.05	11.15	11.57½
Lard	6.02½	6.12½	....
Short ribs	5.65	5.72½	....

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. The corresponding time a year ago was a holiday:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	6,467	....	6,830	....
Wheat, bu	37,602	....	7,012	....
Corn, bu	132,553	....	59,265	....
Oats, bu	47,411	....	78,716	....
Rye, bu	3,344	....	488	....
Barley, bu	27,792	....	38,835	....
Grass seed, lbs	87,734	....	112,395	....
Flaxseed, bu	27,422	....	21,303	....
Broom-corn, lbs	43,924	....	46,536	....
Cured meats, lbs	523,270	....	2,000,332	....
Canned meats, cases	....	....	3,210	....
Dressed beef, lbs	920	....	1,451,800	....
Beef, brls	....	....	172	....
Pork, brls	1	....	432	....
Lard, lbs	234,981	....	685,675	....
Cheese, lbs	77,466	....	38,480	....
Butter, lbs	181,779	....	137,828	....
Dressed hogs, No	149	....	131	....
Live hogs, No	23,798	....	6,385	....
Cattle, No	3,174	....	1,706	....
Sheep, No	1,800	....	1,288	....
Hides, lbs	237,572	....	232,540	....
Wool, lbs	15,100	....	7,580	....
Coal, tons	8,837	....	2,791	....
Lumber, M feet	696	....	1,138	....
Salt, brls	6,030	....	6,635	....

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	3	2	2	7
Spring wheat	9	15	6	30
Corn	124	87	10	221
Oats	8	44	1	53
Rye	3	2	..	5
Barley	..	12	6	18
Total	147	162	25	334

Total about 200,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,863 bu wheat, and 6,330 bu corn. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 60 cars wheat, 120 cars corn, and 45 cars oats.

The following are reported on ocean passage for the United Kingdom:

	Dec. 26, 1885.	Dec. 19, 1885.	Dec. 27, 1884.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,775,000	1,775,000	2,025,000
Corn, qrs	360,000	270,000	210,000

Also the following for the Continent of Europe:

	Dec. 26, 1885.	Dec. 19, 1885.	Dec. 27, 1884.
Wheat, qrs	160,000	190,000	400,000
Corn, qrs	120,000	110,000	50,000

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 31.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 30.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 29.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 31.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 30.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 29.
Chicago	37,500	58,500	53,000	7,000	17,000	14,000
Milwaukee	26,000	16,000	33,000	1,000	500	....
St. Louis	11,000	12,500	13,000	500	500	....
Toledo	8,500	5,000	14,500	20,000	2,500	2,000
Detroit	10,500	5,500	34,500	3,000	1,000	....
Kansas C'y	....	5,500	2,000	....	3,000	3,500
Minneaplis	86,000	71,000	111,500	15,500	13,000	4,500
Duluth	43,000	11,000	31,000	....	....	....

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Easy, although no actual decline was reported, the market being without any movement. Fine goods were in moderate supply, but medium creams were plentiful and stocks are beginning to accumulate. Creamery, choice to fancy, 32@33c; do fine, 29@31c; do medium, 25@28c; fancy dairy, 22@25c.

CHEESE—Firm and quiet. Young America advanced ½c, owing to its scarcity, due to the run that has been made on it. No great activity is looked for until the year is fairly opened. Young America, 11c; flats, two in a box, 10@10¼c; cheddars, 9⅞c; part skim flats, 4½@5½c; hard skimmed, 1½@2½c.

EGGS—Weak and dull. Receipts were fair and stocks are accumulating. Lower prices are looked for. Guaranteed new-laid eggs were offered at 19@20c per doz; strictly fresh laid, 18@19c; ice-house, 15@17c.

GAME—Supply very light, and fresh receipts of birds in good condition higher. The demand was fair at about the following quotations: Partridges, $2.50@3.00 per doz; quail, $1.50; mallard ducks and red heads, $2.50@3.00; pigeons, 75c; jack rabbits, 25c each; rabbits, 75c per doz; venison 10@12c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand was quite active for Florida oranges. Three car-loads came in and the fruit was soon taken. Other products were quiet: Fine Messina lemons, $4.50@5.00; Malaga lemons, $2.25@2.50; apples, choice varieties, $1.75@2.00 per brl; cranberries, $5.00@6.00; Florida oranges, $3.50@4.00; bananas, $1.50@2.50.

HAY—Steady, but trading was light under the excitement of its being the last day of the year. Receipts light but offerings still large. The following were the quotations: No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.75; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; mixed timothy, $9.00@9.50; Iowa upland prairie, $8.00@8.50. Receipts, 360 tons; shipments, 98 tons.

HIDES—This market continued firm, but there was very little doing. Receipts light: Heavy green salted (fully cured), 9@9½c; light do, 9¾@10c; bull hides, 7c; green salted calf, 12½c.

POTATOES—Steady, with a good local inquiry. Receipts, 5 cars. Choice Burbanks, 50@60c; early white rose, 50@52c; Beauty of Hebron, 50@53c.

POULTRY—This market was quite active, especially for choice chickens and turkeys. The latter were in light supply and all taken early at an advance of 2@2½c: Chickens, 7@9c; roosters, 4@5c; turkeys, 10@12c; old toms, 7@9c; ducks and geese, 8@9c.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1.16.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra fancy creamery, 34½c; extra firsts, 31c; extra dairy, 29c; fancy dairy, 23½c; roll, 14c; packing stock, 6½c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddars, 9⅝c; full cream flats, 10c; Young America, 11¼c; light skim, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, December, 20c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 28	8,311	28	14,176	3,736
Tuesday, Dec. 29	5,447	42	20,903	2,355
Wednesday, Dec. 30	3,174	149	23,788	1,800
Thursday, Dec. 31	3,300	40	17,600	4,900
Total	20,232	249	76,477	12,281
Same time last week	21,476	250	113,131	14,596
Decrease	1,244	.....	36,884	5,356
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 28	3,445	11	4,399	2,398
Tuesday, Dec. 29	3,207	8	5,332	696
Wednesday, Dec. 30	1,706	107	6,385	1,288
Thursday, Dec. 31	2,700	.....	7,200	1,100
Total	11,058	126	23,316	5,482
Same time last week	7,337	10	16,067	7,083

Thursday's market was higher for cattle and hogs and steady for sheep. An active trade was enjoyed to the extent of the offerings.

The average weight of hogs for December was 249 lbs, and the average weight for the year 1885, 239 lbs.

Actual receipts of live stock at Chicago for the year 1885 were: Cattle, 1,905,518; calves, 58,500; hogs, 6,937,535; sheep, 1,093,598; horses, 19,536. Shipments were: Cattle, 744,003; calves, 33,610; hogs, 1,797,446; sheep, 260,277; horses, 18,582.

During the last year Chicago received 214,146 car-loads of live stock, and forwarded 63,107 car-loads East and West from this point.

Arrivals for December were: Cattle, 169,743; hogs, 909,195; sheep, 109,111. Shipments were: Cattle, 61,659; hogs, 119,234; sheep, 26,473.

CATTLE—Actual receipts Thursday, 3,270 head; actual shipments, 2,718 head, including about 1,200 stock cattle consigned direct to Western feeders. The number of cattle on sale was hardly equal to the demand, and with considerable competition between buyers prices advanced fully 10c for all descriptions of shipping and dressed beef cattle. The demand for canning stock was brisk and values ruled firm with cases of 5@10c advance. Stockers and feeders underwent little if any change, and yard speculators disposed of about all the cattle in their possession. The demand from exporters was good and a large lot sold as high as $5.80, which will go direct to London. Very few prime droves numbered among the arrivals, and the next highest price was $5.30, with some very choice 2-year-olds, averaging about 1,250 lbs, at $5.10. Corn-fed Colorados sold at $5.00@5.25; almost 100 head of Western "stillers" changed hands at $4.45; some corn-fed Texans sold at $4.50, and a car-load of 1,335-lb cows sold to a dressed-beef concern at $4.10. The light offerings changed hands before 11 o'clock, and the market closed strong. Prices for beef cattle, compared with last Monday's closing prices, exhibit 25@40c advance, while compared with last Friday 5@10c advance is noticeable. Last Monday cattle declined 20@30c, owing to excessive offerings. Some Texan cows sold at $2.75, and inferior native cows as low as $1.50. Very few sold above $2.75, and the bulk of desirable "bossies" found ready sale at $2.25@2.60. Some 1,060-lb feeding steers sold at $3.80, and very common stockers down to $2.40, with the bulk of stock cattle at about $2.75@3.30. The market closed strong.

HOGS—Thursday's market was active at 5@10c advance. Both packers and shippers bought freely to the extent of the offerings. Actual receipts were 17,614, and the number shipped out 7,286. Twelve regular packers purchased about 13,400, making a pretty good clearance. Assorted heavy sold at $4.00@4.05, and best light bacon grades at $3.90@3.95. Rough and tail-end heavy sold at $3.50@3.65, and inferior to fair light varieties at $3.40@3.65. The bulk of fair to choice heavy sold at $3.75@3.95, and light "sorts" at $3.70@3.90. The general market closed strong.

SHEEP—Actual receipts Thursday, 4,936, including over 1,500 Montana sheep which were driven into the yards from the country. They were forwarded from Chicago six weeks ago for fattening purposes. Today's general market was active and values firm at former quotations. Western sheep sold at $3.25@3.75, and inferior to best native grades at $1.85@4.25. Lambs quoted at $3.75@5.50 for fair to fancy stock.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31.—BEEVES—Ten car-loads arrived for exportation, none for the market. Nothing doing. Exports: 175 beeves, 800 quarters of beef, and 100 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,400 head. After a few early sales of prime stock at full prices there was a decided break, and the market closed heavy at a reduction of ¼c per lb., with a number of car-loads to carry over. Extremes for sheep, $3.50@5.50 per 100 lbs.; for lambs, $5.25@7.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 540 head. No trading in live hogs, and firm feeling. Nominal range, $4.20@4.50 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 530 head; shipments, 120; market active and firm on all grades, with a strong shipping and butcher demand; choice shipping, $5.00@5.25; common to good shipping, $4.00@4.00; butchers' steers, $3.50@4.25; cows, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,700; active and 5c higher on packers; butchers' and best heavy, $3.85@4.00; mixed packing, $3.60@3.85; light, $3.50@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 340 head; shipments, 200; active, with a strong demand from $2.25@4.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 361 head; shipments, none; strong and active; shipping grades 10@15c higher; butchers' active and a shade higher; exporters, $5.00@5.25; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.85; common to medium, $4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,739 head; shipments, 523; active and 5@10c higher; good to choice, $3.70@3.85; common to medium, $3.30@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 218 head; shipments, none; strong; for good to choice, $2.75@3.50; common to medium, $1.50@2.50; scalawags, 50@75c each.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,482 head; shipments, 1,197; market nothing doing; feeling only fair; no cattle shipped today to New York.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 2,900; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.15@4.20; Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; 17 cars shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 2,000; market closed slow, with prices ¼c off from yesterday; tendency downward.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Quiet; poor demand; supply good; winter, 7s@7s 2d; spring, 7s@7s 2d; California, 6s 9d@6s 11d; club, 7s@7s 2d. Corn steady; poor demand, at 4s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 31s 6d. Long clear, 28s 6d; short clear, 29s [illegible] Bid. Beef, 83s.

TALLOW—26s 6d.

CHEESE—48s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 49s; do Western, 40s. Lard is in poor demand; spot, December, January, and February, 31s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter and spring, 7s 1½d. Flour—Is in poor demand; 8s 2d, easy. Corn—Is in poor demand; spot at 4s 8d, dull; December, 4s 7d, dull; January and February, 4s 3d. Holiday tomorrow.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅝@6⅞d per gallon.

LINSEED OIL—£19 12s 6d@£19 17s 6d per tun.

ANTWERP, Dec. 31.—PETROLEUM—18⅝f paid and sellers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 8,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 6,800 American.

Weekly cotton report: Sales of the week, 30,000 bales; American, 23,000; speculators took 1,400; exporters took 1,900; forwarded from ships' side to spinners, 16,800; actual exports, 3,500; total import, 82,000; American, 71,000; total stock, 541,000; American, 409,000; total afloat, 234,000; American, 216,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet, but steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Dec. 31.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady; California, 6s 10d@7s 1d; white Michigan, 7s 2d; red winter 7s 1d; spring, 7s 2d. Corn firmer at 4s 7½d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; American red winter, 33s; American spring, 31s 6d; California, 35s 6d. Corn quiet but steady; fair average American mixed, 22s 3d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn a turn dearer. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 35s 6d; nearly due, 35s 6d. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 31s 6d. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 33s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, 22s 3d. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. PARIS—Wheat and flour steady. Bacon, L. C., 28s 6d; S. C., 29s 6d. Lard, 31s 6d. Cheese, 48s. Pork, 49s. Beef, 83s. Tallow, 26s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Whatever of speculative interest was evinced in winter wheat was unmistakably bullish, and, although the dealings were very meagre in volume, prices were further advanced about ¼@⅜c a bu, leaving off firmly. Western and cable accounts were deemed more favorable, but not sufficiently so to quicken operations. Sales No. 2 red, in elevator, quoted at about 93½c, and No. 2 red, delivered afloat from store at about 93c; spring wheat in neglect. No. 2 red futures: January 91⅞@92⅛c, closing at 92¼c; February 93⅛@93⅜c, closing at 93⅜c; March 95@95⅛c, closing at 95⅜c; April 96⅞@97c, closing at 97c; May 98¼@98⅜c, closing at 98⅜c; June 99⅛@99⅜c, closing at 99⅜c.

CORN—Less inquiry noted for early deliveries, as well for shipment as for home use, at irregular prices—steamer mixed further advancing about ½c, while No. 3 held its own, and No. 2 weakened slightly; and in the futures line business was extremely tame, with, as a rule, resulting unimportant changes—a slight loss on December and an advance of ⅛c on January to March and of ⅛c on May. Sales No. 2, in elevator, at 49½@50c, mostly at 49½c, closing at 49½c, and do, afloat, 50¾. No. 2 futures: December, 49½@50c, closing 49½c; January, 49⅛@49¼c, closing 49⅜c; February, 49@49⅛c, closing 49c; March, 49c, closing 49c; May, 48⅜@48⅝c, closing 48⅝c.

OATS—As offered reservedly for prompt delivery ruled firmer, No. 2 showing an advance of ¼c, though on a very light business, and in the futures line No. 2 oats varied little on a limited speculative movement. Sales—No. 2 white in elevator 39½c, closing at 39½c bid; No. 2 in elevator at 35¼@35½c, closing at 35¼c, and delivered at 36½c. No. 2 futures: January 35⅝c, closing at 35⅝c; February 36c, closing at 36c; April 36⅞c, closing at 36⅞; May 37c, closing at 37c.

RYE, MALT, AND FEED—As last quoted, but very dull.

BARLEY—Inactive at former prices.

PROVISIONS—The exception in the list of hog products of anything like activity was in Western steam lard, in which for the day the trading was fair, chiefly speculative, and at a further slight rise in prices: otherwise the dealings were very limited. Pork sparingly sought after for early delivery: odd lots mess, $9.75@10.25; family mess, $10.75; clear backs, $12.00@13.00, as to quality; and extra prime, $8.50 for old and $9.25 for new. Cut meats met with little favor, but ruled about as before; odd lots of pickled bellies, medium averages, sold at 4¾c; pickled shoulders, in lots, 4¼@4⅜c; smoked shoulders, 5⅝c; pickled hams, 8¼@8½c; smoked hams, 9¾@10c. Bacon neglected and nominal. More inquiry prevailed for Western steam lard for early delivery, with contract grade quoted up to $6.40 and choice at $6.45. Futures: January $6.39@6.41, closing at $6.40; February $6.43@6.45, closing at $6.44; March $6.50@6.51, closing at $6.51; April $6.58@6.60, closing at $6.59; May closing at $6.64.

BUTTER—Further yielded in price on a slack demand, with best creameries at 35@36c.

CHEESE—Quiet, with best Eastern factory at 9½@9⅝c for white and 10¼c for colored.

TALLOW—5c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady, on the basis of 5⅛c for fair refining muscovado, but very quiet. Refined in limited demand, with mold A at 6⅞@6 15-16c; confectioners' A at 6 11-16@7 3-16c; and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—As in most other lines of business the movement on berth and charter account was utterly lifeless, but rates were quoted essentially as before.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—COTTON—Closed dull; uplands, 9 3-16c; Orleans, 9⅝c; sales, 86 bales; futures closed quiet and steady; January, 9.20c; February, 9.29c; March, 9.40c; April, 9.55c; May, 9.62c; June, 9.73c; July, 9.82c; August, 9.90c; September, 9.68c; October, 9.48c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 15,235 brls; exports, 13,011 brls, 23,304 sacks; dull; sales, 7,600 brls.

HAY—Firm; fair inquiry.

HOPS—Barely steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Options dull and unchanged; sales, 3,000 bags. Molasses dull. Rice firm; quiet.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at 88⅞c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 37½c.

EGGS—Steady and quiet; receipts, 550 pkgs.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,235 brls; wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 128,198 bu; oats, 34,200 bu; rye, none; barley, 13,750 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 13,011 brls and 23,304 sacks; wheat, 24,015 bu; corn, 54,288 bu; oats, 850 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern creamery at 29@32c per lb for choice to extra fall and 17@22c for summer; Western creamery, 28@35c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 19@24c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western dairy, 18@20c for choice to extra, 10@15c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 22@24c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 17@20c for choice fresh and 8@10c for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 9¾@10c per lb, choice 8¾@9c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont, choice to extra, at 8¼@9½c, common 5@7c; Western extra, 9@9½c, choice 8@8½c, common to good 4@8c; Worcester County full cream, 9¾@10c; sage, 9@14c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market was lifeless today, and, although a session was held in the afternoon, little trading was done; receipts here continue light and the feeling is somewhat firm, but operators not inclined to trade pending the holiday vacations; May opened at 98½c, touched 98¾c, and declined to 98½c, at which it closed; January sold at 92½c and 92c; December, 92c; Northern, January, 88½c; cash No. 1 hard, 91¼c. The afternoon was devoted mostly to "fun." One sale, however, was made at 98½c for May. Sales about 500,000 bu; receipts, 43,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 hard, cash, 90¼c, January 90½c, February, 92c; May 97¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash 84½c, January 85c, February 86c, May 91½c.

FLOUR—Firm; more demand; patents $4.85@5.10; bakers', $3.85@4.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 86,240 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,680 bu; flour, 8,565 brls.

Adjourned to Saturday.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—FLOUR—No trading.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; closing ⅛c higher than yesterday; red, cash, 92c bid; December, 93¼c; January 92¾@93½c, closing at 93½c bid; March, 97¼@97¾c; closing at 97⅝c bid; May, $1.01@1.01⅛@1.01¼, closing at $1.01⅛. Corn dull and weaker, selling ⅛@⅜c under yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅞c; December, 33¾c; January 33⅛@33⅞c, closing at 33¾c; May, 36⅞c. Oats firm, but very quiet; No. 2 mixed, cash, 27½c; December, 27½c; May, 31½c. Rye, nothing done; 58½c asked. Barley, none offered.

LEAD—Entirely nominal; refined, $4.35; chemically hard, $4.35@4.37½.

BUTTER—Dull and steady; creamery, 25@32c; dairy, 16@25c.

EGGS—In light demand at 17c.

FLAXSEED—$1.08.

HAY—Very quiet; prices easy; timothy, $11.00@13.50; prairie, $6.00@7.50.

BRAN—Firm, unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady at $1.65@1.70.

WOOL—Steady; tub washed, 26@34c; unwashed, 14@24c; Texas wool, 9@23½c.

WHISKY—$1.10.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firmer. Pork higher; $10.10 for new. Lard firmer at $5.80@5.85. Bulk meats firmer; loose lots, long clear, $4.85; short ribs, $4.95; short clear, $5.10; boxed lots, long clear, $4.85; short ribs, $4.95; short clear, $5.17½. Bacon—Long clear, $5.55; short ribs, $5.60@5.62½; short clear, $5.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000.

There was no afternoon board today.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, 86½c; December and January, 86⅝c; February, 89¼@89½c; March, 91¼c. Corn higher; mixed, spot and December, 46¼@46½c; January, 46¾@46⅞c. Oats nominally steady; Western white, 36@38c; mixed, 34@36c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally steady.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,840 brls; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,059 brls; wheat, 67,500 bu; corn, 283,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Dec. 31.—AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash or January, 92½c; February, 93⅝c; May, 98c. Corn dull; cash or January, 38⅛c; May, 40½c. Oats unchanged; cash, 30c; May, 33c.

CLOVERSEED—Quiet; cash or January, $5.40; February, $5.50 asked; May, $5.60 asked.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Strong; cash, 84¾c; January, 84¾c; May, 91½c. Corn quiet; No. 2 36½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 27½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 58½c. Barley dull; No. 2, 52½c.

PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork, cash, old, $9.55; new, $10.05. Prime steam lard, cash or January, $6.05; February, $6.10.

BUTTER—Unchanged; dairy, 14@16c.

CHEESE—Steady; 7½@9½c.

EGGS—Weak; 19@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,324 brls; wheat, 26,089 bu; barley, 1,007 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,737 brls; wheat, 10,065 bu; barley, 7,737 bu.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—Markets dull and nominlyly unchanged.

The exchanges will remain closed until Monday.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 31.—WHISKY—Steady, $1.10; sales of 789 brls of finished goods on this basis.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 34½c.

OUR ECONOMICAL BOARD.

SOME OF THE QUEER THINGS ABOUT THE RECENT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The brave Board of Education of this city had a field-day—rather a field night—Wednesday. That body derided public criticism, waxed sarcastic at economical suggestions, and laughed at the idea that the public in general had any interest in its proceedings. Some things cropped up during the proceedings which proved that Harrison's board was not all right by any means.

At the last meeting the school inspectors by a majority of votes decided to seat certain rooms in the new Healy School at the rate of $2.19 per seat, but this was not done until the project for seating the school at the rate of $3.50 per seat had been discussed and advocated by the members of the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture. At that same meeting it was shown that the same firm whose bids were recommended for acceptance by the committee had offered the St. Louis Board of Education to seat St. Louis schools at about 10 per cent less. The following telegram in reply to an inquiry instituted by one of the economically inclined members was read at the Chicago Board meeting two weeks ago Wednesday:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 15.—*To S. Johnston, Clerk of Board of Education, City-Hall:* Andrews' Study, A, $3; B, $2.95; C, $2.90; D, $2.85; rear seats, $1.80. Andrews' Triumph, No. 1, $2.50; No. 2, $2.45; No. 3, $2.40; No. 4, $2.25; No. 5, $3.15; rears, $1.80. Contract to Noble at $3, $2.80, $2.60, $2.40, $2.30, $2.10; rears, $1.50. E. H. LONG, Superintendent.

When this was read there was consternation among the school-furniture men, and the members of the board who favored the $3.50 bid felt sheepish. The jobbers were so stampeded, in fact, that the purchase of $2.19 desks was recommended for seven rooms in one of the new school buildings.

It will be seen by the above that the desks which the Andrews firm wanted to charge Chicago $3.50 for were offered at St. Louis for $2.50, and that the St. Louis Board of Education, notwithstanding this tempting offer, refused to accept it. The highest-priced desk the firm offered to the St. Louis board was the Study—price $3. Of course the Chicago firm disclaimed all responsibility for the offer of the St. Louis agent, and claimed that it could not furnish the desks so cheaply. The effect of the telegram, however, was that the board Committee on Apparatus and Furniture was asked to advertise again. The Committee on Furniture did advertise, but in a queer way. Instead of asking for bids for desks of various kinds, the committee asked for bids on two kinds of desks—maple and cherry desks. This precluded all firms not belonging to the Chicago school-furniture combination from competition. Prices were maintained and the bid recommended for acceptation Wednesday night by the committee was the $3.50 one. When the committee report was read one member exclaimed, "We had better send a committee to St. Louis to purchase Chicago desks there," and no sooner had the report been read than an offer was made by another firm to supply as good desks as those recommended at 20 cents apiece less, and to give ample security for the fulfillment of any contract entered into with the board. One of the School Inspectors—Allan C. Story—made a desperate attempt to suppress the reading of the modest bid. He wanted it ruled out of order, thus trying to prevent the public knowing how much cheaper they might have their schools seated. He turned economist later when it was a question of spending $140 a day for models in the too meagre manual training department of the schools. Mr. Story and most of his fellow-members are model economists.

But now the question that occurs to the average taxpayer in reference to this latest phase of the Chicago Public School management is: What is there in this school furniture business? How can the extravagance of the board be accounted for? The taxpayers would like to have explained how the Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Springfield, and Hannibal, Mo., schools are supplied with the best school-desks at from 10 to 20 per cent less than the Chicago schools. This is the statement of a member of the Chicago School Board. Another scheme that was somewhat developed at the last meeting may also be a surprise for the public—that is the abandonment of the Kinzie School. This building was erected in 1872 at a cost of $26,000. It is located at the corner of Ohio and La Salle streets. The lot is 190 by 100 feet. The building was repaired last summer. New floors were put in. New fences were put up. The furnaces were repaired, the basement cemented, the interior calcimined, the closets were relined, and new wall heaters were put in. About $5,000 in all was spent in these repairs. Now it is proposed to abandon the school altogether. It was not opened during the fall term, and there is no intention apparently to open it. It is lying idle, while there are 13,000 children or more in double divisions in Chicago, and while the surrounding schools are crowded to excess. It is well located. Its sanitary condition is good. It can accommodate about 800 pupils. Why is this building not utilized? The Board of Education taxes the city from $60,000 to $75,000 to put up a building equally as good. There can be no objection to the locality. A majority of the parents residing in the First Ward would prefer to send their children there to sending them to the Jones School, for instance. It cannot be urged that there is no necessity to open the school. What is contemplated by those who insist in having the building lie idle? Will the Anglo-Bengalee Board, or any member or officer thereof explain why this building should not be filled with pupils next Monday? Will any one of the economists defend the expenditure of $5,000 for repairs in a structure which is now hermetically sealed? That there is a scheme for the abandonment of the building on foot is made clear by the request of a beneficiary of the school to transfer an endowment fund of modest proportions to a high-priced building in the vicinity.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

John S. Day vs. Charles Henry; Crawford C. C.; affirmed; Mitchell, J.

John Anderson vs. State of Indiana; Noble C. C.; affirmed; Niblack, C. J.

George Stistz vs. State of Indiana; Jasper C. C.; reversed; Elliott, J.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company vs. Elijah Graham; Clay C. C.; affirmed; Howk, J.

William H. Johnson vs. Madison C. Stephens; Owen C. C.; appeal dismissed; Zollars, J.

Catherine J. Walker vs. Moses Heller; Hancock C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

THE COURTS.

The Will of Phœbe L. Smith Admitted to Probate—Numerous Bequests.

Mrs. Gettleson's Unpleasant Experience as a Step-Mother—Organ Builders Disagree.

Phœbe L. Smith, who died Dec. 2 in the house of Lambert Tree, now occupied by Alexander C. McClurg, left an estate valued at about $100,000. Her will was admitted to probate yesterday and letters testamentary were issued to George O. Mead of Delaware County, New York, and Alexander C. McClurg. Voluntine C. Turner, who was also nominated as one of the executors, declined to act. Testatrix left no children or lineal descendants, no brothers and no sisters. She had, however, a host of cousins. At the date of the will she appears to have had other relatives alive. There is a bequest of $15,000 to the sister of testatrix, Eliza C. Turner, and the same amount to Voluntine C. Turner. The sum of $1,000 is invested for the purpose of keeping in repair the monument of Henry Smith at Rosehill. Henry Smith was the father of the testatrix. Mrs. Turner also receives all the personal effects of the estate, an alabaster clock that has been long in the family, a watch, rings, jewelry, etc., also a pew in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. A cousin, George O. Mead, who is an executor, gets $5,000. There are three or four legacies of $1,000 and $500. The residue of the estate is directed by the will to be held in trust for Mrs. Turner during her life. After the death of Mrs. Turner the income is to be paid in equal shares to the Chicago Foundlings' Home, Woman's Union Mission, Home for Incurables, Chicago Training-School for Nurses, the Fund for Disabled Ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and the Hahnemann Hospital. The bequest to the Hahnemann Hospital is, however, conditional upon the founding of a bed in memory of her father and the erection of a brass tablet, 9½x18 inches, inscribed: "In Memoriam, Henry Smith. As thy day, so shall thy strength be." Discretion is given the trustees to distribute the estate at once or to hold it intact for a while if, in their opinion, such delay will be for the advantage of the beneficiaries.

MRS. GETTLESON'S TRIALS AS A STEP-MOTHER.

Nov. 2 Gesine Gettleson filed a bill against her husband John Gettleson, an old man living at No. 29 Lincoln avenue, charging him with cruelty and asking for a decree of separate maintenance. She said she married him reluctantly, he being a widower much older than herself with several children, and in six weeks was obliged to leave him on account of the cruel and insulting manner in which he and they treated her. She remained away nearly three years and then went back, determined to assert her rights, but was treated worse than before and thrown out doors. Yesterday she filed a long amended bill in which she tells at length the troubles she endured. She says she often remonstrated with her husband at his treatment, and his acquiescence in his children's treatment of her, but he gave her no satisfaction. Sometimes he told her he could not govern his children; sometimes that he always allowed them to do as they pleased; and sometimes that they inherited insanity from their mother, and they might commit suicide if he crossed them. On one occasion she went into the parlor to play on the piano, when the children threw her on the floor and said: "Pa said you had no right to play on the piano." All the money her husband gave her was 50 cents at one time and 51 cents at another, making $1.01 in all. Her husband often asked her to get a divorce, or to allow him to get one, saying he could get it without publicity, but she persistently refused. When she went back to live with him she was only allowed bread and butter for supper, and was told she would have a hard road to travel. He is worth $30,000, with an income of about $3,000 a year.

A FIRM OF ORGAN-BUILDERS WHO CANNOT AGREE.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Joseph B. and Robert K. Moore against Jennie S. and Robert M. Moore asking for a dissolution of partnership. The bill states that in July, 1884, Robert K. and Jennie S. Moore went into business together in manufacturing parlor organs. Christmas-Day Joseph and Robert gave notice they wished to dissolve partnership, being dissatisfied with the way the business was carried on, but they could not arrange the terms of any settlement with Mrs. Moore. Her husband, Robert M. Moore, has taken charge of the books, and numerous erasures have since been made, changing the figures showing the amount of complainants' interest. They therefore ask for the immediate appointment of a receiver and a settlement of the business by the court.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,995—Goodwin Gas Stove & Meter Company vs. Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company. Asst., $10,000. Grant & Grady, attys.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

100,708—Isaac W. Pinkham vs. Philip S. Runnion. Confession of judgment, $233. E. F. Allen, atty.

100,709—Thomas Vydunce vs. V. Horacek, J. Skuka, H. H. Gardner, C. J. Wood, The South Halsted Iron-Works, Adam Muller, Henry Spottenstein, Jiri Steidl, H. M. Hooker, J. M. Rezny, Jan Jung, L. Botz, and First National Bank of Chicago. Bill of interpleader. Arnold Tripp, solr.

100,710—Asst. Suppressed.

100,711—Thomson-Houston Electric Co. vs. S. S. Badger and Badger Electric Company. Replevin, $2,100. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

100,712—Sophia Curtis vs. William Baker. Confession of judgment, $1,017. Abbott & Johnson, attys.

100,713—W. H. Smith vs. Albert and Rosa Pick and Pick Sisters Company. Creditor's bill on judgt. for $617. J. R. Mann, solr.

100,714—Patrick Plaherty vs. Leander J. McCormick, Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., and Nettie F. McCormick. Case, $50,000. W. E. Mason and J. D. Adair, attys.

100,715—Marcus Hitch vs. Annie McManus, James and Margaret Dorsey, John O. Hobbs, W. C. Hunt, Peter Paulsan, Axel Nelson, Annie, Mary, Sarah, and Jane McManus. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $800 on Lot 60 in a sub. of Block 2 in S. J. Walker's dock addition. Francis Lackner, solr.

100,716—J. L. Hatheway vs. T. and C. Van Valkenburgh. Asst., $200. N. M. Jones, atty.

100,717—Isaac F. Dickson vs. Louis F. Hoehnlen. Confession of judgment, $1,045. E. F. Runyan, atty.

100,718—Mary Hoehnlen vs. Lewis F. Hoehnlen. Same for $2,533. Same atty.

100,719—S. S. Badger vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. Replevin, $5,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

100,720—Mary H. Sampson vs. Thomas Mackin. Case, $10,000. Hynes, English & Dunne, attys.

100,721—W. H. Sampson, administrator, etc., vs. Same. Case, $5,000. Same attys.

100,722—E. L. Bishop vs. Alexander H. Andrews. Attcht., $534. French & Halsey, attys.

100,723—In re petition of City of Chicago for opening Shedd's Park in the n w ¼ of section 26, 39, 13.

100,724—J. B. Moore et al. vs. Jennie S. Moore and Robert M. Moore. Bill for accounting. Simeon Straus, solr.

Suppressed Wednesday—100,697—Peter Almini vs. Cheltenham Improvement Company and Charles H. Curtis. Creditor's bill, $2,208. Gardner, McFadon & Gardner, solrs.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,261—John Lindholm vs. Emma Lindholm. Bill for divorce for adultery. William W. Tannell, solr.

55,262—William H. Schimpferman & Son vs. David Powers. Assumpsit, $500. Joseph Wright, atty.

55,263—Caroline Stumpf vs. Frederick Stumpf. Bill for divorce for desertion. Ritchie, Esher & Judd, solrs.

55,264—Robert E. Shuman vs. Nettie M. White. Confession of judgment, $523. J. D. Adair, atty.

55,265—Louis Halle vs. Helen Hawkins. Appeal.

55,266—N. P. Boyden, use, etc., vs. Jacob Meister. Appeal.

55,267—Morris Cohn et al. vs. Robert Herman and S. F. Hanchett. Replevin, $1,175. George H. Kittell, atty.

55,268—J. L. Hoerber Brewing Co. vs. Louis Deike. Assumpsit, $500. Rosenthal & Pence, attys.

55,269—George C. McKown vs. P. J. Casey. Appeal.

55,270—Petition of Martin Bendheim for change of name to Martin Schultz. Philip Stein, solr.

55,271—Assumpsit. Suppressed.

55,272—Bank of Montreal vs. William Baker. Confession of judgment, $11,200. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

55,273—David S. Cook vs. Nellie M. White. Confession of judgment, $224. F. J. Le Moyne, atty.

55,274—Andrew G. Brown vs. Nancy J. Bartlett, Andrew Peterson, J. A. Kilgrove, Laura White, and unknown owners. Petition for mechanic's lien for $75. Kraft & Greenacre, solrs.

55,275—James Duncan Smith vs. David E. K. Stewart. Bill to procure relief of certain trust deeds. Theodore Sheldon, solr.

55,276—Annie Dunn vs. S. Hyman, Hardin B. Brayton and Henry Best.

55,277—Suppressed.

55,278—Harry Byrne vs. C. Waterholter. Appeal.

55,279—Henry Bash vs. Samuel Page. Appeal.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—2,849, Hoffman vs. Hoffman; decree for separate maintenance.—2,742, Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Connor; decree of sale.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,411—Silver Creek & Morris Coal Co. vs. Joseph Gilligan. Assumpsit, $1,000. Fredric Ullman, atty.

6,412—Sarah Woolf et al., as Woolf & Co., vs. John S. Veatch. Assumpsit, $1,000. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., attys.

6,413—Western Electric Co. vs. Jeremiah Quinlan and John J. Quinlan, copartners as Jeremiah Quinlan & Son. Assumpsit, $500. Williams & Thompson, attys.

6,414—Town of North Chicago vs. Tobias Allmendinger et al. Petition to extend Lincoln Park boulevard southward to Pearson street. E. J. Harkness, atty.

6,415—William Baker to George G. Baker. Voluntary assignment. Assets, $100,000; liabilities, $100,000. Abbott & Johnson, attys.

6,416—Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. William J. Goodison, Thomas Purcell, and S. E. Gilmore. Debt, $1,000; damages, $500. Williams & Thompson, attys.

6,417—In the matter of Mrs. Peter G. Hyers, arrested at suit of A. H. Thompson. Petition for release. C. Stuart Beattie, atty.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No. 447—Robert Hertel; impleaded, conspiracy; two years in the penitentiary. No. 506—Valentine Leahy; plea guilty petit larceny; six months in the House of Correction. No. 467—Albert Page; attempted rape; fined $100 and costs. No. 420—Moses Wingersky; plea guilty petit larceny; three months in the County Jail.

Adjourned to Jan. 2 for decision in O'Leary case; also motion in Rea case.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No. 382—Albert Stein, larceny; sent to penitentiary for three years. No. 511—Thomas Dyer, larceny; jury waived and submitted to court, finding guilty, and 12 years of age; Mary Dyer surety in $500 for him. No. 515—Wm. Schroeder, burglary; plea of guilty entered; sent to penitentiary for two years. No. 515—Same; nolle prosequi. No. 470—Max Stein, larceny; new trial granted and stricken off. No. 66—Wm. Murray, larceny; sent to penitentiary for three years. No. 77—Same; stricken off. No. 311—Jas. Shearn; default set aside on payment of costs. No. 13,658—Eugene Dougherty, murder; order as prepared.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,601, 1,614, 1,618, 1,619, 1,622, 1,625, 1,626, 1,627, and 1,629. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 12, 13, 15, and 16. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 509, 514, 517, 519, 521, 522, 523, 527, 528, 530, 532, 533, 535, and 536.